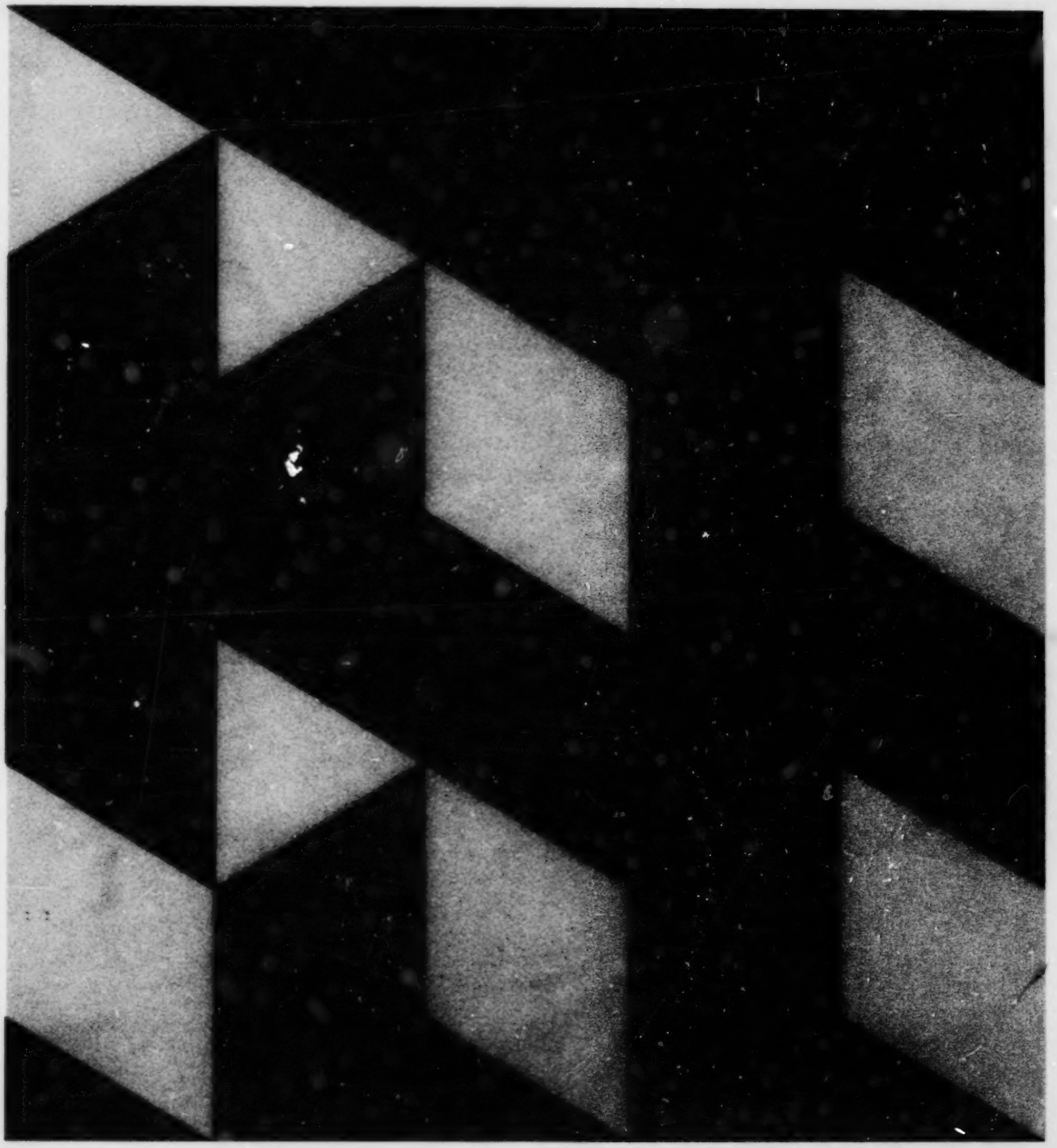
Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial Relations Office

Gouvernement du Canada
Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A Descriptive Inventory

1983-1984



Canada

84- 3583 /

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council". The unit had previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. It is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations who, supported by two Deputy Secretaries, reports directly to the Prime Minister.

The FPRO has five principal components: a secretariat responsible for liaison with the provinces, a secretariat responsible for policy development, two additional secretariats dealing with economic and social policy and programs, and an Office of Aboriginal Constitutional Affairs.

The functions of the FPRO are to advise and assist the Prime Minister in his overall responsibility for federal-provincial relations, to provide the Cabinet with assistance in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern and to promote and facilitate federal-provincial cooperation and consultation. The FPRO also provides assistance to federal Ministers, departments and agencies in the conduct of their relations with provincial governments.

For further information and enquiries please contact:

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A3

A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

IN OPERATION DURING FISCAL YEAR 1983-1984

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
May 1984

ISSN 0707-1639

© Minister of Supply and Services Canada 1984

Cat. No. CP41-1/1984E

ISBN 0-662-13330-7

On peut obtenir une copie de ce répertoire en français au Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales au 59 rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3.

Foreword

The 1983-84 edition of the descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities is now available to those involved or interested in federal-provincial relations.

This inventory, first published in 1974, provides the most current information and statistics on shared-cost programs and projects involving joint federal and provincial administration.

You will notice that an estimated amount of $23.3 billion in federal transfers in the form of cash and tax points will be made to the provinces and municipalities during fiscal year 1983-84 as compared to $20.8 billion for 1982-83.

I should like to acknowledge the continued support and assistance of Deputy Ministers, Heads of Crown corporations and agencies and their staff in the compilation of the information contained in this publication.

I believe this publication will continue to be of assistance to legislators, employees from all levels and sectors of government, researchers, journalists and the general public.

Gérard Veilleux
Secretary to the Cabinet
for Federal-Provincial Relations
and Deputy Clerk of the
Privy Council

Ottawa
May 1984

Table of Contents

	Page
INTRODUCTION	i
TABLE OF MAJOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS ESTIMATED TO BE MADE TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN 1983-84	iii
DESCRIPTIONS OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES	
DEPARTMENTS	
AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF	1
COMMUNICATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF	16
ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR	21
EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION (CEIC), DEPARTMENT OF	31
ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF	49
ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE	65
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	106
FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF	111
FISHERIES AND OCEANS, DEPARTMENT OF	124
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF	130
JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF	152
LABOUR, DEPARTMENT OF	157
NATIONAL DEFENCE, DEPARTMENT OF	162
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF	167
NATIONAL REVENUE (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE), DEPARTMENT OF	186
PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF	188
REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, DEPARTMENT OF	194
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF THE	211
SOLICITOR GENERAL, MINISTRY OF THE	226
SUPPLY AND SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF	241
TRANSPORT, DEPARTMENT OF	246
VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF	261
CROWN CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES	
ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED	264
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION	267
CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION	280
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)	283
CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION	287
EMERGENCY PLANNING CANADA	290
HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PORTS AND HARBOURS	257
NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION	292
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD	240
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE	233
STATISTICS CANADA	295
THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA	236
THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY	257
ANNEX — LIST OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY	299

Introduction

This volume is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities which were in effect during the fiscal year 1983-1984. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned, therefore a general knowledge of federal, provincial and municipal responsibilities would be an asset when looking for a particular program or area of interest. Appearing in the Annex on page 299 is a list of the entries in this inventory classified according to the type of program or activity.

For the purpose of this inventory the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs, along with other significant undertakings involving joint federal-provincial administration and/or carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement. Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government: some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, transfer of property, etc.; under others, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited, since industrial development incentives given by governments individually to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other publications of the Government of Canada.

The information contained in this inventory is, of course, for ready reference only. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into thereunder, should be obtained directly from the departments and agencies concerned.

Suggestions and comments from users of this volume which would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

Publications and Editing Coordinator
Federal-Provincial Relations Office
59 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OA3

Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities
Fiscal Year 1983-84
($ millions)

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
Statutory Subsidies	9.7	.7	2.3	1.8	4.7	6.0	2.2	2.2	3.6	2.5	—	—	35.7
Fiscal Equalization	554.0	124.0	618.0	524.0	2,810.0	—	455.0	—	—	—	—	—	5,085.0
Reciprocal Taxation	10.5	4.1	23.9	12.5	47.0	64.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.5
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	15.7	1.0	—	—	1.7	−9.7	.3	*	116.6	3.3	−.1	−.3	128.5
Youth Allowances Recovery	—	—	—	—	−234.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−234.4
Prior Year Adjustments**													150.0
Total Fiscal Transfer Cash Payments	589.9	129.8	644.2	538.3	2,629.0	60.8	457.5	2.2	120.2	5.8	−.1	−.3	5,327.3
Hospital Insurance	79.5	17.0	118.7	97.5	559.6	1,146.6	143.9	136.2	241.5	346.0	6.7	2.4	2,895.6
Medicare	27.4	5.9	40.9	33.6	192.7	394.7	49.5	46.9	83.2	119.1	2.3	.8	997.0
Post-Secondary Education	50.6	10.8	75.5	62.1	356.1	729.5	91.5	86.6	153.7	220.1	4.3	1.5	1,842.3
Extended Health Care	20.7	4.4	30.9	25.4	234.7	315.7	37.5	35.7	85.9	102.2	1.7	.9	895.7
Established Programs Financing — Cash Payments	178.2	38.1	266.0	218.6	1,343.1	2,586.5	322.4	305.4	564.3	787.4	15.0	5.6	6,630.6
Canada Assistance Plan	71.4	19.7	93.2	119.2	909.4	848.1	99.3	125.5	343.6	496.8	11.2	2.8	3,140.2
Other Health and Welfare	1.0	.2	3.0	3.1	—	37.4	4.5	3.4	9.3	6.8	.2	1.2	70.1
Bilingualism in Education	2.0	1.1	3.4	18.8	92.6	44.6	5.2	2.4	5.5	6.3	.1	.2	182.2
Crop Insurance	*	1.2	.2	.5	5.8	22.3	14.2	59.3	38.8	2.7	—	—	145.0
Territorial Financial Agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346.0	99.6	445.6
Municipal Grants	1.9	.7	12.2	10.4	51.3	102.1	11.6	5.5	13.2	19.6	1.6	.9	231.0
All Others**													364.0
Total Other Cash Payments	76.3	22.9	112.0	152.0	1,059.1	1,054.5	134.8	196.1	410.4	532.2	359.1	104.7	4,578.1
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS	844.4	190.8	1,022.2	908.9	5,031.2	3,701.8	914.7	503.7	1,094.9	1,325.4	374.0	110.0	16,536.0
Established Programs Financing Tax Transfer													
13.5 Personal Income Tax Points	66.2	13.3	121.9	90.1	1,184.6	1,982.4	179.3	197.9	652.8	707.4	10.0	7.3	5,213.2
1.0 Corporate Income Tax Point	3.1	.6	4.2	3.7	50.2	93.1	7.7	8.8	63.0	28.9	.5	.3	264.1
Contracting-Out Tax Transfer													
8.5 Personal Income Tax Points for EPF	—	—	—	—	677.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	677.7
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	422.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422.6
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowance	—	—	—	—	234.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234.4
TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS	69.3	13.9	126.1	93.8	2,569.5	2,075.5	187.0	206.7	715.8	736.3	10.5	7.6	6,812.0
TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS	913.7	204.7	1,148.3	1,002.7	7,600.7	5,777.3	1,101.7	710.4	1,810.7	2,061.7	384.5	117.6	23,348.0
Fiscal Equalization — Dollars per capita	965	1,007	721	744	432	—	438	—	—	—	--	—	—

* Amount too small to be expressed.
** Distribution not available.
Note: The figures presented above are the basis of the Main Estimates for 1983-84. They may differ from figures presented elsewhere which are based, in many cases, on revisions arising out of changed economic conditions since the time the Main Estimates were prepared.

INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE VARIOUS
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada and thus the Department, in effect, predates Confederation. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass all aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock.

The Deputy Minister is the administrative head of the Department. Reporting directly to him are the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Policy Adviser) who is also responsible for the Farm Income Services Branch, the International Affairs Directorate, the Strategic Planning Division and the Policy Coordination Unit, and the Assistant Deputy Ministers responsible for Research, Food Production and Inspection, Marketing and Economics, Regional Development, and Finance and Administration. Three other branches, each headed by a Director General, also report directly to the Deputy Minister — Audit and Evaluation, Communications, and Personnel Administration. Also reporting to the Deputy Minister is the Coordinator of the Grains Group. The work of the Deputy Minister's office is supported through a departmental secretariat.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the Department's Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and insect pests and diseases of crops are problem-oriented. The Branch's research program is carried out at more than 50 establishments across Canada. The research units cooperate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. The Branch also administers a program of contract research under which research projects are carried out by agencies other than the Department of Agriculture. In 1982-83 the value of contracts to industry and universities amounted to $9.8 million. Research on animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Food Production and Inspection Branch, and the Canadian Grain Commission maintains a program of research on the quality of cereal grains and oilseeds.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch is responsible for measures to protect the health of Canada's livestock, for the provision of a meat inspection service and for ensuring supplies of high-quality agricultural products for consumers. Its programs include those concerned with inspection, grading, licensing and registration. The Branch's work is carried out by five directorates — Health of Animals, Food Inspection, Plant Health and Plant Products, Veterinary Inspection, and Agricultural Inspection — while its Racetrack Division is responsible for supervision of parimutuel betting at tracks conducting harness and running horse races.

The Marketing and Economics Branch administers programs to improve the efficiency of the Canadian agricultural marketing system; to increase agricultural exports; to promote greater domestic use of Canadian-produced supplies, and to ensure the continuity of the supply of agricultural products. Its programs involve market research, and identification of domestic and export marketing opportunities for primary agricultural products and processed foods. It is also responsible for the provision of marketing information and advice for producers, and food information for consumers. Two directorates — Market Development, and Market Analysis and Trade Policy — make up the Branch structure.

The various programs concerned with providing income stability for farmers are consolidated in the Farm Income Services Branch. Its primary objective is to develop and deliver effective and efficient agricultural stabilization and crop insurance programs to provide adequate returns to producers, and thereby ensure supplies of agricultural commodities at fair prices to consumers. The basic components of the Branch are the Agricultural Stabilization Board, Agricultural Products Board, Crop Insurance Division and the Western Grain Stabilization Division.

The International Affairs Directorate is responsible for liaison with world agricultural organizations, the collection and dissemination of international agricultural intelligence, and the development of technical assistance in foreign aid programs.

The Regional Development Branch is responsible for programs relating to regional development and agricultural production development.

The Regional Development Directorate of the Branch is responsible for developing, coordinating and appraising strategies and programs for the development of the agriculture and food sector in each province. It is also responsible for providing economic analysis and advice in support of departmental policies and programs affecting agricultural development at both the provincial and national level. The Directorate maintains an Agriculture and Food Development Office in each province to serve as the Department's main contact with the provincial government and non-governmental organizations in their respective areas.

Programs concerned with animal and crop production, and farm development are the responsibility of the Branch's Production Development Directorate, the operations of which are aimed at promoting a thriving agriculture and food industry in Canada.

Most of the Department's programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with the cooperation and/or involvement of the provinces. Programs such as crop insurance; record of performance for livestock, and forage seed improvement entail actual provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading of many agricultural products, but in most cases, by agreement, federal regulations and procedures are followed because of interprovincial and export trade implications. Other programs, such as grants to agricultural exhibitions and fairs and financial assistance for 4-H Clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

The extent and nature of provincial involvement with programs of the Department of Agriculture vary considerably. Some programs are, in effect, administered primarily federally; others involve participation at both levels. The Canadian Grain Commission has actual involvement at the municipal level by providing grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. The agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission, Livestock Feed Board of Canada, National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

	Page
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES	3
CROP INSURANCE	4
FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND	5
4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE	5
FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION	6
INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION	8
PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID ERADICATION PROGRAM	9
RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM	10
RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS	11
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT (ARDSA)	11
CANADA — MANITOBA VALUE ADDED CROPS PRODUCTION AGREEMENT (AGRO-MAN)	12
CANADA — QUEBEC AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT	12
CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SUB-AGREEMENT II (ASA II)	12
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	13
CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT (ADSA)	13
PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT	14

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

Administered By:
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
In view of the fact that the number of veterinarians in the country is insufficient to meet the requirements of the livestock products industry and that the existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the expansion of existing veterinary teaching facilities is to be undertaken in order to increase the number of graduating veterinarians.

Authority:
The Department of Agriculture was given authority by Order in Council in April 1974 to enter into agreements with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. These were signed in June 1974.

Financing and Operation:
The agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan provide for a federal contribution of up to 50 per cent of the capital cost up to prescribed limits of enlarging the veterinary colleges in the respective provinces. This agreement has been extended to the Atlantic Region Veterinary College.

In the context of these agreements, construction meant the erection of new building(s), extension(s) or alterations to existing building(s), together with necessary and related site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the sole and exclusive purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but, for greater certainty, was not to mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies except those required for construction purposes.

In the case of the Quebec Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 35 to 70 with the federal contribution of up to $2,520,000. Phase I has been completed with Phase II just being initiated.

In the case of the Ontario Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year is to be increased from 80 to 120 with the initial federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. The Treasury Board approved in March 1978 an increase of $215,000 as consideration for cost escalation during the construction program. The revised federal contribution is therefore, $3,095,000. The construction program under the agreement is now complete and all federal commitments have been satisfied.

In 1983, the Department agreed to a further contribution of up to $250,000 representing 50% of the costs of planning to upgrade the existing facilities of the Ontario Veterinary College to meet North American standards.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine is to be increased from 50 to 90 graduates with a federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. Federal payment is now complete.

In June 1983, the Department agreed to contribute up to $18.25 million to cover 50% of the capital costs of the new Atlantic Region Veterinary College to be located on the campus of the University of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown. The planning phase of the project is underway and the first graduating class of 50 students is anticipated for 1990.

The agreement is with the four Eastern provinces to match the federal contribution according to a separate agreement among themselves. Expenditures in the current year will cover architectural and engineering fees and site development.

As part of the agreement, each university agrees to accept in its faculty of veterinary medicine, as a minimum, the increased number of students indicated above at the entrance level, for at least ten years following the date of completion of the construction, unless fewer than that number of students apply for admission to the said faculty in any given year.

The amounts indicated above shall be payable in instalments or otherwise in such times and at such amounts as the Government of Canada in its sole discretion shall determine. The universities are to supply, whenever and in the manner requested, satisfactory evidence of the progress of construction and the financial disbursements relative thereto.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

Participating provinces	*Contract amount ($)*	*Amount of payments over 8-year period 1975-76 to 1983-84 ($)*
Quebec	2,520,000	1,274,370
Ontario	3,095,000	3,095,000
Ontario	250,000	—
Saskatchewan	2,880,000	2,880,000
Atlantic	18,250,000	—
Total	26,995,000	7,249,370

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 992-2114

CROP INSURANCE

Administered By:
Crop Insurance Division
Farm Income Services Branch

Purpose:
To provide stability of farmer income by minimizing the fluctuations resulting from crop production losses due to unavoidable natural hazards. The federal government assists the provinces in making all-risk crop insurance available to farmers by contributing a portion of premium costs and/or administrative cost; and the sharing of risk by way of loans or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

Authority:
Crop Insurance Act
Crop Insurance Regulations
Federal-Provincial Agreements

Time Frame:
This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of five years from the day on which notice of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties thereto. But notice of intention to terminate an Agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of five years from the day the agreement came into force.

Financing and Operation:
The costs of this program are shared on a federal-provincial-farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay no more than 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a $^{50}/_{50}$ basis. For the other provinces the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in the Crop Insurance Act and Regulations and the Federal-Provincial agreements in force.

Contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expenses incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Crop Insurance Payments to Provinces

Participating provinces	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	8	8	9	16
Prince Edward Island	682	911	1,105	965
Nova Scotia	151	157	200	229
New Brunswick	53	225	505	463
Quebec	3,244	4,300	—*	—*
Ontario	8,631	13,398	15,982	31,904
Manitoba	8,494	9,852	11,234	13,012
Saskatchewan	34,120	42,241	52,867	56,002
Alberta	20,972	27,259	31,818	37,111
British Columbia	1,742	1,782	2,129	2,468
Total	78,097	100,133	115,850	142,170

* Contributions to Quebec are pending the signing of amending agreements for 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Pender
Director
Crop Insurance Division
Farm Income Services Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 593-7041

FEED FREIGHT ASSISTANCE ADJUSTMENT FUND

Administered By:
Farm Development Division
Regional Development Branch

Purpose:
To assist farmers to upgrade their capacity to produce their own feed requirements by utilizing the funds saved through the revised rates of assistance on feed grains.

The provinces involved are British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. Programs have been developed jointly with the provinces so that each province may address the purposes deemed most appropriate in each case. The major thrust of programs is to enhance the feed production and storage capacity of the farms in the affected regions. Longer term research programs, such as nontraditional feeds, can also be undertaken. Some funds are allocated to the promotion of innovation.

Authority:
Cabinet Decisions 302-75 and 137-76
Treasury Board Minute 747277
Federal-Provincial Agreements

Time Frame:
January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is totally provided by the federal government. Programs are administered in cooperation with the respective provincial departments of agriculture. Approval of applications is the responsibility of joint federal-provincial management committees. Payments are primarily made directly to farmers. In Quebec, payments are made to farmers by the Government of Quebec (with appropriate credits to the federal government as the funding source). The Quebec Government is reimbursed by the federal government for payments under the program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Farm Development Division
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. W.A. McBride
Chief, Production Development Section
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Fontaine Building
9th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By:
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch

Purpose:
This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50 per cent of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H Clubs.

Authority:
The funds for this program are provided annually under the main Appropriation Act.

At present there are agreements with each province except Quebec.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to annual revision.

Financing and Operation:
4-H Clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The Clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms. 4-H Club activities include the following subjects: the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50 per cent of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for the following items:

— prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days,

— the cost of providing club and project record books,

— travel by club members to, and prizes for provincial competitions,

— voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Council of 4-H Clubs, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

Province	*1978-79 Expenditures ($)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($)*
Newfoundland	5,280	9,955	9,955	9,955	9,300
Prince Edward Island	3,600	164	5,280	5,280	6,940
Nova Scotia	8,800	10,450	10,450	10,450	13,265
New Brunswick	4,860	5,380	5,380	5,380	7,180
Quebec	23,940	—	—	—	**
Ontario	68,220	62,380	62,380	62,380	89,310
Manitoba	21,180	22,450	22,450	22,450	27,860
Saskatchewan	22,500	21,133	24,880	24,880	32,355
Alberta	22,080	28,160	28,160	28,160	37,710
British Columbia	9,540	12,300	12,300	12,300	16,080
Total*	190,000	172,372	181,235	181,235	240,000

* There was a total annual allotment of $190,000 available to the provinces for 4-H Club activities up to 1981-1982. In 1982-1983 (and subsequent years) the allotment is $240,000.

** In 1982-1983, a grant (supplementary estimates) of $13,605 was made to the two rural youth organizations in Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. C. MacWilliam
Chief
Registration and 4-H Clubs
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION

Administered By:
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch

Purpose:
This program was amended and expanded in 1981 to provide financial assistance for shipping livestock to the Canadian Western Agribition at Regina as well as to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto.

The revised program gives the provinces the option of signing a new agreement, or continuing under the original agreement which provides for reimbursement by the federal government to the provinces of 75% of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Under a new agreement, a province is reimbursed for 50% of the freight charges for shipping beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine to and from the Canadian Western Agribition as well as the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. Also, livestock exhibitors are eligible for transportation assistance to either or both livestock shows, with the exception of those residing in the province in which the show is held.

Authority:
This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement which originated in 1946-47 when the annual operating subsidy of $35,000, guaranteed to the Royal Winter Fair in 1927 for 20 years, terminated.

Funding is approved annually under the Appropriation Acts.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The freight charges on carlots of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and returning to the point of origin, are originally paid by the provincial agriculture department concerned. Reimbursement of 75% of freight charges is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

For provinces that have signed the new Agreement, the freight charges on truckloads of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition are paid directly to the exhibitors by both governments (Federal and Provincial) on a 50-50 basis. The claims are submitted to the provincial Agriculture Department who is responsible to certify the claims and forward them to the federal Department of Agriculture for payment of its share.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on truckload or carload lots from a central collecting point in each province to Toronto or Regina, or both, and return. Federal assistance is not available to the province where the fair is held.

Freight costs for carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible for sharing by the federal government under the program.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and/or to the Canadian Western Agribition

Province	*1979-80 Expenditures ($)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($)*
Prince Edward Island	5,065	7,025	7,125	6,750
Nova Scotia	4,033	3,341	3,254	3,726
New Brunswick	1,275	2,475	1,425	1,500
Quebec	9,751	12,951	17,839	21,139
Ontario*	—	—	2,787	5,169
Manitoba	27,154	26,906	31,294	31,912
Saskatchewan*	16,202	18,898	6,030	11,363
Alberta	20,539	20,933	24,312	28,809
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Total	84,019	92,529	94,066	110,368

* Provinces operating under new agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jacques Poliquin
Chief, Fairs and Stockyards
Animal Production Division
Regional Development Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION
(Domestic Meat Inspection)

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants which engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By:
Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants which are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority:
The Department of Agriculture has been given authority by Order in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Time Frame:
The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on twelve months notice.

Financing and Operation:
Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants which engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces which did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with the Department of Agriculture to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay to the Department of Agriculture for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

Participating provinces	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Nova Scotia	34.8	38.6	43.7	55.8
New Brunswick	3.0	—*	—	—
Manitoba	152.7	183.8	241.2	256.9
Saskatchewan	129.2	181.0	181.7	261.8
British Columbia	94.6	128.9	164.5	205.0
Total	414.3	532.3	631.1	779.5

* Program discontinued.

For Further Information:
General:

Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Officer Responsible:

Chief, Federal-Provincial and Poultry Programs
Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID ERADICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid from the national flock. This eradication will result in a substantial decrease in financial losses to the poultry industry and increased freedom of movement of poultry, chicks and hatching eggs within Canada. International recognition of Canada's pullorum-typhoid free status should lead to increased export sales of Canadian poultry to foreign markets.

Authority:

- This program is under the general departmental mandate.
- Animal Disease and Protection Act and Animal Disease and Protection Regulations.
- Federal-Provincial agreements are currently in effect with each of the ten Canadian provinces in the form of Memoranda of Understanding executed on the 15th day of November, 1982.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program until the 1st day of July 1987 and is renewable beyond this date as agreed to by each province and the federal government.

Financing and Operation:
The Memoranda of Understanding between each provincial government and the federal government vary. Sections 79 to 79.2 inclusive and Schedule VI of the Animal Disease and Protection Regulations describe controls over the poultry industry. Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures relating to Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations governs the diagnosis of pullorum-typhoid, management of infected flocks and compensation. Compensation awarded is to be the market value in accordance with Section 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act and is fully paid by the federal government. Appendix 7.2 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a Memoranda of Understanding between the Agriculture Inspection Directorate, Food Inspection Directorate, Veterinary Inspection Directorate and the Health of Animals Directorate that defines the responsibilities of each directorate. Appendix 7.3 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a schedule of responsibility relating to the Memoranda of Understanding between the provincial and federal governments.

See table 6.

TABLE 6

Schedule of Responsibility — Memoranda of Understanding

Sections/ Province	*79.12*	*79.13*	*79.14 (1)*	*79.14 (2)*	*79.15*	*79.16*	*79.17*	*79.18*	*79.19*	*79.2*	*Eradication Procedures*
New Brunswick	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Prince Edward Island	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Newfoundland	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Nova Scotia	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Quebec	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P AC	P	P	P	AC
Ontario	AC	P	P AC	P AC	P	P	P	P	P AC	P	AC
Manitoba	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC
Saskatchewan	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Alberta	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
British Columbia	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC

P — Provincial responsibility.
AC — Agriculture Canada responsibility.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of these payments is to cooperate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority:
This program is under the general departmental mandate.

Rabies Indemnification Regulations

Federal-provincial agreements are currently in effect with the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under Sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be destroyed and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two-fifths of the amounts paid by them. The federal government will reimburse the provinces up to a maximum per head of $400 for cattle, $200 for horses, and $80 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies; and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

Participating provinces	*Expenditures 1979-80 ($)*	*Expenditures 1980-81 ($)*	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($)*	*Expenditures 1982-83 ($)*
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,020.00	2,060.00	—	800.00
Ontario	53,346.00	66,356.00	122,000.00	91,892.80
Manitoba	1,970.00	2,274.00	1,200.00	2,930.00
Saskatchewan	1,064.00	780.00	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Total	57,400.00	71,470.00	123,200.00	95,622.80

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Department of Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS
(Part of the Research Program)

Administered By:
Administration Division of the Research Branch

Purpose:
Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote cooperation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at the Federal Department of Agriculture's Research Station at Charlottetown; a joint federal-provincial building was recently constructed at Kentville, Nova Scotia; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office occupies a wing at the federal Research Station at Fredericton; and the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing and Vineland, Ont.; Indian Head and Saskatoon, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George, Sidney and Summerland, B.C.

Authority:
Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame:
The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation:
The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.E. Ryan
Director, Administration Division
Research Branch
Department of Agriculture
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 995-7084

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT (ARDSA)

Administered By:
Regional Development Branch (The federal responsibility for the Agreement was transferred from DREE to Agriculture Canada on September 3, 1982).

Purpose:
ARDSA has three objectives: pursue new or unexploited projects related to development opportunity; expand employment in those existing aspects of the agriculture industry and food processing industry which demonstrate production and market potential; and improve the viability of the existing industries to sustain growth.

Authority:
Canada — British Columbia General Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement expired on July 31, 1983, but payouts on commitments will continue until March 31, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The government costs are shared equally on a federal-provincial basis. Private sector contributions are made towards some projects.

The project approvals are granted by a federal-provincial management committee. The province handles the actual administration of the program and the federal government pays to the province its portion of the project costs.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Mr. John Berry
Director
Agriculture and Food Development
Regional Development Directorate
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
1016 Johnston Street
Victoria, British Columbia
V8V 3N7

Tel.: (604) 388-0271

CANADA — MANITOBA VALUE ADDED CROPS PRODUCTION AGREEMENT (AGRO-MAN)

Administered By:
Regional Development Branch (The federal responsibility for the Agreement was transferred from DREE to Agriculture Canada on September 3, 1982).

Purpose:
The purpose of the Agreement is to accelerate the expansion of value-added crops production, primarily those which are processed and have a potential for processing in Manitoba; and to improve the efficiency of production and conversion of crops through livestock into red meats.

Authority:
Canada — Manitoba General Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
April 1, 1979 to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
Costs are shared 60-40 between the federal and provincial governments.

The project approvals are granted by a federal-provincial management committee. The province handles the actual administration of the program and the federal government pays to the province its portion of the project costs.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Mr. Bill Breckman
Director
Agriculture and Food Development
Regional Development Directorate
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
303 — 175 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3

Tel.: (204) 949-4596

CANADA — QUEBEC AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Regional Development Branch (The federal responsibility for this sub-agreement was transferred from DREE to Agriculture Canada on September 3, 1982).

Purpose:
The purpose of the Agreement is to implement an integrated land reclamation program on the Montreal Plain and in certain outlying regions of Quebec, and to continue the Land Use Adjustment Program in the regions of Lower St. Lawrence — Gaspé, Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean and Abitibi — Témiscamingue, and gradually to extend this program, as required, to other regions in Quebec outside the Montreal Plain.

Authority:
Canada — Quebec General Development Agreement, March 15, 1974.

Time Frame:
1975 to 1982; extended to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
Cost sharing of eligible costs is 60% federal and 40% provincial. Private sector contributions are made toward some projects.

The project approvals are granted by a federal-provincial management committee. The province handles the actual administration of the program, and the federal government pays to the province its portion of the project costs.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Mr. Gaston Grammond
Director
Agriculture and Food Development
Regional Development Directorate
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
5 Park Samuel Holland, Suite 164
Quebec, Quebec
G1S 4S2

Tel.: (418) 994-4775

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT SUB-AGREEMENT II (ASA II)

Administered By:
Regional Development Branch (Transferred from DREE to Agriculture Canada).

Purpose:
To enable Canada and the Province to jointly participate in initiatives directed toward the attainment of maximum economic and socio-economic benefits from the agricultural resources of the Province of New Brunswick. Specifically, the objective is to maximize the contribution of agriculture and related sectors to provincial output, earned income and employment.

Authority:
Canada — New Brunswick General Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement terminates on March 31, 1984. No programs or projects can be approved after the expired date of this Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The eligible costs of capital or non-capital projects to be financed or shared equally by both levels of government except costs relating to the acquisition of lands or interests in lands or cost arising from conditions of acquisition, except where otherwise agreed by the Management Committee.

The Management Committee is responsible for the overall management of this Agreement. The Regional Office is responsible for liaison and program coordination between the agencies of Canada whose activities affect the implementation of this Agreement.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Mr. Louis-Philippe Albert
Director
Agriculture and Food Development
Regional Development Directorate
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
633 Queen Street, Room 213
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3

Tel.: (509) 452-3706

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
There are three objectives to this Agreement: to encourage the growth of agricultural production and food processing to the extent of identified and mutually agreed domestic and export market opportunities in horticulture, livestock foods and livestock; to increase the efficiency of firms in the production, processing and marketing sectors of the province's agri-food industry; and to expand income and employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas of the province.

Authority:
Canada — Nova Scotia General Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from October 5, 1982 until October 4, 1987 but payouts on commitments approved before October 4, 1987 may continue until March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers five programs and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing funds and directly delivers the sixth program.

Project approvals are granted by the delivery agency, but advice is obtained from the other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A Liaison Committee, formed of both federal and provincial representatives, plans and coordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Dr Doug Byers
Director
Agriculture and Food Development
Regional Development Directorate
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
35 Commercial Street
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5

Tel.: (902) 895-1623

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT (ADSA)

Administered By:
Regional Development Branch (Federal responsibility for agreement transferred from DREE to Agriculture Canada on September 3, 1982).

Purpose:
The intent of the Agreement is to expand production and improve productivity through eight (8) inter-related programs that address a range of problems including inadequate capital on farms, a poor land base, low technical and managerial skills and weak marketing structures. As part of the infrastructure programming, provincial offices and laboratories were built adjoining the Agriculture Canada Research Station, St. John's West.

Authority:
Canada — Newfoundland General Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will expire March 31, 1984; however, payments on approved projects may be made until March 31, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
Government costs are shared 90-10 between the federal and provincial governments. There are private sector contributions in some programs.

The project approvals are granted by a federal-provincial management committee. The province handles the actual administration of the program and the federal government pays to the province its portion of the project costs.

See table 8.

TABLE 8

Agricultural Sub-Agreements

Province	*Agreement Signed*	*Agreement Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Newfoundland	14-07-78	31-03-84	16,341	14,707
Nova Scotia	05-10-82	04-10-87	48,300	23,300
New Brunswick	22-03-78	31-03-84	34,623	27,698
Quebec	29-03-76	31-03-84	103,266	61,960
Manitoba	15-12-78	31-03-84	18,500	11,100
British Columbia	08-07-77	31-07-84	86,750	30,000

For Further Information:
Regional Development Branch

Dr Tom Espie
Director
Agriculture and Food Development
Regional Development Directorate
Regional Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
354 Water Street, 2nd Floor
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 1A0

Tel.: (709) 772-4063

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT

Administered By:
This Act is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed by Parliament in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the Act widened the scope of the Administration's activities.

The basic objectives of PFRA are to institute and undertake soil and water conservation programs and projects which will enable preservation, management, development and use of the basic resources to support stability and growth.

Authority:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The Act (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970, P.C. 17.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Department may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, municipalities or individuals with respect to carrying out the general purpose of the Act.

The areas addressed by PFRA programs of soil and water conservation and development, and drought proofing are prime elements in the building blocks of long-term economic and social development on the prairies.

The main PFRA programs include:

- Rural Water Development Program;
- Alberta Irrigation Rehabilitation Program;
- Tree Distribution Program;
- Agreements with Saskatchewan and Manitoba for Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing;
- Community Pasture Program.

TABLE 9

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration Program Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Manitoba	4,814	4,408	22,299	6,600	5,411
Saskatchewan	22,662	20,508	50,846	32,275	34,057
Alberta	5,112	2,868	6,969	4,890	4,757
Total	32,588	27,784	80,114	43,765	44,225

Department of Communications

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

a) national cultural policy and programs;

b) telecommunications; and

c) the development and utilization, generally of communication undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions shall:

a) formulate and implement Canada's cultural policy and programs;

b) co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communication services for Canada;

c) promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communication systems and facilities for Canada;

d) assist Canadian communication systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;

e) plan and co-ordinate telecommunication services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;

f) compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communication systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communication matters; and

g) take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communication matters.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The department comprises five sectors: Policy, Technology and Industry, Research, Spectrum Management and Cultural Affairs.

Policy Sector

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include: National Telecommunications (studies and planning for domestic systems development); International Relations (studies, planning and negotiations in the international communications sphere, including arrangements for, and participation in conferences); Strategy and Plans; Broadcasting and Content Services Policy; Legal Services; Information Services; and Federal-Provincial Relations.

Technology and Industry Sector

Responsible for all aspects of the communication technology applications and industry development. This mission includes the assessment of introduction and applications of new information and communications technologies, the investigation of new market opportunities for communications goods and services at home and abroad; the development of policy, programs and facilities to assist the domestic industries involved with the communications technologies and management of the major applications programs of the Department.

This Sector is also responsible for planning, establishing and managing telecommunications facilities and services that will meet the needs of federal government departments and agencies on an economic basis.

Research Sector

The department conducts an extensive and continuing research program for three main reasons. First, advances in technology are the primary means of improving and expanding the telecommunications network and its services. Second, research serves as a base for the policy planning and program functions of the department. Third, through transfer of knowledge acquired in the laboratories and the support of research in Canadian industry and universities, the knowledge level of Canada is increased and the innovations developed through government research benefit Canadian industry and create Canadian jobs in high-technology fields.

Most of the department's in-house research is carried out at the Communications Research Centre (CRC), located near Ottawa. Because the department encourages the fullest possible participation of Canadian industry in research projects dealing with the field of high technology and telecommunications, more and more research contracts are allocated to companies located throughout Canada. In addition, a certain proportion of the Department's research is undertaken for the Department of National Defence.

The department also fosters advanced communications research capabilities at Canadian universities through contracts totalling about $800,000 a year. Universities conduct research related to the federal government's responsibilities and priorities for regulation as well as the social, economic and technological aspects of communications and culture.

Spectrum Management

This sector's principal function is to manage the radio frequency spectrum.

Managing the spectrum includes ensuring its orderly development, protecting it by international agreements and promoting efficient and effective accessibility to it for all Canadians.

In order to serve its clientele, the sector has headquarters in Ottawa, 5 regional offices and 47 district and sub-district offices.

Cultural Affairs Sector

The Cultural Affairs Sector of the Department of Communications formulates Canada's national cultural policy in support of cultural activities. Supports or manages artistic and cultural programs other than of federal cultural agencies as determined by the government; advises the Minister on the implementation by cultural agencies of programs consistent with national cultural policy and analyses social policy issues arising from the application of technologies in culture, communications, space and information.

	Page
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM	18
PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM	18
TELIDON FIELD TRIAL ACTIVITIES	18
PALAIS DES CONGRÈS DE MONTRÉAL (PHASES A AND B)	19
MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM	19
A SPECIAL PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES	20

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
The program supports the Department of Communications' in-house research programs, promotes competence in various areas of communications and culture in Canadian universities, and helps develop individuals who can later make substantial contributions to the field of communications in industry, government or the universities.

Authority:
The Department of Communications supports a University Research Program. Based upon the recommendation of the University Research Advisory Committee, Canadian universities are asked to submit research contract proposals on specific subjects determined in advance by the department.

Time Frame:
Each November, the department reviews its university research requirements. Canadian universities are then asked to submit research proposals on subjects determined by DOC.

Financing and Operation:
This is a research contract program and not a research grant program. Therefore, work statements are negotiated and payments are made on the basis of the progress. The resulting contracts are subject to government procurement regulations.

In the allocation of contracts, the department takes into consideration the regional demographic factor and takes the necessary action to ensure that there be an equitable proportion of contracts allocated to anglophone and francophone universities throughout Canada.

Payments:
The program started modestly in fiscal year 1971-72 with a budget of $375,000. The budget was increased to $800,000 for the 1983-84 fiscal year.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
A/Director of Research Programs
Department of Communications
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2

PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Research Sector

Purpose:
To develop a comprehensive understanding of the behavior of electromagnetic waves particularly in the Canadian environment. Such information is essential to the planning and design of reliable and efficient communications systems and networks, and to the management of the radio-frequency spectrum.

Authority:
The program is a part of the department's on-going research activities at the Communications Research Centre. Specific projects are approved jointly by the department and the telephone company and/or university involved in the work.

Time Frame:
Projects normally involve a joint agreement covering a one or two-year period.

Financing and Operation:
In most projects, the work and costs are divided among the participants so that no exchange of funds is required. If a university is involved in the project, the cost of their participation is covered by the Department of Communications and/or the other participating agencies.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. K.S. McCormick
Director, Propagation Research Laboratory
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2

TELIDON FIELD TRIAL ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Technology and Industry Sector

Purpose:
The program was established to foster and promote the widespread application of Telidon videotex services, to gain practical experience and results for standards, regulation and technology development, and to help create a viable, domestic Telidon industry.

Authority:
The field trials are part of and in direct support of the Telidon Exploitation Program.

Time Frame:
Field trials of Telidon technology started on a limited scale in 1979. Through a successful promotion of the technology at national and international fora, the number of field trial systems has been steadily increasing. By late 1982, more than 30 Telidon field trial systems were operating across the country, with seven systems operating or planned overseas. A number of field trials are continuing into 1983-84, while others are being terminated or converted into operational services.

Financing and Operation:
Organizations wishing to conduct a Telidon field trial with support or assistance from the Department of Communications should contact the Telidon Program Field Trials Office. The department has provided terminals, equipment and other assistance to carry out trials. Trial sponsors include common carriers, broadcasters and cable TV operators.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Dr Keith Y. Chang
Manager
Systems Applications
Applications Programs
Department of Communications
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 995-5081

PALAIS DES CONGRÈS DE MONTRÉAL (PHASES A AND B)

Administered By:
Quebec Region

Purpose:
Phase A: Installation of an integrated communications system utilizing Telidon technology (operational since June, 1983).
Phase B: Computerizing administrative functions pertaining to the organization and management of events held at the Palais and to the operation of the Palais.

Authority:
Two Memoranda of Understanding were signed between la Société du Palais des Congrès and the Department of Communications.

The management of this project falls under the responsibility of an Advisory Committee made up of representatives from the federal Department of Communications, la Société du Palais des Congrès and the provincial government.

Time Frame:
From May 1982 to October 1986.

Financing and Operation:
Responsibility for the management of the system resides with the Palais des Congrès. It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be $7.2 million. The federal government and la Société du Palais des Congrès will each contribute $3.6 million.

Payments:
Phase A has been completed ($4.5 million); for Phase B methods of payment are being finalized.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jacques Lyrette
Regional Director
295 St-Paul Street East
Montreal, Quebec
H2Y 1H1

MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM

Administered By:
Technology and Industry Sector

Purpose:
To define, develop and demonstrate a satellite system to meet identified needs for voice and data mobile communications services to vehicles, ships, aircraft and compact portable stations for a wide variety of public and civil government applications in Canada.

Authority:
As approved by Cabinet in December 1981, (463-81RD), the Department of Communications (DOC) will carry out Phase B (Project Definition) of the MSAT program through a series of contracts with Canadian industry supplemented with DOC in-house work.

Time Frame:
Phase B is scheduled for completion in July 1984. Cabinet will then decide whether or not to proceed with the design and manufacturing phases and a 1988 launch. The system would be used by the federal and provincial governments, industry and others for communications experiments and interim commercial service.

Financing and Operation:
Treasury Board has approved the expenditure of $17 million by DOC for Phase B studies over the fiscal years 1982-83 and 1983-84.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director General, Space Programs
Department of Communications
365 Laurier Avenue West
Journal Tower South
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 596-9332

A SPECIAL PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES

Administered By:
Cultural Affairs Sector

Purpose:
The Special Program of Cultural Initiatives provides financial assistance to Canadian artistic and cultural organizations from funds accrued from the federal portion of the Loto Canada revenues under the federal-provincial agreement on the dissolution of Loto Canada.

Payments:
For the 1982-83 program, the provincial breakdown of expenditures is indicated in table 1.

TABLE 1

The 1982-83 Special Program of Cultural Initiatives

Province	*($)*
Prince Edward Island	37,900
Nova Scotia	528,450
New Brunswick	24,967
Quebec	2,946,748
Ontario	2,599,522
Manitoba	52,450
Saskatchewan	197,708
Alberta	740,628
British Columbia	262,669
Yukon	5,000
Northwest Territories	206,500
Total	7,602,542

Ministry of State for Economic and Regional Development

The Ministry was established by Order in Council in December 1978 to serve the Board of Economic Development Ministers, which has now become the Cabinet Committee for Economic and Regional Development. The Ministry has acted as a policy secretariat to these Cabinet Committees and has assisted Ministers in administering their economic development and energy spending envelopes.

On January 12, 1982, the Prime Minister announced a reorganization of economic departments in order to increase regional sensitivity of federal economic development policy-making processes. Among other things, the reorganization was designed to make regional economic development the responsibility of all economic departments, and not just a single department such as DREE. The Government Organization Act, 1983 was proclaimed on December 7, 1983. Overall coordination of the federal economic and regional development effort is provided by the Cabinet Committee on Economic and Regional Development. Lead responsibility for this coordination rests with the Minister of State for Economic and Regional Development.

The objectives of the Ministry are to:

- evaluate and coordinate comprehensive policies in relation to the programs and activities of the Government that directly support Canadian economic and regional development;
- seek cooperative relationships with the provinces, with business and labour and, with other public and private organizations for the development of the economy in all regions of the country;
- advise on the allocation of financial, personnel and other resources to Federal programs that directly support economic and regional development;
- develop mechanisms to improve and integrate the delivery of economic and regional development programs at the local regional level.

In order to fulfill its augmented regional mandate, the Ministry has established new federal offices in every province. Each regional office is headed by a Federal Economic Development Coordinator, who is the senior Federal economic development official in each province. Coordinators have access to economic development Ministers and to all appropriate officials, including the deputy ministerial level to ensure that regional views can impact upon the design of programs delivered by departments and on national policies adopted by the Federal Government. They also serve as Chairpersons on committees of economic development departments within their region, and they ensure that Federal economic development strategies, policies and programs are well understood and integrated throughout their region.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

In 1974 the Federal Government entered into General Development Agreements with all ten provinces. Under these GDAs the Department of Regional Economic Expansion entered into numerous Subsidiary Agreements with the Provinces which provided for the co-operative undertaking of projects or programmes to enhance the development of each region. A number of these programmes continue in effect. The GDAs themselves have a term of ten years.

As a result of the Government reorganization announced in January 1982, the existing GDA subsidiary agreements were transferred from DREE to the appropriate sector departments; the Ministry of State for Economic Development assumed responsibility for the GDAs with the Provinces, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development assumed responsibility for the GDA with the government of the Yukon Territory. The transfer of duties relating to the GDAs became effective on September 3, 1982, under the Public Service Rearrangement and Transfer Act.

The GDAs, and the Comprehensive Development Plan with Prince Edward Island, expire on March 31, 1984. The Minister of State for Economic and Regional Development is charged with the responsibility for developing and negotiating new umbrella economic and regional development agreements (ERDAs) with the provinces to succeed the GDAs and the P.E.I. Comprehensive Development Plan.

The purpose of the new economic and regional development agreements is to provide a framework for cooperation and consultation on matters relating to economic development in each province, and to coordinate federal and provincial planning, policies and programs in this area.

Each ERDA will have a ten-year term and will:

- provide a framework within which measures for economic development may be taken in the province;
- identify development opportunities for implementation under subsidiary agreements and provide for the general coordination of all such agreements;

- provide that measures for economic development will, wherever possible, be taken by the federal or provincial government through their respective programs and departments;
- ensure effective consultation and coordination between the federal and provincial governments in carrying out programs for economic development; and
- where appropriate, provide for joint undertakings with the provincial government, but will clearly specify the measures to be taken by each government.

Provisions for consultation and coordination are key items and each agreement will contain provisions for:

- annual ministerial consultation on priorities, identification of opportunities and possible subsidiary agreements and memoranda of understanding;
- continuing consultation and coordination by designated officials; and
- initiatives to be undertaken by sectoral departments within the framework of agreed priorities.

Specific initiatives under each ERDA are implemented by means of subsidiary agreements or through memoranda of understanding. These are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented by the responsible federal sector Ministers, jointly with the Provinces concerned.

The first new ten-year, economic and regional development agreement was concluded with the Province of Manitoba in November 1983. Subsidiary agreements under the Manitoba ERDA covering developmental planning and mineral development were also concluded at that time.

	Page
FEDERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COORDINATORS	23
G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND	24
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1969	24
G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA	24
G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK	25
G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — QUEBEC	26
G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ONTARIO	26
G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — MANITOBA	27
CANADA — MANITOBA ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (ERDA) — 1984	28
G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN	28
G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ALBERTA	29
G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA	30

FEDERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COORDINATORS

Newfoundland

Mr. Gordon Slade
FEDC — Newfoundland
Suite 805, Atlantic Place
215 Water Street
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 6C9

Tel.: (709) 772-4126

Prince Edward Island

Mr. Douglas Johnston
FEDC — Prince Edward Island
Suite 503
Office Tower
Confederation Court Mall
134 Kent Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8R8

Tel.: (902) 566-7480

Nova Scotia

Mr. J. Douglas Love
FEDC — Nova Scotia
Suite 3000
The Brewery
1489 Hollis Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M5

Tel.: (902) 426-8361

New Brunswick

Mr. John MacNaught
FEDC — New Brunswick
14th Floor
Place l'Assomption
770 Main Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8L4

Tel.: (506) 388-6126

Quebec

Mr. Normand Plante
FEDC — Quebec
800 Place Victoria
Suite 1200
Montreal, Quebec
H4Z 1J2

Tel.: (514) 283-4841

Ontario

Mr. Lawrence O'Toole
FEDC — Ontario
Suite 5850
First Canadian Place
100 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5X 1A9

Tel.: (416) 966-8360

Manitoba

Mrs. Jean Edmonds
FEDC — Manitoba
Suite 220
Lakeview Square Three
185 Carlton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3J1

Tel.: (204) 949-4472

Saskatchewan

Mr. Arthur Wakabayashi
FEDC — Saskatchewan
Suite 3000
Executive Terrace
2221 Cornwall Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2L1

Tel.: (306) 359-6727

Alberta

Mr. Bruce Rawson
FEDC — Alberta
Suite 604
Cornerpoint Building
10179 — 105 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3N1

Tel.: (403) 420-4164

British Columbia

Dr David Bond
FEDC — British Columbia
15th Floor
Sun Life Plaza
1100 Melville Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 4A6

Tel.: (604) 666-6256

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are to increase the number and quality of viable long-term employment opportunities and improve access to these opportunities by the people of Newfoundland and to increase opportunities for people to live in the area of their choice with improved real standards of living. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic development action to:

1) improve utilization of natural resources;
2) develop potential arising out of the geographic location of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic;
3) maximize the retained values of economic activities in the province by increasing the capability of business in the province to participate on a viable basis in provincial, national, and international markets;
4) ensure that the Newfoundland labour force has the capability to benefit from and contribute fully to the initiatives to be undertaken; and
5) increase the capability of both public and private sectors in the province to identify and realize opportunities.

The following subsidiary agreements with Newfoundland were in effect as of December 31, 1983 (see table 1).

For Further Information:
Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 1

NEWFOUNDLAND

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Industrial Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	11/6/79	31/3/84	26,650	23,985
Forestry, 1981-1985	Environment Canada	9/1/81	31/3/85	52,093	46,985
Coastal Labrador	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/5/81	31/3/87	38,996	33,800
Pulp and Paper	Regional Industrial Expansion	1/6/81	31/3/85	33,333	30,000
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	22/2/78	31/3/84	13,265	11,938
Agriculture Development	Agriculture Canada	14/7/78	31/3/84	16,341	14,707
Labrador Interim	Regional Industrial Expansion	3/12/76	31/3/84	22,097	19,662
Forestry Economic Stimulation Program	Environment Canada	9/1/81	31/3/84	8,700	7,830
Marine Institute	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/5/83	31/3/87	42,308	27,500
Industrial Parks	Regional Industrial Expansion	3/6/83	31/3/88	17,800	17,800
Total				271,583	234,207

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1969

The Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion is responsible for the Canada — Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan (see section relating to Regional Industrial Expansion).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to encourage the expansion or maintenance of viable long-term employment opportunities and optimum quality of life within Nova Scotia;
2) to increase the earned incomes of the people of Nova Scotia; and
3) to assist in the development of a dynamic and creative provincial economy which will encourage the growth and stability of economic activity in the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Nova Scotia were in effect as of December 31, 1983 (see table 2).

For Further Information:
Contact the Office of the Regional Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or the responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 2

NOVA SCOTIA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Agri-Food	Agriculture Canada	5/10/82	31/3/87	48,300	23,000
Shubenacadie Canal (SRCP)	Public Works Canada	5/12/83	31/3/86	4,000	3,000
Strait of Canso Area Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	31/3/75	31/3/84	30,058	22,503
Panamax Dry Dock	Regional Industrial Expansion	22/1/80	31/3/85	57,600	43,900
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	Regional Industrial Expansion	7/6/80	31/12/87	56,000	42,000
Pulp and Paper	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/5/81	31/3/84	21,250	17,000
Sysco II	Regional Industrial Expansion	2/6/81	31/3/84	96,250	77,000
Ocean Industry	Regional Industrial Expansion	27/4/81	23/7/86	35,000	22,950
Energy Conservation	Energy, Mines and Resources	4/7/78	31/3/84	19,000	15,000
Total				367,458	266,353

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

Objectives:

The primary objective of this Agreement is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the national average. A further objective is that per capita incomes should be raised while minimizing net migration from the province. These objectives will be pursued through economic and socio-economic policies designed:

1) to increase the output and productivity of the primary industries;
2) to increase value-added in New Brunswick by processing local natural resources;
3) to further diversify the economy into activities not based on natural resources; and
4) to encourage the development of viable diversified communities.

The following subsidiary agreements with New Brunswick were in effect as of December 31, 1983 (see table 3).

For Further Information:

Contact the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 3

NEW BRUNSWICK

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Moncton Downtown Core (SRCP)	Public Works Canada	5/12/83	31/3/86	10,000	8,000
Northeast New Brunswick	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/6/77	31/3/84	95,500	67,175
Pulp and Paper	Regional Industrial Expansion	27/8/80	31/3/84	42,250	33,800
Forestry II	Environment Canada	13/3/81	31/3/84	37,500	30,000
Consolidated — Bathurst	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/3/82	31/3/89	199,500	19,600
Sulphation Roast Leach Pilot Plant	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/9/83	31/3/87	18,750	15,000
Total				403,500	173,575

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — QUEBEC

Objectives:
The general objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to improve opportunities for productive employment and to consolidate employment in the traditional sectors;
2) to improve the standard of living;
3) to reinforce the industrial and urban structure and promote the optimal development of the various regions;
4) to promote increased participation of Quebecois in their own development; and
5) to promote balanced development in Quebec in relation to the various regions of Canada.

The following subsidiary agreements with Quebec were in effect as of December 31, 1983 (see table 4).

For Further Information:
Contact the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or the responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 4

QUEBEC

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Industrial Infrastructure	Regional Industrial Expansion	26/3/75	31/3/84	137,670	82,602
Forest Development	Environment Canada	26/3/75	31/3/84	322,333	193,400
Agricultural Development	Agriculture Canada	29/3/76	31/3/84	103,266	61,960
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	6/4/78	31/3/84	136,000	69,600
Modernization of the Pulp and Paper Industry	Regional Industrial Expansion	15/5/79	31/3/84	240,000	135,000
Inter-Port	Regional Industrial Expansion	3/7/81	31/3/84	9,250	5,550
Transportation Development	Transport Canada	13/9/79	31/3/84	454,775	209,105
Total				1,403,294	757,217

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ONTARIO

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to improve opportunities for productive employment, and access to those opportunities, and to sustain existing productive employment opportunities in those areas and sectors of Ontario which, relative to other areas and sectors of the province, are in need of special measures in order to realize their development potential, with particular emphasis on disadvantaged and underperforming planning regions in socio-economic terms;
2) to encourage socio-economic development in those areas of the province requiring special initiatives to permit the residents to contribute to and participate in the benefits of economic development; and
3) to reinforce the policies and priorities of the province for regional development within Ontario insofar as they pertain to the areas and sectors identified in objective(1).

The following subsidiary agreements with Ontario were in effect as of December 31, 1983 (see table 5).

For Further Information:
Contact the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or the responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 5

ONTARIO

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Single-Industry Resource Communities	Regional Industrial Expansion	18/10/76	31/3/84	19,800	10,215
Community and Rural Resources Development	Environment Canada	7/12/77	31/3/85	33,756	13,328
Forest Management	Environment Canada	8/12/78	31/3/84	82,237	41,118
Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement	Regional Industrial Expansion	15/5/79	31/3/84	180,000	60,000
Eastern Ontario	Regional Industrial Expansion	20/12/79	31/3/84	50,350	25,175
Northern Rural Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	2/3/81	31/3/84	18,500	10,000
Sault Ste-Marie Infrastructure	Public Works Canada	22/5/82	31/3/87	69,000	21,000
Timmins and Regional Municipalities of Sudbury and Niagara Infrastructure (SRCP)	Environment Canada	19/4/83*	31/3/85	25,100	8,500
Total				478,743	189,336

* Effective date of the agreement.

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — MANITOBA

Objectives:

This Agreement provides a framework to increase incomes and employment opportunities throughout Manitoba and to encourage socio-economic development in the northern portion of Manitoba.

In the industrial sector, opportunities will be sought: to build on the existing diverse manufacturing base; to expand the agricultural, fishery and forestry manufacturing, processing and servicing capacity, with emphasis on plants that will strengthen the economy of secondary urban centres and rural communities; to expand the regional assembly, distribution and servicing function of Winnipeg and other urban centres; and to increase secondary processing of mineral resources that are extracted within the province.

Opportunities will be sought to increase and further diversify agricultural production, with emphasis on livestock and the output of products for agricultural processing; and, to improve trade and service centre communities as places to live and to attract industrial growth.

In northern Manitoba, economic and socio-economic development will be broadly pursued to narrow the disparities between the remote and urban economies by providing the people of the area with real options and opportunities to contribute to and participate in the Manitoba economy and community, to continue their own way of life with enhanced pride and purpose, and provide for the orderly utilization of natural resources with optimum benefit to local people and the people of Manitoba generally.

The following subsidiary agreements with Manitoba were in effect as of December 31, 1983 (see table 6A).

For Further Information:

Contact the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or the responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 6A

MANITOBA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Northlands Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/11/82	31/3/87	186,200	125,000
Value-Added Crops Production	Agriculture Canada	15/12/78	31/3/84	18,500	11,100
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	15/12/78	31/3/84	20,000	12,000
Interim Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing	Agriculture Canada	30/5/80	31/3/84	8,950	5,350
Winnipeg Core	Regional Industrial Expansion	4/9/81	31/3/86	96,000	32,000
Total				329,650	185,450

CANADA — MANITOBA ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT (ERDA) — 1984

Objectives:

a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the Province;

b) to improve opportunities for the people of the Province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the Province; and

c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the Province, in a manner that will encourage the realization of the economic potential of every region and, in particular, those regions in which opportunities for productive enterprise and employment are exceptionally inadequate.

The following subsidiary agreements with Manitoba were concluded as of December 31, 1983 (see table 6B).

For Further Information:
Contact the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or the responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 6B

MANITOBA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Developmental Planning	Ministry of State for Economic and Regional Development	4/1/84	4/1/89	3,000	1,500
Minerals Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	1/4/84*	31/3/89	24,700	14,800
Total				27,700	16,300

* Effective date of the agreement.

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are:

1) to accelerate economic development and job creation in the economy of Saskatchewan to encourage balanced development and realization of the development potential; and

2) to encourage socio-economic development required to provide an effective opportunity for people throughout Saskatchewan to contribute to, and participate in, the benefits from economic development.

The federal and provincial governments further agree to undertake action which will reflect priorities in respect of more specific objectives which are:

a) to increase the aggregate economic growth of the provincial economy in order to increase employment opportunities, encourage balanced growth between rural and urban centres and help ensure a continuing, vibrant, dynamic society;

b) to preserve and enhance the value of the province's natural resources and optimize the value added from processing and manufacturing of these resources;

c) to diversify the province's economic base to reduce its dependency on primary production, and thereby help stabilize the provincial economy;

d) to increase the number, range and type of employment opportunities within the province, in order to utilize more effectively the human resources of Saskatchewan; and

e) to increase the opportunity for people in northern Saskatchewan to participate more fully in the social, cultural and economic life of the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Saskatchewan were in effect as of December 31, 1983 (see table 7).

For Further Information:
Contact the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 7

SASKATCHEWAN

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Qu'Appelle Valley	Regional Industrial Expansion	6/10/75	31/3/84	33,700	17,960
Interim Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing	Agriculture Canada	17/5/79	31/3/84	15,250	7,900
Planning 1979-1984	Regional Industrial Expansion	17/5/79	31/3/84	1,500	750
Total				50,450	26,610

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ALBERTA

Objectives:
The objectives of the Agreement are: to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities in areas or economic sectors of Alberta which, relative to other areas or sectors in Alberta, require special measures to realize development potential; to promote balanced development among areas of Alberta and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development; and to reinforce the priorities of the province in respect of initiatives for its socio-economic development.

The objectives listed above conform to three basic goals. These are:

1. Economic development including:
   a) intensification of resource-based processing industries in areas where renewable or non-renewable resources exist but where special measures are required to encourage their full utilization; and
   b) encouragement of community development in the non-major urban service centres and rural communities where natural and human resources for viable economic and social development exist, through measures including assistance in the form of incentives to encourage development of viable small industry, service and commercial developments when a need for such assistance has been established.
2. Socio-economic development, including the provision of capital facilities such as housing, sewage and water systems, roads and other infrastructure required to take optimum advantage of economic development opportunities.
3. The third goal is understood in both the economic and socio-economic goals noted above: management of Alberta's natural mineral, forest and wildlife resources in order to facilitate achievement of optimum value from both non-renewable and renewable resources in the province.

The following subsidiary agreements with Alberta were in effect as of December 31, 1983 (see table 8).

For Further Information:
Contact the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 8

ALBERTA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Nutritive Processing II	Regional Industrial Expansion	19/8/81	31/3/84	28,000	14,000

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

Objectives:

The objectives of the Agreement are to improve opportunities for productive employment, and access to these opportunities in areas or economic sectors of British Columbia which, relative to other areas or sectors of the province, require special measures to realize development potential and promote balanced development among areas of British Columbia and to encourage the equitable distribution of the benefits of such development.

The following subsidiary agreements with British Columbia were in effect as of December 31, 1983 (see table 9).

For Further Information:

Contact the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list) or the responsible Federal Department.

TABLE 9

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Intensive Forest Management	Environment Canada	17/5/79	31/3/84	50,000	25,000

Department of Employment and Immigration

In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration, the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within the CEIC only the Employment and Immigration components have programs which involve payments to provinces or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977 and was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services and immigration. In general, the programs of the Commission are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs are also directed to provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs. A Department of Employment and Immigration was also established by the same legislation.

Employment

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through the Joint Federal-Provincial Committees or similar mechanisms which are now established in the provinces under the authority of Section 12 of the National Training Act. The Committees are composed of senior officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces the Committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

The National Training Act came into effect on August 2, 1982. It replaced the Adult Occupational Training Act of 1967. Federal-provincial training agreements which will be in effect until the end of March 1985 govern the implementation of the program in the provinces and territories. The federal-provincial co-operation regarding training activities is realized through the joint federal-provincial committees. The training is given in community colleges or other training centres and is paid for by the federal government which also provides income support to full-time trainees during their training. The provinces and territories are mainly responsible for course content, training methods and delivery of the training. Other programs aimed at relieving particular facets of the unemployment problem include the Local Employment Assistance Program and the Outreach Program.

Immigration

Federal-Provincial consultations on regional demographic needs and labour market considerations are required by Section 7 of the Immigration Act prior to the Minister's deciding upon and announcing projected immigration levels for the following year. These consultations have been formalized in Agreements with six provinces but are carried out at a senior official level with all ten provinces as well as with the territories.

While the federal government does not provide payments to the provinces, it does provide assistance to immigrants in general and to refugees in particular to aid in their settlement. It also contributes to voluntary organizations active in immigrant settlement. On the other hand, the Province of Quebec does reimburse the federal government for additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in certain federal immigration sections of embassies and consulates abroad.

	Page
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM (GENERAL)	33
CRITICAL TRADE SKILLS TRAINING (CTST)	34
NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM	35
SKILLS GROWTH FUNDS (SGF)	36
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS	36
CAREER-ACCESS	38
LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT (LEAD)	39
CANADA WORKS	40
JOB CORPS	41
OUTREACH PROGRAM	42
PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES	44
QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)	45
SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT	46
ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS	48

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM (GENERAL)
(An element of the National Industrial Training Program)

Administered By:
Industrial Training Directorate, Training Branch

Purpose:
To meet the skill needs of employers and to improve the employability and earning capacity of workers through the expansion and improvement of employer-provided training.

Authority:
National Training Act, Section 8
National Training Regulations
Training Agreements signed with each province and territory

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 52 weeks.

Financing and Operation:
This program is funded and administered by the federal government. There is no municipal involvement; the provinces, however, are responsible for the provision of pedagogical services and course monitoring. Provinces are reimbursed for these services on a fee for service basis.

Direct training costs may be reimbursed to the employer for the off-the-job elements of training. These may include all or part of:

1. instructor's wages;
2. instructor's travelling and living expenses;
3. training aids such as textbooks and expendable tools;
4. rental of premises and training equipment from third parties;
5. course fees where part of the training takes place in an institution.

For each approved training proposal, the Commission also reimburses wages at 50% for unemployed workers to be trained in middle and higher level skills and for existing employees. The training of existing employees is limited to those whose jobs are threatened, except for training in designated demand occupations, the training of women in non-traditional occupations and the training of Special Needs Clients. When employers are training clients with special needs they receive a wage reimbursement rate of 85%; for training women in non-traditional occupations, the rate paid is 75%.

Because the provinces are responsible for the pedagogical side of all training plans submitted by the employers, their approval of the training plan is a requisite to CEIC authorization of the training contract.

Payments:
Payments to the provinces under the National Industrial Training Program are included in the payments under the National Training Act.

For Further Information:
General:

J.A. Goodes
A/Director, Industrial Training Directorate
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2332

In the Regions:

D. Sellars
Manager, Manpower Training
Newfoundland Region
167 Kenmount Place
P.O. Box 12051
St.John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel.: (709) 772-4654

P.O. Soulis
Manager, Manpower Training
Nova Scotia Region
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Tel.: (902) 426-7896

D.D. Steeves
Manager, Employment Training
Prince Edward Island Region
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel.: (902) 892-0211

B. James
Manager, Manpower Training
New Brunswick Region
P.O. Box 2600
565 Priestman Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel.: (506) 452-3703

B. Dufresne
Training Manager
Quebec Region
550 Sherbrooke Street West
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1B9

Tel.: (514) 283-4607

R. Taher
Director, Manpower Training
Ontario Region
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel.: (416) 224-4713

J. Billinghurst
Manager, Manpower Training
Manitoba Region
Eaton Place, Room 710
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel.: (204) 949-3709

B. Torkelson
Director, Training Program
Saskatchewan Region
Room 710, Financial Building
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel.: (306) 369-6237

J. Harvey
Manager. Employment Training Program
Alberta — Northwest Territories Region
5th Floor
9925 — 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel.: (403) 420-2403

M. Henderson
Senior Manager, Employment Training
British Columbia — Yukon Territory Region
P.O. Box 11145
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Tel.: (604) 666-6607

J. Dalton
Training Manager
Northwest Territories
2nd Floor, Scotia Center
P.O. Box 1950
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2P5

Tel.: (403) 920-8445, 46, 47

CRITICAL TRADE SKILLS TRAINING (CTST)
(An element of the National Industrial Training Program)

Administered By:
Industrial Training Directorate, Training Branch

Purpose:
To provide incentives to employers to initiate and/or expand training activities in selected highly skilled trades/occupations which experience major chronic shortages in supply, in which Canadian training capacity is substantially underdeveloped, and for which demand is mostly filled from foreign sources.

Authority:
National Training Act, Section 8
National Training Regulations
Training Agreements signed with each province and territory.

Time Frame:
This is an initiative under which individual projects may be supported for a maximum of 104 weeks.

Financing and Operation:
CTST is funded and administered by the federal government.

CTST is funded and operated under the same provisions as the National Industrial Training Program. The provinces are responsible and reimbursed for the provisions of pedagogical services.

Direct training costs and trainee wage cost reimbursements are subject to negotiations between Commission officials and training employers and/or employer associations.

All training plans submitted by employers are subject to approval by the provinces before CEIC can authorize training contracts.

For Further Information:

J.A. Goodes
A/Director, Industrial Training Directorate
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2332

Further information may be obtained from the regional offices listed at the end of the National Industrial Training Program description.

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING PROGRAM
(A component of the National Training Program)

Administered By:
Institutional Training Directorate, Training Branch, Labour Market Development

Purpose:
The main objectives of the program are to meet the skill needs of the economy and to increase the earning and employment potential of adults. The institutional training portion of the program is composed of the following elements:

Occupational Skill Training;
Apprentice Training;
Language Training;
Basic Training for Skill Development;
Work Adjustment Training;
Job Readiness Training.

In addition, allowances may be paid to individuals enrolled in full-time training courses and not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Supplementary allowances may also be paid to trainees who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits or training allowances.

Authority:
National Training Act
National Training Regulations
Federal-Provincial Training Agreements, signed with each province and territory.

Time Frame:
This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays for the provincial facilities and staff used in order to provide job-related in-school training. The federal payments also cover administrative overhead costs incurred by the province in providing this training.

General policy for the program is set by the Training Branch at National Headquarters. The program is administered by the regions in cooperation with the provincial governments. The provinces provide Canada with curriculum outlines, courses of study, training schedules, information on proposed changes and other materials relevant to evaluating training courses. Trainees are selected and referred by local Canada Employment Centres and attend courses given in provincial training institutions and private institutions.

Each month, instalment payments are made by the federal government on the basis of the volume of training planned for that month. The Agreements provide for regular consultation and revision of the program to suit it to current conditions.

Payments:
See table 1.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. G. Hubley
Director
Institutional Training Directorate
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2141

TABLE 1

Payments to Provinces under the National Institutional Training Program
($ millions)

Province	*1979-80 Expenditures*	*1980-81 Expenditures*	*1981-82 Expenditures*	*1982-83 Expenditures*	*1983-84 Initial Allocations*
Newfoundland	14.4	15.1	16.3	18.6	18.6
Prince Edward Island	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5
Nova Scotia	13.5	15.1	16.7	18.1	18.2
New Brunswick	12.5	13.5	14.9	16.0	16.3
Quebec	107.6	122.2	132.4	141.3	145.0
Ontario	104.2	117.8	122.0	140.3	147.0
Manitoba	12.6	15.5	16.5	21.6	23.0
Saskatchewan	11.6	13.9	14.5	16.3	18.5
Alberta	29.7	34.0	35.5	44.3	47.0
British Columbia	33.6	40.7	43.4	56.4	57.5
Northwest Territories	1.5	2.0	2.1	3.2	3.0
Yukon	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.4
Total	345.9	395.0	419.9	482.4	501.0

Payments of Training Allowances or U.I. Benefits are, of course, additional to the above figures. These amounted to $221.5 million for 1979-80, $261.4 million for 1980-81 and $272.2 million for 1981-82; the expenditures for 1982-83 were $315.0 million; the estimated expenditures for 1983-84 are $370.0 million. Expenditures include provincial administration costs.

SKILLS GROWTH FUNDS (SGF)
(A component of the National Training Program)

Administered By:
Program Development and Implementation Directorate, Training Branch

Purpose:
To contribute to certain costs of required establishment and/or expansion in facilities for the training of technologists, technicians and tradesmen in occupations of national importance or of members of certain target groups in skills leading to suitable employment opportunities.

Authority:
National Training Act, Section 9.
Training Agreements signed with each province and territory.

Time Frame:
This is a multi-year program under which projects can be supported up to four years.

Financing and Operation:
This program is funded and administered under the grants and contributions arrangement by the federal government.

Funding assistance for capital costs, initial operating costs and course development costs relative to the establishment, expansion or modernization of training facilities, can be made available to provinces and non-profit organizations set up to give training.

Capital costs will be reimbursed up to $40,000 per established training place. Initial operating costs will be paid for the first course only at a rate of 75% of projected net costs. Course development costs will be contributed to on the basis of 50% of the amount by which the total projected cost exceeds $50,000, or 80% of the total projected costs for target groups projects.

Payments:
Payments to project sponsors are made in accordance with contractual agreements signed by the parties involved.

For Further Information:

H.J. Meyer
Director, Skills Growth Fund
Program Development and Implementation
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage
Phase IV, 4th Floor
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Canada Agricultural Manpower Program)

Administered By:
Labour Market Planning and Adjustment Branch
Labour Market Development Group

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to enable Canada and the provinces to carry out a joint agricultural employment program in respect of the recruitment and movement of agricultural workers, research and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other measures related to the development and utilization of agricultural workers. All provinces, except Alberta and Newfoundland, participate in this program.

Authority:
With the approval of the Governor General in Council, Agreements are signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration for periods up to five years.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, negotiated between the Minister of Employment and Immigration for the Government of Canada and the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and, in some cases, of Labour or Intergovernmental Affairs. Terms and conditions are discussed at the annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Conference. New agreements up to 1986 have been signed with most of the provinces.

Financing and Operation:
Provinces are required to submit annually detailed budget forecasts and program plans for approval by the Minister of Employment and Immigration. Costs incurred by the provinces for activities carried out under the Agreements in line with approved budgets are shared equally between Canada and the provinces.

The provinces submit statements of claim upon completion of program activities, usually on a quarterly basis. Upon receipt and verification of an expenditure claim, a cheque payable to the province is requisitioned from the Department of Supply and Services to cover the federal share of costs incurred by the province under the terms of the Agreement.

The cost-sharing provisions of the Agreements address the particular needs of the respective provinces, including the following cost categories:

1. Expenditures for construction of new housing and renovation of existing buildings built to house seasonal agricultural workers. Canada and the province together share up to fifty per cent (50%) of the total cost of such housing or a lesser amount as may be determined by the eligibility criteria established in each province. All other remaining costs are the responsibility of the farmer-employer.
2. Advertising, publicity and related promotional expenditures undertaken by the province for the recruitment of agricultural workers.
3. Expenditures for research and development involved in surveys of recruitment, training needs, and promotion of improvements in working and living conditions and other matters relating to agricultural employment.
4. Administrative services provided by the provinces in support of programs operated or administered under the Agreements, including expenses related to the operation of the Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Committees established under the Agreements.
5. Mobility assistance for workers who in the absence of public transportation facilities must be transported by special arrangements daily to the work site.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Federal Payments to Provinces under Agricultural Agreements

Participating Provinces	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Prince Edward Island	—	4.3	4.4	—	4.0
Nova Scotia	18.8	14.4	20.0	—	38.0
New Brunswick	0.9	1.0	0.1	—	1.0
Quebec	330.3	506.9	417.5	—	255.0
Ontario	296.8	—	—	1	373.0
Manitoba	27.1	42.0	45.8	1	87.0
Saskatchewan	4.1	15.0	10.4	—	13.0
Alberta	4.5	40.0	14.5	5	8.0
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve					
Total	682.5	623.6	502.7	7*	779.0

* Agreements covering the period 1981-82 were not signed until 1982-83, therefore expenditures which normally would have occurred in 1981-82 were delayed until 1982-83.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. A. Jacques
Director General
Labour Market Planning and Adjustment Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3713

CAREER-ACCESS

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Authority:
Cabinet Decision Number 181-83CR dated April 18, 1983.
Treasury Board Minute 789136 dated July 14, 1983.

Purpose:
The primary purpose of the Career-Access program is to stimulate the provision of employment opportunities for persons whose participation in the labour market may be facilitated or enhanced by such measures. It is designed to provide an opportunity for individuals facing severe employment barriers to overcome these barriers and to provide an opportunity for individuals lacking work experience to obtain work experience.

Sponsorship:
Businesses, organizations or individuals in business for six months or more are eligible to act as employers under Career-Access. Municipalities are eligible to become employers if the provincial government raises no barrier. Federal departments and agencies are eligible to become employers for returning students in Career-Access internships.

Financing and Operation:
Career-Access operates through a system of wage subsidies to employers. In essence, the jobs created amount to a type of internship through which people can learn the skills to qualify them for continuing employment. Special provisions have been built into the program under Career-Access for Youth, to deal with the problems of youth who need help in making the transition from school into the work force. Similarly, the program can be used to assist the disabled and the disadvantaged to find employment. Career-Access employment must generally be full-time and offer a reasonable assurance of continuation beyond the subsidy period. Referrals must be made through Canada Employment Centres and the workers hired, of course, must not displace existing employees.

With respect to employers, the maximum number of subsidized employees that is allowed at any one time in any one establishment is the greater of two or 20% of the number of regular employees at the place of employment. The maximum subsidy periods for employers are:

a) for hiring students, 18 weeks in each year over a maximum of three consecutive years for any one student;

b) for hiring other employees, 52 weeks from the start date of the subsidized employment in respect of each employee.

With respect to community groups, the maximum contribution is $100,000 for 12 consecutive months when an association comprised of more than one community group is working on behalf of program clientele at the metropolitan, provincial or territorial levels or $50,000 for 12 consecutive months in respect of a single community group.

The maximum levels and duration of the wage subsidy vary commensurate with the variation in the characteristics and needs of participants in the program. In no case does the subsidy exceed 85% of the gross wages paid to a maximum subsidy of $500 in any one week and $15,000 for any one subsidized employee.

In addition to the contribution for wages, a contribution of up to $10,000 per place of employment may be made under certain circumstances, to an employer hiring a disabled person in employment expected to continue after the end of the subsidy period to assist in the costs incurred in the provision of facilities or equipment.

An additional contribution of up to $100 for each subsidized worker may be made in certain cases, to an employer for the provision of protective clothing or equipment.

In addition to other payments, a contribution of up to $80 per week per subsidized employee may be made to a non-profit or charitable organization for other costs actually incurred as a result of the employment of the employee.

A contribution may be made to a community group assisting in the delivery of the program toward the wages of persons engaged in the activities specified in the contribution agreement and to other related costs. The contribution toward wages will not exceed the prevailing rate for the activity undertaken and the contribution for other related costs will not exceed 50% of the total contribution.

Participants who are eligible to receive a wage subsidy under Career-Access include the following: youth who have been unemployed for a significant period, particularly

those who lack work-experience; recent post-secondary graduates who have been unable to find work in an area appropriate to their qualifications; disabled or disadvantaged people; men and women returning to the work force after a prolonged absence; older workers who have been permanently laid-off, under certain specified circumstances; and, in the summer months, students intending to return to school. Provision is also made for school/work arrangements.

Payments:
For the fiscal year 1983-84, the total program contribution is $106.7 million and Career-Access will involve 42,200 participants.

For Further Information:

Director
Career-Access
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 997-4737

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Labour Market Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

LOCAL EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT (LEAD)

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Authority:
Cabinet Decision Number 181-83 CR dated April 18, 1983.
Treasury Board Minute 789136 dated July 14, 1983.

Purpose:
The primary purpose of the LEAD program is to increase the number of permanent jobs in localities of chronically high unemployment. It is designed to support a community-based process of employment creation through investment in and support of local businesses and will enable community representative organizations to plan and carry out employment development activities relating directly to the communities' own objectives and designed to result in an increase in the number of permanent jobs. LEAD will also create businesses through community-planned development carried out in harmony with regional development strategies and will foster and develop local management capability through developmental community activities. In addition, it will enable communities to analyse their present position and plan a future course of action to reduce the level of unemployment.

Sponsorship:
Any organization which represents community development interests and is situated in a community, normally with a population of less than 50,000, and which in the opinion of the Minister meets the following criteria:

(a) has an unemployment problem which is persistent and more serious than in the general area;

(b) has potential for increased employment;

(c) has demonstrated a capacity for planning and economic development;

is eligible to receive funding for projects. Such organizations may include Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, economic development associations, co-operatives and band councils. Municipalities are eligible to become employers if the provincial government raises no barrier.

Organizations that have been incorporated on a non-profit basis under provincial or federal law, located in communities which have submitted applications which have been approved and which are set up as LEAD corporations, possibly under support as a LEAD planning project, are eligible to receive contributions for operational purposes and to receive grants for purposes of investment in local businesses that will result in new, continuing jobs.

Financing and Operation:
LEAD achieves its purposes by creating local development "corporations" and funding "projects" that will generate new permanent jobs for community residents.

There are three kinds of LEAD projects:

— planning projects

— enterprise projects

— infrastructure projects

A LEAD project aims to foster and develop local management skills and community planning capability whilst providing support for the establishment of community-sponsored business and infrastructure, which will lead to ongoing employment of local residents. Assistance is also offered to help communities analyse their requirements and plan job creation strategies.

A LEAD corporation is a community-based, non-profit organization. It provides counselling services and technical assistance to local residents to help them establish new businesses or expand existing ones, advising them of financial support which may be available. It can also loan money or make grants to local business projects that will produce new employment opportunities.

The maximum annual program contribution per LEAD project is $350,000 for enterprise and infrastructure projects and $50,000 for planning projects. LEAD enterprise projects will be subject to annual review and will be approved initially for a period of up to five years. The maximum overall contribution to a LEAD enterprise project is $1,500,000. LEAD infrastructure projects will be funded for a maximum of two years and LEAD planning projects will be funded for a maximum of one year.

Up to $50,000 is available to enable a community to initiate a LEAD corporation under a LEAD planning project. The maximum annual program contribution to a LEAD corporation is $130,000 to cover administrative costs and technical expertise to local businesses. The maximum annual grant payable to a LEAD corporation is $220,000 for employment development purposes with respect to investments in and loans to local businesses. LEAD corporations will be reviewed annually and initially be approved for operational funding for a maximum of five years operation. After three years of operation, and based on an assessment of performance, the maximum annual grant per corporation could be increased to $350,000 and the maximum contribution increased to $180,000.

Participants in the program are usually drawn from unemployed local residents and receive their wages from the LEAD contribution to approved projects, but not more than the prevailing local rates for similar work. They are referred to project employment by their nearest Canada Employment Centres.

Payments:

For the fiscal year 1983-84, the total program contribution is $99 million and LEAD will involve 14,400 participants.

For Further Information:

Director
Local Employment Assistance and
Development (LEAD)
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2396

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

CANADA WORKS

Administered By:

Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Authority:

Cabinet Decision Number 181-83CR dated April 18, 1983.
Treasury Board Minute 789136 dated July 14, 1983.

Purpose:

The primary purpose of the Canada Works program is to create incremental, productive term employment for unemployed persons. It is designed to create immediate term employment for unemployed persons during periods of economic downturn and to create interim, alternate employment in response to labour market dislocations such as unexpected plant/industrial shut-downs or a natural disaster. The program will utilize income maintenance provisions under Section 38 of the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide employment for the maintenance and continued utilization of skills of workers during periods when laid off and without alternative productive activity. Canada Works will also provide term employment for designated groups of workers during a period of adjustment in a particular community, area or sector identified for assistance under a broader assistance program. In addition, it will provide summer employment to returning students and will support locally priorized activities which are relevant to broader federal and regional objectives for economic recovery and employment growth.

Sponsorship:

Organizations, businesses, and individuals are eligible to submit proposals and to act as employers under Canada Works. Federal and provincial-territorial government departments and agencies are eligible to submit proposals but must designate a non-government organization, business or individual to act as employer through the normal program contribution agreement with the CEIC. Municipalities are eligible to become employers if the provincial government raises no barrier.

Financing and Operation:

Canada Works offers funds for a wide range of projects from six to 52 weeks in duration. Students employed in summer projects may be supported up to a maximum of 18 weeks. The program is carried out in collaboration with private industry, as well as public or community employers. To qualify for support, projects must create three or more full-time jobs. No worker can be displaced or replaced as a result of a Canada Works project. The activities supported will reflect community priorities in the broad context of regional and national economic development.

Participants will be paid at least the minimum wage rate but not more than the prevailing local rates for similar work, including any "top-up" wages paid by the employer. Total program contribution toward project costs including wages will not exceed an average, per project, of $325 per work-week with a normal ceiling of $125 per work-week for costs other than wages.

When Canada Works projects are mounted under Section 38 of the U.I. Act, the maximum benefit received will be up to $300 per work-week for project participants receiving benefits under this section of the U.I. Act. The maximum program contribution payable to the project in respect of such participants will normally not exceed an average of $125 per work-week for costs other than participant benefits. U.I. benefits will be paid directly to these participants at a special project rate, and any additional remuneration will be paid through the employer.

In the case of summer student employment projects, the total program contribution will not exceed an average of $220 per work-week with a normal ceiling of $35 per work-week for costs other than wages.

Additionally, in projects of special merit, up to $100,000 may be available for non-wage costs, provided that the contribution is matched by funds from another source.

Participants must be unemployed and must be referred to a Canada Works project by their local Canada Employment Centre (CEC). Special consideration is given to hiring of youth, women, Native people and disabled persons.

Payments:
For the fiscal year 1983-84, the total program contribution is $727.6 million and Canada Works will involve 241,400 participants.

For Further Information:

Director
Canada Works
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3044

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

JOB CORPS

Administered By:
Employment Development Branch
Labour Market Development Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Authority:
Cabinet Decision Number 181-83CR dated April 18, 1983.
Treasury Board Minute 789136 dated July 14, 1983.

Purpose:
The primary purpose of the Job Corps program is to provide severely employment disadvantaged individuals with the necessary preparation and employment-related skills leading to labour market readiness. It is designed to create opportunities for existing community resources, local businesses and government services to support the integration of severely disadvantaged persons into the labour force.

Sponsorship:
Organizations, businesses, and individuals are eligible to submit proposals and to become employers under Job Corps. Municipalities and school boards are eligible to become employers if the appropriate provincial government raises no barrier. Federal and provincial government departments and agencies are not eligible to become employers. Groups, agencies, or associations are eligible to provide assistance in the delivery of the program at a national level.

Financing and Operation:
Job Corps addresses its efforts and resources to those who are less fortunate and it is aimed at giving support to human resource development. In addition to the job opportunities created by Job Corps, those involved will also receive counselling service, life-skills training and other help. Project funding includes wages for participants and administrative staff, as well as contributions toward operating costs. Wages paid to participants must not be less than the minimum wage or exceed 80% of the prevailing wage rate for the work being undertaken in the Job Corps as determined by the Canada Employment Centre. Proposed projects cannot duplicate or compete with services or businesses already established in the community, and no workers can be displaced or replaced. Normally, jobs created will be on a full-time basis and support for projects from other services is encouraged.

In most cases, projects can be broken down into two phases: "developmental" and "operational". Job Corps project activities may be permitted a separate developmental

phase to a maximum $50,000 funding level for a period up to six months within an overall funding duration of up to 36 months. During this developmental phase, project plans are developed and their feasibility determined. Project activities which in the opinion of the CEIC, do not require a separate developmental phase, may be permitted an operational phase of up to 36 months duration. During the operational phase, approved project plans are implemented and the funding level will not exceed $350,000 per year.

In cases where projects demonstrate exceptional effectiveness, consideration may be given to extending the operational phase for further periods of one year following review by a National Assessment Board. In such cases, latitude will be available for the National Assessment Board to recommend an increase to the project of up to $100,000 to a yearly maximum funding level of $450,000.

With respect to groups, agencies and associations, the maximum contribution is $100,000 for a 12 month period when an association is working in support of Job Corps projects at the national level. An additional contribution of up to $30,000 per Job Corps over the life of the project may be provided to purchase capital items essential to the operation of the Job Corps.

Prospective Job Corps participants include those who are experiencing severe difficulty in finding and keeping regular employment for reasons such as:

— a lack of education, training, or work habits;

— mental or physical disabilities;

— social handicaps experienced by drug or alcohol abusers, law-offenders, those with serious family problems;

— or any other disadvantage which creates a barrier to labour market participation.

Referrals to Job Corps projects are normally made through local Canada Employment Centres or other agencies designated by the CEIC.

Payments:
For the fiscal year 1983-84, the total program contribution is $30.1 million and Job Corps will involve 4,000 participants.

For Further Information:

Director
Job Corps
Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-2522

Further information on this program may be obtained from the regional offices of the Employment Development Branch at the end of the individual program description.

OUTREACH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Employment Operational Services Branch, Employment Services.

Purpose:
The objective of the Outreach Program is to improve, with the help of community-based agencies, the employability and access to employment of persons who experience severe difficulties competing in the labour market and who are not able to benefit effectively from the services offered by their CEC.

The target population is divided into the following groups:

i) isolated or remote communities;

ii) Native people;

iii) chronically unemployed, usually welfare recipients;

iv) mentally and physically handicapped;

v) inmates and ex-inmates;

vi) persons experiencing great difficulty in labour force entry or re-entry;

vii) youth and women who fall within the above groups.

Authority:
The Outreach Program was created in 1972 by Cabinet decision under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Program and receives funding approval through the Appropriation Acts. Its current terms and conditions were approved by Treasury Board Minutes 750484 of June 30, 1977 and 757220 of May 12, 1978.

Time Frame:
Agreements between the Commission and various community-based agencies may be signed for any period up to three years. Subsequent agreements may also be signed.

Financing and Operation:
Outreach is a program funded wholly by the federal government: community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular

group within the population are not being met, the Commission may initiate the development of an agreement with community organizations, groups or agencies. A formal agreement is entered into between the Commission and the project sponsor and calls for periodic payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the agreement. Agreements may be renegotiated at any time and are generally of a two or three year duration. Projects are managed by the sponsoring group, with the Commission monitoring the operational and financial performance.

Payments:
Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future expenditures necessary to successful project operation. For the fiscal year 1979-80 total payments to all projects were $7.9 million. The 1980-81 expenditures were $10.2 million. The 1981-82 total expenditures were $12.9 million and the expenditures for 1982-83 were $14.9 million. The 1983-84 budget is $19.2 million.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Outreach Program
Employment Operational Services Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6516

Officer Responsible:

Mr. H.B. Lind
Director
Outreach Program

In Each Region:

Newfoundland

Director, Labour Market Development
Newfoundland Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel.: (709) 737-5339

Nova Scotia

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Nova Scotia Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1888 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 2463
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Tel.: (902) 426-2901

Prince Edward Island

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Prince Edward Island Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel.: (902) 566-7673

New Brunswick

Director, Labour Market Development
New Brunswick Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V4

Tel.: (506) 452-3883

Quebec

Director General, Programs
Quebec Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1441 St. Urbain Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M6

Tel.: (514) 283-2181

Ontario

Director General, Labour Market Adjustment and Development
Ontario Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel.: (416) 224-4507

Manitoba

A/Director, Employment and Insurance
Manitoba Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Eaton Place, Room 710
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Tel.: (204) 949-2261

Saskatchewan

Director, Labour Market Planning and Adjustment
Saskatchewan Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Financial Building, Room 800
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel.: (306) 569-5925

Alberta — Northwest Territories

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
Alberta — Northwest Territories Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
9925—109 Street, 5th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel.: (403) 420-2390

British Columbia — Yukon Territory

Director, Labour Market and Benefit Programs
British Columbia — Yukon Territory Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Tel.: (604) 666-6561

PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES
(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Settlement Branch, Immigration

Purpose:
The programs for Special Needs Refugees include the Handicapped and Tubercular Refugee programs, the Joint Assistance Program, and The Unaccompanied Minors Program. The objective of these programs is the admission and settlement of special needs refugees who, under normal circumstances, would not qualify for admission to Canada but who, with some additional settlement assistance, are deemed capable of achieving self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. These programs permit a humanitarian response to the international requirement for the settlement of disadvantaged refugees.

Authority:
All four programs function in co-operation with the provinces and with private groups.

The four programs are carried out in Quebec under the terms of the Cullen-Couture Agreement and in Manitoba and Newfoundland under the terms of the Special Needs Refugees Agreements signed with those two provinces. In the case of the Unaccompanied Minors Program, there have been arrangements agreed to with the following provinces as well:

Alberta
British Columbia
New Brunswick
Ontario

Time Frame:
These are continuing programs that were developed in the late 1970s at the time of the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for certain special needs immigrants, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the program. Private groups also undertake to provide special assistance as mutually agreed.

Payments:
Financial assistance is provided by the CEIC under its Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) and the Transportation Loan Program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Settlement Branch, Immigration
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

In Each Region:

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Title for correspondence is: Regional Director, Immigration

167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

1888 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 2463
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Memorial Building
199 Grafton Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

1441 St. Urbain Street, 9th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M6

4900 Yonge Street
Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Room 710, Eaton Place
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Financial Building, Room 600
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Batoni-Bowlen Building
9925 — 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)
(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Immigration Group and Department of External Affairs.

Purpose:
The accord, which replaced the 1975 Andras-Bienvenue Agreement, outlines the framework for overall co-ordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The Agreement delegates to Quebec the authorization to select certain foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition the Agreement establishes consultative mechanisms necessary for the implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

Authority:
General agreement signed by federal and Quebec Ministers, February 20, 1978.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was concluded for a period of three years, renewable on expiry by tacit understanding. In February 1981, the initial expiry date, it was felt by both parties that the Agreement was a satisfactory document and its continuation was thus agreed to. The Agreement may still be terminated at any time by written notice of six months.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec".

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec Government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

Payments:
The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual "leases of tenancy" and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Executive Director, Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3403

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Recruitment and Selection Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Québec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-1625

Director
Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division
Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT
(Part of the Recruitment and Selection and of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Recruitment and Selection and Settlement Branches of the Immigration Group and the responsible regional Immigration Directors of CEIC, together with provincial government representatives.

Purpose:
The letters of understanding signed with Manitoba and Newfoundland aim to facilitate the admission of handicapped, tubercular or unaccompanied minor refugees by consolidating all the activities that had been conducted separately or jointly by the federal and provincial governments on their behalf.

Authority:
Letters of understanding signed by federal Ministers with Manitoba Ministers, September, 1981 and Newfoundland Ministers, August, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreements are effective for five years from date of signature, but may be terminated by either party at any time by giving one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation:
Both provinces will make a formal commitment for the admission of a specific number of special needs refugees each year, and the provincial and the federal governments, as well as any private groups who may be acting as sponsors in any individual case, will contribute the necessary resources and services.

For Further Information:

Director General
Recruitment and Selection Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3495

Director, Settlement Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-4182

Director of Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Manitoba Region
167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6

Tel.: (204) 949-3754

Director of Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Newfoundland Region
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel.: (709) 737-4071

Regional Offices:

Newfoundland

K.E. Singleton
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 8970, Postal Station "A"
Building No. 223, Pleasantville
St. John's, Newfoundland

Tel.: (709) 737-4710

Nova Scotia

Don V. Hines
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 160
1888 Brunswick Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2M4

Tel.: (902) 426-5950

Prince Edward Island

W.J. Power
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 8000
199 Grafton Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel.: (902) 892-0211

New Brunswick

G. Thibodeau
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel.: (506) 452-3254

Quebec

R. Anderson
Director, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
105, rue McGill
8th Floor
Montreal, Quebec
H2Y 2E7

Tel.: (514) 283-2850

Ontario

J. Andrew
Director, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
4900 Yonge Street
North York, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel.: (416) 224-4795

Manitoba

N. Heinrichs
A/Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Room 710, Eaton Place
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4A5

Tel.: (204) 949-2405

Saskatchewan

D. Robertson
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
2101 Scarth Street
4th Floor
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel.: (306) 359-5925

Alberta

A. Widows
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
6th Floor
9925 — 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel.: (403) 420-2346

British Columbia and Yukon

J. Watson
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
P.O. Box 9300
1055 West Georgia
11th Floor
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 4G3

Tel.: (604) 666-6318

Northwest Territories

D. Dean
Manager, Employment Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Scotia Centre, 2nd Floor
Box 1300
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
XOE 1HO

Tel.: (403) 920-8411

ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS
(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Recruitment and Selection Branch, Immigration Group

Purpose:
To allow for the federal government to solicit and obtain the advice of the provincial and territorial governments concerning the nature and size of the immigrant movement to Canada as well as measures to be undertaken to facilitate the adaptation of permanent residents to Canada society.

Authority:
Sections 7 and 109 of the Immigration Act as well as Agreements signed at the ministerial level with the following provinces:

New Brunswick
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Saskatchewan

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program authorized under the Immigration Act 1976.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government provides the provinces with quarterly reviews and analyses of immigration statistics and annual background information upon which they can base their own input to the consultative process.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations
Recruitment and Selection Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-1625

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

The objectives of the department's programs are to ensure that the energy and mineral resources available to Canada are effectively managed and used for the present and future benefit of the nation, and that geographic and geoscientific information about the landmass and its resources are available as needed by the government and community at large. To achieve these objectives the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and mineralogical technology, economic analyses, and policy analysis and development.

The Earth Sciences Sector is responsible for providing the scientific and technical information and expertise required to meet the economic, security, safety and scientific needs of the nation related to the earth sciences, including information needed for effective use and demarcation of the landmass and offshore areas.

The Research and Technology Sector is responsible for the development and management of Research and Development programs in energy and mineral technology and in remote sensing.

The Mineral Policy Sector carries out broad economic and mineral commodity studies and gathers comprehensive domestic and world data on non-renewable resources, for the use of government and industry. Based on these studies, the Sector develops policies for the development, processing, and use of minerals and provides advice to industry and to governments.

The Energy Sector is responsible for formulating and implementing energy policies and programs, and monitoring energy activities, to insure the availability and to promote the effective use of energy resources in Canada in terms of energy resource potential, supply, conservation use, economic and social impact, and international energy trends.

Energy policy analysis in support of national objectives involves supply/demand/price projections, energy project appraisals, financial and corporate analysis, and assessments of the costs and benefits of energy policy alternatives having regard to domestic and international circumstances and to provincial government objectives.

In addition to the specific federal-provincial activities described in the following, a number of cooperative activities particularly within the Earth Sciences Sector are underway as follows:

The Earth Physics Branch at times cooperate with provincial governments or their agencies to accelerate the work within a certain region. Cooperative assistance is provided in the form of technical support or the provision of data, or other assistance. Six such projects are active at present relating to improved seismic coverage near the La Grande reservoir in James Bay (James Bay Energy Corporation), improved seismic coverage for the Manicouagan hydroelectric development and the Gentilly nuclear power plant complex (Hydro-Quebec), improved seismic coverage in the vicinity of the Darlington nuclear power plant (Ontario Hydro), and improved seismic coverage in Northern British Columbia and near McNaughton Lake behind the Mica Dam in Southeast British Columbia (B.C. Hydro and Power Authority). The Branch also cooperates with the Ontario Geological Survey and the Nova Scotia Department of Mines and Energy in the provision and reduction of gravity data, and with B.C. Hydro in the interpretation of seismograms of three regional stations in northern B.C.

The Geological Survey of Canada conducts a variety of projects to map, describe, and explain the geology of the whole of Canada including offshore areas. Provincial governments are consulted regarding those activities that are of interest to them. In the case of projects that bear upon or contribute to local or regional matters such as mineral or energy resource development or transportation, engineering construction projects, or environmental concerns, the provincial governments commonly cooperate or work jointly with the Geological Survey. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, exchange of information, or conducting certain aspects of the work directly.

The Geological Survey of Canada participates with all the provincial governments in the National Geological Surveys Committee. This Committee was established in 1979 for coordination of the work of geological surveys across Canada. Sub-committees, involving the GSC, are investigating opportunities for federal-provincial cooperative activities directed to:

- research in economic geology
- mineral exploration technology
- national geoscience standards.

The Surveys and Mapping Branch works closely with provincial governments and agencies to coordinate federal and provincial programs and to ensure an information exchange on activities of mutual interest. The Canadian Council on Surveying and Mapping, a federal-provincial body, provides a forum for the exchange of ideas on surveying and mapping program direction and priorities. As well,

its meetings allow for discussion on the advances of technology and the airing of concerns.

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, with membership from all provinces and the federal government, develops the principles and procedures that are applied in naming geographical features in order to ensure a uniform approach to such practices in Canada.

The Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector participates with provincial governments in a number of programs that further the policy responsibilities of the Sector.

These include individual agreements with provinces directed to the development and demonstration of renewable energy and energy conservation technologies. In the nuclear field, there is a Canada — Ontario program in spent fuel waste management. As far as electricity is concerned, programs with the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island provide for financial support to the development of regional transmission systems, and the encouragement of non-oil sources of electricity generation. An agreement with Nova Scotia provides for the financial support of a number of oil substitution and conservation initiatives including several components relating to expansion of coal-fired generation in that province.

	Page
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS	51
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM	51
REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN MANITOBA	51
REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIMES	52
ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND	52
MINERAL STATISTICS SURVEY PROGRAMS	52
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS	53
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION	54
CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)	54
CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)	54
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION	55
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENT	55
COLESON COVE COMPENSATION AGREEMENT	56
COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT	56
CANADA — ONTARIO IRRADIATED FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS	56
CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MALVERN RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL	57
CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON BLIND RIVER AREA — RADON CLEANUP OF URANIUM MINERS' RESIDENCES	57
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA ENERGY CONSERVATION SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT	58
HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE	58
LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION(LCDC)	59
NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION	59
POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT	60
NATIONAL ENERGY AUDIT PROGRAM	60
DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES	61
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RELATING TO THE RESOLUTION OF ISSUES OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING OIL AND GAS PRICING AND RELATED FISCAL MATTERS	61
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION	61
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING	62
LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION	62
AGREEMENT TO AMEND THE LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING OF OCTOBER 26, 1981 BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION	62
AGREEMENT TO AMEND THE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1981 BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION	63
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL FOSSIL FUEL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (R, D&D) PROGRAM (1981)	63
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM	64

Earth Sciences Sector

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority:
The Constitution Act, 1871 and Alberta — British Columbia Boundary Act, 1974.

Federal and provincial Orders in Council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation:
The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays 50% of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces usually share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time:

Alberta	—Northwest Territories
Saskatchewan	—Northwest Territories
British Columbia	—Northwest Territories
	—Yukon Territory
Manitoba	—Saskatchewan
Alberta	—British Columbia

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.V. Blackie
Surveyor General
Surveys and Mapping Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE9

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority:
Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame:
The program was started in 1960. Since that time 8.0 million kilometres of surveying have been completed, amounting to approximately 60% of the country. Systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of British Columbia will not be completed until 1989-90 and of the Arctic Islands and Hudson Bay by 2000. In addition to the standard surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work being conducted under Mineral Development Agreements and the Radioactive Waste Disposal Program.

Financing and Operation:
The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in cooperation with provincial agencies, with the survey work being done under contract with private companies.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Geological Survey of Canada
601 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE8

REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN MANITOBA

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To demonstrate the value of Remote Sensing Techniques for the Management of Manitoba's natural resources.

Authority:
Federal-provincial agreement signed in January, 1983.

Time Frame:
The program is of fifteen (15) months duration and extends to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
There is no transfer of funds; each party finances their components of the program for which it is responsible. Expenditures for the fiscal year 1982-1983 were about $38,000 by EMR and $80,000 by Manitoba. Forecast expenditures for 1983-1984 are approximately $113,000 by EMR and $130,000 by Manitoba.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.D. Heyland
Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
717, Belfast Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7

Tel.: (613) 995-1210

REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIMES

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To demonstrate the value of Remote Sensing Techniques for the Management of natural resources in the Maritime Provinces.

Authority:
Federal-provincial agreement signed in May, 1983.

Time Frame:
The program is of ten (10) months duration and extends to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
There is no transfer of funds; each party finances their components of the program for which it is responsible. Forecast expenditures for 1983-1984 are approximately $80,000 by EMR and $100,000 by the Maritime Provinces.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.D. Heyland
Applications Technology Division
Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
717, Belfast Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y7

Tel.: (613) 995-1210

ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To provide funds to support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy related research and development.

Authority:
Exchange of letters between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Lougheed in October and November 1976.

Time Frame:
Funding is to be spread over a six year period — fiscal year 1976-77 to fiscal year 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total funding will be $96 million, transferred as follows: $4 million in 1976-77; $10 million each in 1977-78 and 1978-79; and $24 million each for 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. Current plans call for expenditure of transferred funds to continue until approximately 1986-87.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. K. Whitham
Research and Technology Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

MINERAL STATISTICS SURVEY PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Mineral Policy Sector through the Federal-Provincial Committee on Mineral Statistics.

Purpose:
To develop and implement statistical standards in the areas of mineral statistics with a view to producing national mineral statistics that are consistent and meaningful. These mineral statistics form the basis for policy and program development at the provincial and national levels. A further aim of the program is to reduce duplication and respondent burden.

Authority:
Resources and Technical Surveys Act, CR7, R.S.C. 1970.
Provincial Mining Acts.

Time Frame:
The survey programs are annual, monthly and occasional.

Financing and Operation:
In 1979, the Mineral Policy Sector assumed national responsibility for non fuel mineral statistics in Canada. At this time, memoranda of understanding were signed with most major mineral producing provinces whereby the collection of mineral statistics would be a joint effort.

The mineral statistics program is coordinated through the Federal-Provincial Committee on Mineral Statistics. This Committee meets annually to review the program and to establish Task Forces to investigate and resolve issues relating to mineral statistics. A notable example is the Task Force on Exploration Statistics which designed and implemented a national survey of exploration activity.

There are no special funding arrangements in place as each province assumes the cost of its part of the program in which it chooses to participate.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J.T. Brennan
Mineral Policy Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose:
To provide the means for carrying out geoscientific surveys and studies designed to stimulate mineral exploration by industry, investigations in mining and processing technology in order to improve productivity, and various technological and economic activities designed to encourage exploitation of identified mineral development opportunities. The ultimate goal is the strengthening of the mineral sector with maximum benefit to the regional and national economies.

Authority:
Section 7, Sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to cooperate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame:
The period of each program is specified in the agreement covering that program.

Financing and Operation:
Since 1970, these programs were carried out under agreements between Canada and the provinces, with the close involvement of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the relevant provincial departments (from 1974 on, the agreements were subsidiary to the General Development Agreements). They were mainly sectorial agreements but, in some cases, most notably Ontario, they were components of regional agreements. The provincial departments responsible for minerals implemented the programs. In 1981, a new generation of federal-provincial minerals programs began, still in cooperation with the particular province but excluding DREE, and with EMR as the implementer of the federally funded components.

During the fiscal year 1983-84, all of the mineral related subsidiary agreements had terminated; only the regional subsidiary agreements with Ontario were the only DREE-funded agreements still in effect. The Mineral Policy Sector and GSC share responsibility for EMR participation in the Ontario agreements through appropriate advisory subcommittees.

The new generation of programs is predicated on a higher federal visibility made possible by federal implementation of the work done with federal funding. The forerunner is a two-year program, under a formal agreement covering fiscal years 1982-83 and 1983-84, in Nova Scotia, in cooperation with a provincial program with common objectives. It involves mainly geoscientific projects. A similar two-year co-operative program but without a formal agreement, is also under way in Newfoundland. In 1983-84, a two-year Canada — Manitoba Interim Mineral Agreement began, mainly to direct federal and provincial geoscientific expertise at the problem of the imminent exhaustion of ore reserves in the Lynn Lake area.

During 1983-84, the process of getting the new Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs) with the provinces and identified initiatives into place by the end of the fiscal year gave a strong impetus to detailed discussions on new mineral development agreements with several provinces. By the end of December, an agreement was finalized with Manitoba and considerable progress was being made with Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Ontario, Newfoundland and Quebec. Agreements with most of these should be in place by the beginning of the new fiscal year or soon thereafter.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J.E. Reeves
Mineral Policy Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

Energy Sector

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To diminish Nova Scotia's dependency on imported oil for electrical energy generation by:

(1) the increased use of coal as a fuel for the generation of electrical energy,

(2) the increased use of renewable resources,

(3) improving efficiency in existing energy generation and distribution systems to conserve energy usage and reduce energy losses,

(4) upgrading transmission systems to facilitate availability of electrical energy generated outside the province, and

(5) undertaking other research and demonstration projects designed to reduce consumption of oil or conserve energy usage.

Authority:
Order in Council and a federal-provincial agreement signed March 31, 1977.

Time Frame:
The agreement is in effect from March 31, 1977 to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Canada established a fund of $9.2 million which may be used by the province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of this program.

Payments:
The program is being managed by a management committee comprised of representatives of the two governments.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Nancy Mitchell
Director, Coal Division
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To provide funds for construction of a transmission line to assist Manitoba in developing the hydroelectric power resources in the northern part of the province.

Authority:
Agreement entered into February, 1966 and amended March, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project in-operation date was December 31, 1973. Repayment by Manitoba of the line cost began in April, 1974, and will terminate in April, 2019.

Financing and Operation:
The transmission line was constructed for, and is owned by Canada. Manitoba is purchasing it over a 45 year period from the in-operation date. Administration of the Agreement was transferred from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to EMR in 1978. The Nelson River Review Board, consisting of three federal and three provincial members, meets as necessary to review operation of the Agreement. The Board issues an annual report.

Payments:
The capital cost of the line was $245 million. Payments are made annually on a fixed schedule.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.E. Zwicker
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates. Agreement entered into March, 1977 and amended February 1978.

Time Frame:
The work has started and is scheduled for completion in 1992.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated to be $611 million. Cabinet has approved loans to a maximum of $193.2 million representing 50% of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment. Total federal loans are currently estimated at $193.2 million.

Payments:
The first instalment of $59.6 million was paid to Manitoba in March, 1977. Further instalments totalling $65.7 million have been paid to March 31, 1983.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.E. Zwicker
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector

Purpose:
To improve prospects for reducing dependence on oil for electricity generation and for harnessing undeveloped hydraulic and tidal power, and to demonstrate an improved design of water turbine and generator in low-head applications in Canada and abroad, through provision of grants toward the costs of a demonstration project.

Authority:
Order in Council of July 25, 1980.
Agreement signed with Tidal Power Corporation on January 28, 1980.

Time Frame:
The project is expected to be in-service in Spring 1984. Grants paid in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated at $57 million of which $25 million has been provided in the form of grants by the federal government. Most of the balance represented the estimated energy benefits to Nova Scotia. A Technical Advisory Committee with membership from four provincial electric utilities and three federal departments with E.M. Warnes of EMR as chairman is to provide advice to Tidal Power Corporation and to disseminate information gained from the demonstrations.

Payments:
Grants of $12.5 million were paid in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

E.M. Warnes
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND UNDERWATER CABLE AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To reduce oil consumption and costs for electric generation in Prince Edward Island by providing a grant and loans for constructing transmission cables from mainland to enable delivery of lower cost non oil-fired electrical energy.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Order in Council dated October 6, 1977. Agreement with Prince Edward Island dated October 6, 1977.

Time Frame:
Project in-operation date and loan consolidation date was December 31, 1978. Loans at Crown corporation rates were advanced in fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79 and are due to be repayed in equal annual instalments over a 30-year period ending 2008.

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at 50% of estimated capital cost. However, in view of Prince Edward Island's limited financial capability, a DREE grant of 50% of the project cost of $36 million was made available in addition to an EMR loan of 50% of the remaining cost. Beginning April, 1977, the province is to provide audited statements of capital costs and of grants every six months. Each year it will also provide relevant financial and operational information and statistics regarding the interconnection and describing actions taken to comply with Section 10 of the Agreement on regional co-operation.

Payments:
DREE grant of $18 million was paid to Prince Edward Island. EMR loans of $8 million and $1 million were advanced in fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

A.R. Scott
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

COLESON COVE COMPENSATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To provide contributions to compensate the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission for losses which it incurs under a contract to supply electricity to Maine electric utilities, as a result of changes made by Canada for compensation paid on imported oil used for electricity generation.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1980-349 of December 18, 1980.

Time Frame:
Payments will be made to the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission (NBEPC) as necessary, up to a maximum of $25 million in any one year, from January, 1981 to December, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
Payments are made monthly based on NBEPC estimate of the losses which they incur at the Coleson Cove Generation Station as a result of action by Canada in changing eligibility of compensation payments on imported oil used for electricity generation.

Payments:
The maximum amount of contributions made under this arrangement in any one year is $25 million. Amounts paid have been $2.9 million in 1980-81, $13.7 million in 1981-82, $16.9 million in 1982-83, and an estimated $21 million in 1983-84, with the total to date at $54.5 million.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.E. Zwicker
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
Under the National Energy Program a "Utility Off-Oil Fund" was established to provide grants to meet a proportion of the cost of environmentally acceptable conversions of oil-fired electricity plants to coal. The purpose of the current Agreement is to assist New Brunswick to meet the cost of a study to assess the economic, financial and environmental possibilities of converting the 1,000 MW Coleson Cove plant, by providing a grant to meet part of the study costs.

Authority:
Treasury Board approval in principle of $2 million for the Fund and immediate release of $910,000 for the study in fiscal year 1981-82 was received on June 4, 1981. Order in Council dated May 28, 1981. Agreement with New Brunswick Electric Power Commission dated July 31, 1981.

Time Frame:
The Study has been on-going since January 1981. Completion of the final phase was held up until justification could be confirmed. It is now expected that a final report on feasibility of the conversion will be made available in mid-1984.

Financing and Operation:
Federal payments of 75% of eligible study costs estimated at $1.2 million as defined in the agreement are to be made available after receipt of invoices submitted by the Commission. Apart from the final report on the study, a report is to be made to the Treasury Board on the economic implication of the Fund and its relationship to overall energy strategy for Atlantic Canada, prior to consideration of funding specific projects to be undertaken from the Fund, including the Coleson Cove Project.

Payments:
Federal funds of about $240,000 were disbursed during fiscal year 1981-82.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

E.M. Warnes
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE4

CANADA — ONTARIO IRRADIATED FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
AECL Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment

Purpose:
To provide an agreed basis for the development of storage, transportation, immobilization and disposal technology for irradiated nuclear fuel wastes.

Authority:

- Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946
- Cabinet Decision No. 571-77RD of December 1, 1977
- Cabinet Decision No. 141-81RD of April 2, 1981
- Cabinet Decision No. 564-83RD of December 12, 1983
- June 5, 1978, Joint Press Release, Mr. Gillespie (EMR), Mr. Baetz (Ontario Ministry of Energy)
- August 4, 1981, Joint Press Release, Mr. Lalonde (EMR), Mr. Welch (Ontario Ministry of Energy)

Time Frame:

A ten-year generic R&D program to demonstrate the safety of a disposal concept by March, 1991, has been agreed. Under this R&D program, Ontario Hydro will develop storage and transportation methods and AECL will develop immobilization and disposal methods. The agreed process for acceptance of the final concept assessment reports due in 1988 will involve regulatory comment, public hearings and a statement from the Atomic Energy Control Board. The process will be completed when the federal and Ontario governments accept the feasibility of the disposal concept. Selection of a site for a commercial disposal facility cannot be started until after government acceptance of feasibility.

Financing and Operation:

Ontario Hydro fund their work on storage and transportation and contribute voluntarily $1 to 2 million a year to the AECL program. AECL's budget (averaging $30 million a year) for the ten-year program was approved in principle and the first three years funding has been approved (1981-82 to 1986-87). 40% of the funding for the first six years was provided from the Energy Envelope, the remainder from AECL's research budget. Further Cabinet review and approval is required for subsequent years.

AECL issue annual reports and their program is subjected to annual review by an independent Technical Advisory Committee of distinguished scientists. AECL has produced their first interim Concept Assessment Report and the AECB has produced its first draft regulatory guidelines.

Two federal-provincial committees monitor this work:

1) a Co-ordinating Committee with two provincial and three federal members;
2) a Policy Committee with the Ontario Deputy Minister of Energy and the Associated Deputy Minister of EMR as members.

Payments:

Federal funds expended on this program should be recoverable in spin-off benefits and in fees for commercial disposal.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

J. Howieson
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MALVERN RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By:

AECL Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office

Purpose:

To formalize the co-operative arrangements for removal and storage of the Malvern waste.

Authority:

Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.
Cabinet Decision No. 370-82 RD of August 10, 1982.
Memorandum of Understanding signed by Mr. Chrétien for Canada and Mr. Wells for Ontario issued November 7, 1983.

Time Frame:

Phase 1 — Removal of waste to Ontario storage site to commence as soon as possible.
Phase 2 — Removal from storage to federal disposal site to be completed before ten-year lease of site expires.

Financing and Operation:

Costs for removal and disposal are a federal responsibility; costs for storage and extra transportation are a provincial responsibility. Initial Estimate for Phase 1 — approximately $400,000 federal cost. The AECL Office will supervise the work. A co-ordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

J. Howieson
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON BLIND RIVER AREA — RADON CLEANUP OF URANIUM MINERS' RESIDENCES

Administered By:

Canadian Institute for Radiation Safety (CAIRS), Elliot Lake

Purpose:
To reduce Elliot Lake uranium miners' exposure to radon gas.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.
Ministerial directive to AECL December 23, 1981.
Letter agreement from T.E. Armstrong, Deputy Minister, Labour Ontario, to D.J. Cameron, Director, Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office, of August 12, 1983.

Time Frame:
1983-1984

Financing and Operation:
Costs from testing homes and remedial work to be shared equally between Ontario Ministry of Labour and AECL. Estimated federal costs are approximately $100,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

J. Howieson
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA ENERGY CONSERVATION SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector

Purpose:
To act jointly with the province to implement projects for energy conservation opportunities.

Authority:
Canada — Nova Scotia Subsidiary Agreement on Energy Conservation, July 4, 1978, and Treasury Board Submission 785245, approved November 25, 1982.

Time Frame:
The Subsidiary Agreement terminates March 31, 1984, with a clean-up year ending March 31, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The Subsidiary Agreement consists of two (2) programs, Energy System Planning and Energy Opportunities. The programs provide, through contributions to the province, grants for: consulting studies, demonstration and pilot projects, energy bus audits and industrial retrofits.

Payments:
The federal government contributes 50% of the eligible costs of any project approved under the Energy System Planning Program and 80% of similar costs of any project approved under the Energy Opportunities Program.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.G. Luckman
Director
Industrial Energy Division
Energy Conservation and Oil Substitution Branch
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To assist the Institute through the provision of capital loans and operating grants to meet as effectively as possible the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies, by providing access to the research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance, materials and techniques required for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy, and to ensure effective dissemination of research results.

Authority:
Order in Council of July 3, 1970.
Agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame:
Loans at Crown corporation rates were provided in fiscal years 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974 and are being repaid in 25 equal annual instalments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981. The Agreement provides for review in 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The program is administered by a Review Board consisting of 3 members appointed by the federal government and 3 members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec. In addition, there is a Technical Advisory Committee composed of 19 members.

— 4 appointed by Canada
— 4 appointed by Quebec
— 4 appointed by Hydro-Quebec
— 4 nominated by the Canadian Electrical Association
— 3 nominated by the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association

A.R. Scott is EMR's representative on the Review Board and E.M. Warnes is EMR's representative on the Technical Advisory Committee. The Review Board is to report annually.

Payments:
Loans totalling $17.5 million were advanced over a four-year period. Annual grants of $325,000 were paid over a ten-year period.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

A.R. Scott
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC)

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River Basin in Labrador.

Authority:
Cabinet decision No. 543-78RD of November 24, 1978 gave approval for Canada to enter into an agreement with Newfoundland to establish the corporation. An agreement to establish the corporation was signed with Newfoundland on the same day.

Time Frame:
During the period 1979 to June 1980, LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980 the Board recommended to its shareholders proceeding with the Muskrat Falls project. The shareholders have not yet decided on whether to proceed with a project, pending the outcome of court cases by which Newfoundland is attempting to obtain access to all or part of the Churchill Falls plant.

Financing and Operation:
LCDC is a Provincial-Federal Crown corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To August, 1981, Canada has provided equity of $14.75 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of $15.4 million. LCDC prepares forecasts of the monthly cash floor requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments:
It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds which it has provided for LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.E. Zwicker
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Agreements were signed with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project was placed in service in June 1980.

Expiry dates are:
New Brunswick — annual loan repayments until 2011
Nova Scotia — annual loan repayments until 2009

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981 special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments:
Total loans to New Brunswick were $10 million of which $7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid $5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to Nova Scotia were $2.6 million of which $0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78, $1.3 million in 1978-79, $0.9 million in 1979-80 and 0.2 million in 1980-81.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

E.M. Warnes
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
Under the terms of the 1975 Agreement between AECL, New Brunswick and New Brunswick Power, loans of $350 million at Crown corporation rates were advanced to N.B. Power to cover 50% of the then estimated cost of $684 million of the 630 MW Lepreau No. 1 nuclear generating unit. Since the original cost estimates were made, the expected completion date of the project has been delayed from 1980 to 1982 and the project cost has escalated to $1.25 billion. In keeping with the goal of reducing oil dependence in the Maritimes and in view of the limited financial base of New Brunswick Power it was decided to provide additional federal financial assistance for the construction and operation of the unit.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on assistance to first nuclear unit in each province and on additional assistance for Point Lepreau.
Treasury Board decision of May 23, 1981.
Orders in Council of May 28, 1981.
Agreement Canada/New Brunswick/New Brunswick Power dated May 28, 1981.

Time Frame:
The earlier of the project in-service date (expected to be April 1982) or the firm date of April 1, 1983 will trigger repayment of the $350 million loan in 25 annual instalments, each of some $38 million and will also trigger the commencement of N.B. Power's eligibility for loans at Crown corporation rates based on the unit's performance during the first 10 years of operation, with loans to be repaid with accrued interest during the subsequent 10 years.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of the arrangements concluded with New Brunswick and N.B. Power on May 28, 1981, interest already paid on the $350 million AECL loan by N.B. Power in 1980 was forgiven and the terms and conditions of the original loan were amended to provide that interest on the loan would not accrue or be payable until the earlier of the in-service date or October 8, 1982, subject to adjustment for any net output produced by the unit during this period. In addition, the 1981 Agreement provided for loans of up to $48.75 million per year with a maximum draw down of $130 million to be made available to N.B. Power depending upon the availability of the unit, during its first ten years of operation. Then loans would be based on increments of $650,000 for each percent that unit availability falls below 75%. Repayment would be on the same terms in years when availability exceeded 75%. The balance of loans and accumulated interest would be repayable in the 11th through 20th year of operation. Loan amounts would be adjusted proportionally for exports from the units exceeding 200 MW.

Payments:
The original AECL loans were advanced during the period February 9, 1976 to August 9, 1979. The loan plus accrued interest was deemed to reach its maximum of $350 million on October 9, 1979. An amount of some $33 million, representing forgiveness of interest already paid by N.B. Power in 1980 was paid to N.B. Power on May 28, 1981. Unit in-service was January 31, 1983.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.E. Zwicker
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

NATIONAL ENERGY AUDIT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector.

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provinces, to assist companies to identify areas of energy waste and implement projects to improve energy efficiency.

Authority:
Treasury Board Submission No. 775215. Approved February 5, 1981.

Time Frame:
The agreements will be in effect until March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
To qualify, a firm must have an annual energy bill above a specified amount. The joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee for each province must decide on the lower limits depending on industrial structure in the province.

The program provides, through contributions to the provinces, energy bus audits, grants for consultant advice and technical seminars. It extends the support provided under the National Energy Bus Program under which all provinces had signed agreements.

Payments:
The federal government will provide funds on the basis of an 80/20 sharing ratio with the provinces.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

C.G. Luckman
Director, Industrial Energy Division
Energy Conservation and Oil Substitution Branch
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY CONSERVATION TECHNOLOGIES

Administered By:
Conservation and non-petroleum sector

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provincial governments of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories and Yukon, to demonstrate new conservation and renewable energy technologies and to accelerate their widespread development.

Authority:
Treasury Board Submission No. 764747 Approved May 2, 1979 B.C.
Treasury Board Submission No. 767417 Approved Nov. 8, 1979 Sask.
Treasury Board Submission No. 770203 Approved Apr. 11, 1980 Man.
Treasury Board Submission No. 764320 Approved Apr. 11, 1979 Ont.
Treasury Board Submission No. 767910 Approved Nov. 29, 1979 N.B.
Treasury Board Submission No. 763931 Approved Mar. 29, 1979 Nfld.
Treasury Board Submission No. 769358 Approved Feb. 7, 1980 Yukon
Treasury Board Submission No. 769357 Approved Feb. 7, 1980 N.W.T.

Time Frame:
All Agreements are in effect until March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
Treasury Board approved expenditures of $113 million over 5 years, to be supplemented by provincial contributions. The federal share will be matched on a 50-50 basis in Ontario (for a total of $58 million) British Columbia ($27 million), Saskatchewan and Manitoba (each total $18 million). In Newfoundland and New Brunswick the federal share of $9 million will be 80% ($11.25 million in total for each). The Northwest Territories will have a federal contribution of $2.5 million which is 75% of each Agreement.

The Agreements provide for the review of plans and budgets and the selection of projects, by a Management Committee consisting of two representatives from Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and two from the province.

Payments:
Quarterly itemized accounts of all expenditures incurred are submitted by the provinces to Canada for reimbursement.

For Further Information:

T.A. Ledwell
Renewable Energy Division
Energy Conservation and Oil Substitution Branch
Conservation and Non-Petroleum Sector

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA RELATING TO THE RESOLUTION OF ISSUES OUTSTANDING BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING OIL AND GAS PRICING AND RELATED FISCAL MATTERS

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the achievement of greater energy security for all Canadians.

Authority:
Joint Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of British Columbia, September 24, 1981. Correspondence between Mr. Lalonde and Mr. McClelland, September 24, 1981.

Time Frame:
October 1, 1981 to December 1, 1986, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of British Columbia and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr Len Good
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the pricing and taxation of crude oil, natural gas and synthetic crude oil and natural gas liquids produced in Alberta.

Authority:
Memorandum of Agreement signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Alberta, September 1, 1981.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences September 1, 1981 and expires on December 1, 1986, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of Alberta and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr Len Good
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE4

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING

Administered By:
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) under the direction of the Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Oil and Gas Board.

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Nova Scotia.

Authority:
Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia, March 2, 1982.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences on March 1, 1982 and is intended to last for at least forty-two years, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The mechanism for sharing the revenue flowing to governments from offshore resources is set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Maurice Taschereau
Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the pricing and taxation of crude oil, natural gas and synthetic crude oil and natural gas liquids produced in Saskatchewan.

Authority:
Letter of Understanding signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Saskatchewan.

Time Frame:
The provisions of the understanding commence on October 26, 1981 and expire on December 31, 1986, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. Len Good
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

AGREEMENT TO AMEND THE LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING OF OCTOBER 26, 1981 BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To amend the Agreement on matters relating to the pricing and taxation of crude oil, natural gas and synthetic crude oil and natural gas liquids produced in Saskatchewan.

Authority:
Agreement signed by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Canada and the Minister of Energy and Mines, Government of Saskatchewan, August 23, 1983.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences July 1, 1983 and expires on December 31, 1984, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr Len Good
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

AGREEMENT TO AMEND THE MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1981 BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA RELATING TO ENERGY PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:
Energy Sector

Purpose:
To amend the Agreement on matters relating to the pricing and taxation of crude oil, natural gas and synthetic crude oil and natural gas liquids produced in Alberta.

Authority:
Agreement signed by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Canada, and the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Government of Alberta, June 30, 1983.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences July 1, 1983 and expires on December 31, 1984, except as otherwise provided in the Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The revenue-sharing estimates for the Government of Canada, the Government of Alberta and the petroleum industry are set out in the Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr Len Good
Assistant Deputy Minister
Energy Policy Analysis Sector
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL FOSSIL FUEL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (R, D&D) PROGRAM (1981)

Administered By:
Petroleum Sector

Purpose:
To encourage the research, development and demonstration of new technologies that facilitate the expanded production and use of Saskatchewan's fossil fuel resources, with particular emphasis on heavy oil and lignite coal.

Authority:
Canada — Saskatchewan Memorandum of Understanding October 26, 1981 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-5-2948 (T.B. Rec. 789905).

Time Frame:
The program starts in fiscal year 1983-84 and terminates in fiscal year 1987-88.

Financing and Operation:
A four-member management committee reviews and selects for total or partial funding, fossil fuel research projects and industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects. Saskatchewan and Canada agreed to share equally the costs of this program, each to contribute $15 million over five years.

Payments:
Saskatchewan submits, quarterly, an itemized account of all expenditures on behalf of Canada.

Status:
Total funds remaining under the Agreement are $30 million. EMR has budgeted $1.75 million as Canada's share in fiscal year 1983-84 for the support of industrial proposals and research activities conducted by the R&D Lab. The R&D Lab. has been separated from Saskoil as of April 1, 1983 and is currently conducting R&D activity related to fossil fuels under this Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

M. K. El-Defrawy
Petroleum Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM

Administered By:
Petroleum Sector

Purpose:
To augment the recoverable oil resources of Saskatchewan.

Authority:
Order in Council and a Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement October 4, 1976, P.C. 1976-1-2291.

Time Frame:
The program started in 1976, contains no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
A four-member management committee reviews and selects for partial funding, industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects. The cost of the program is shared 50/50 between Canada and Saskatchewan, with the federal commitment not to exceed $8.111 million. Total funding under the Agreement until July 1983 was $11,029,065.2 of which the federal share was $5,514,532.6.

Payments:
Saskatchewan submits, quarterly, an itemized account of all expenditures on behalf of Canada.

Status:
Total remaining funds under the Agreement are $5,192,426 out of which $1,088,898 are committed for the support of the R&D Lab. for calendar year 1983. The R&D Lab. has been separated from Saskoil as of April 1, 1983 and is currently conducting R&D activity in the area of heavy oil under this Agreement.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. M.K. El-Defrawy
Petroleum Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Department of the Environment

The Government Organization Act, 1979, divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into a Department of Fisheries and Oceans and a Department of the Environment. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

(i) the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;

(ii) renewable resources, including the forest resources of Canada, migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;

(iii) water;

(iv) meteorology;

(v) the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and

(vi) the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for Parks Canada was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment. Parks Canada is an agency of the Canadian government entrusted with the responsibility of protecting nationally significant heritage places on behalf of Canadians. It identifies places which are representative of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, protects these areas for future generations and encourages an awareness of their values through use and enjoyment. These places may take the form of National Parks, National Landmarks, National Historic Parks and Sites, Heritage Canals or Cooperative Heritage Areas and Heritage Rivers.

The Department has undertaken to develop an effective federal/provincial partnership, involving cooperation and collaboration, in which the Department of the Environment promotes joint activities with the provinces where there is concurrent jurisdiction, using cost or work-shared agreements wherever practicable. A further step in promoting effective federal/provincial cooperation was taken on April 1, 1979 with the appointment of Regional Directors General in each region of the Department. There are five designated regions comprised as follows: Atlantic (New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island); Ontario; Pacific and Yukon; Quebec; and the Western and Northern Region (Alberta, Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan). The Regional Director General serves as the principal representative and spokesman of the Department in the region, with the exception of Parks Canada activities. He is responsible for the general conduct of relations with the provinces.

The Department of the Environment enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, Environmental Conservation Service, Canadian Forestry Service, and Environmental Protection Service) and the Parks Canada Program (carried out by Parks Canada).

The Atmospheric Environment Service is Canada's national weather service, responding to the needs of Canadians through its knowledge and study of meteorology, that branch of science that deals with atmospheric phenomena. It is also concerned with many of the direct effects of the atmosphere upon the earth's surface, the oceans, the formation and movement of ice and life in general. Its aims are to reduce the adverse effects of weather and to increase the benefits to be derived therefrom, while seeking to minimize the harmful effects of man's activities on the atmosphere.

The Environmental Conservation Service contributes to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and better renewable resource management through programs within the mandate of the Department for inland waters, wildlife and lands.

The Canadian Forestry Service provides scientific and technological leadership nationally in forestry and encourages economic development of forestry resources for all purposes, provided that such development is based on sound environmental principles.

The Environmental Protection Service was formed to ensure that the federal government's responsibilities respecting the protection of the environment are carried out in a manner consistent with national policy and where necessary enforced under appropriate legislation and circumstances. It is the focal point for contact and liaison on environmental protection matters with corresponding agencies of the provincial governments.

The Parks Canada Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of cooperative heritage areas which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, Canadian Forestry Advisory Council, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the National Battlefields Commission.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent, informed advice on policies and programs respecting the Canadian environment. Members of the Council are normally from outside the federal public service and represent a broad range of individual viewpoints from academic, industrial, and private sectors of Canadian life. One of the objectives of the Council is to advise the Minister on priorities for action by the federal government or the federal government jointly with the provinces. Liaison is maintained with provincial environmental advisory councils.

The Canadian Forestry Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent advice on forestry matters from a representative cross-section of the forestry community. The Council includes members from the provincial governments of British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by an Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one to be appointed by each of the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

	Page
Atmospheric Environment Service	
CANADA—QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATOLOGICAL NETWORKS IN QUEBEC	68
CANADA—ALBERTA AGREEMENT REGARDING METEOROLOGICAL PROGRAMS AND STATIONS IN ALBERTA	68
WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEW BRUNSWICK	69
WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND	69
Environmental Conservation Service	
Inland Waters Directorate	
AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	69
RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS	70
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS	71
REGULATION, APPORTIONMENT, MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS	73
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM	74
LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD	75
WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS	76
Canadian Wildlife Service	
CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	77
CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH	78
CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION	78
BEVERLEY--KAMINURIAK BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT	79
CANADA/ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM	79
Canadian Forestry Service	
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS	80
CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	81
CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	81
MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE COORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH	81
NATIONAL AIR TANKER FLEET COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AGREEMENT	82
CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES SHARING AGREEMENT	82
CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT	82

Environmental Protection Service

CANADA—ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 83
CANADA—MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 83
CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA— PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 83
CANADA—ALBERTA IDENTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION OF ACTIVE AND INACTIVE LAND DISPOSAL SITES IN ALBERTA 84
CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA AND CANADA— PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ABANDONED DUMP SITE STUDY 84
CANADA—ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY 85
HIGH POINT BOG FUEL PILOT PROJECT 86
INVENTORY OF BELOW GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC 86
INVESTIGATION OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON CONTAMINATION IN SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA 86
JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) 87
JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES 88
LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM; AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS 88
MODERNIZATION OF THE SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) 89
NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS) 89
NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK 93
NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES) 94
NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT) 94
NATIONAL SURVEY OF ABANDONED WASTE DISPOSAL SITES 95
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM 95
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND 96
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN ONTARIO 96
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN QUEBEC 97
STEERING COMMITTEE FOR THE CONTROL OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES, ESTABLISHED BY THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MINISTERS (CCREM) 97
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS 98

Parks Canada Program

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS 99
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION 100
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES OR PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR HISTORIC SITES 101
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS 103
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM 104
REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION 104

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

The AES is party to four formal agreements with provinces, one on climatological networks in Quebec, another on meteorological programs and stations in Alberta and two on Weatheradio Repeater Networks with New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The AES often participates in ad hoc cooperative projects with provincial authorities and also plays a support role in Hydrometric Agreements and Flood Damage Reduction Agreements.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Quebec Agreement regarding climatological networks in Quebec.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada—Quebec) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1979, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that eighteen months notice in writing is given. Such notice of termination was given by Environment Canada to the Quebec Government on September 30, 1983. A new agreement which should take effect on April 1, 1985 is presently being negotiated.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative climatological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation, and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, hydrology, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, non-renewable resource management, recreation, tourism, air quality and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological observations and will pay for same.

The province will finance all other climatological programs.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The cost to the federal government (the AES) of the climatological services in Quebec for 1983-84 will be near $550 K.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.J. Fichaud
Regional Director
Atmospheric Environment Service
100 Alexis Nihon Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Ville St-Laurent, Quebec
H4M 2N6

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Alberta Agreement regarding meteorological programs and stations in Alberta.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada—Alberta) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1980, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that twelve months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative meteorological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, flood control, water supply, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada will pay the costs of the programs and stations that are part of the National Meteorological Programs in Alberta.

Alberta will pay for any other meteorological station or program it requires.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1983-84 will be $64 K paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. Burns
Regional Director
Atmospheric Environment Service
6325 — 103 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T6H 5H6

Name of Agreement:
Weatheradio Repeater Network for New Brunswick

Administered By:
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Purpose:
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout New Brunswick and over the adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Moncton.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) will operate the network. New Brunswick will pay 67% of the operating cost of the repeaters (Departments of Fisheries (40%), Agriculture and Rural Development (40%), and Municipal Affairs (20%). These costs will be around $15,000 per year from until 1985-86. Canada (the AES) will invoice the New Brunswick departments once or twice yearly.

Name of Agreement:
Weatheradio Repeater Network for Newfoundland

Administered By:
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Purpose:
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Newfoundland and coastal Labrador from a main transmitter located in Gander.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) will operate the network. Newfoundland will pay 50% of the operating cost of the repeaters with a maximum of about $36,000 annually. Canada (the AES) will invoice the Province once or twice yearly.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION SERVICE

INLAND WATERS DIRECTORATE

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; agreements for implementing joint water resource development; and agreements for undertaking various measures for flood damage reduction.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation as of October 1983.

River Basin Programs:
Canada—Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality Implementation
Canada—Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation
Canada—Saskatchewan: Souris Implementation
Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation
Canada—British Columbia—Yukon Territory: Yukon River Basin Study
Canada—Manitoba: Mercury Study in the Churchill River Diversion System

Flood Damage Reduction Programs:
Canada—Newfoundland
Canada—Nova Scotia
Canada—New Brunswick
Canada—Quebec
Canada—Ontario
Canada—Manitoba
Canada—Saskatchewan
Canada—Northwest Territories

Regulation, Apportionment, Monitoring and Survey Programs:
Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Water Quality Coordinating Committee
Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements: Canada— Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan—Northwest Territories— Yukon Territory: Mackenzie River Basin Agreement

Financing and Operation:
In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes

contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the Fraser River Flood Control Agreement the federal government makes payments to the province of British Columbia. Under such agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Usually, these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

The second type, study agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are charged with the responsibility of conducting the particular study or implementation program involved. Using the information collected, the boards draw up development and management plans for water resources. New administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside DOE, are created and charged with the implementation of these plans when Canada and the province involved reach agreement on implementation measures. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided by both the federal and provincial governments. Limits are necessarily placed on these contributions and administrative arrangements and expiry dates are also specified in these agreements. Financial information on current agreements is contained on the following pages.

In flood damage reduction agreements, the two levels of government define general flood damage reduction policies which will aim to reduce development in hazardous areas. With general agreement on such policies, Canada will then consider further subsidiary agreements on specific flood damage reduction measures. These are also shared-cost on an equal basis between Canada and the respective province. Joint steering and technical committees are established to define and carry out the appropriate measures and maintain co-ordination between the agencies involved. The mapping programs provide the basis for the designation of flood risk areas. Following designation, neither the federal or provincial governments will support or give flood disaster assistance to any new flood vulnerable developments in the designated areas. Where existing developments warrant it, however, specific programs can be developed, such as flood warning systems, flood forecasting, studies of flood problem areas, land acquisition and flood control works.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. N.H. James
Director General
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-2019

RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario: Great Lakes Water Quality Implementation

Time Frame:
August 1971 to March 31, 1985; agreement renewed in 1976 and 1982.

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen cooperation between Canada and Ontario in meeting the obligations under the revised 1978 Canada—U.S. Agreement and to provide for cost-sharing of specific programs which the province will undertake with the federal government in meeting these obligations.

Financing and Operation:
Under the original agreement, Canada and Ontario provided some $3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research, and CMHC provided loans for sewage treatment facilities. During 1976, additional funding and a time extension were formalized in a new agreement between Canada and Ontario. Following several extensions to the 1976 Agreement, a new Agreement was signed in July 1982, renewing existing obligations outlined in the 1976 Agreement. The new Agreement is also directed at the control of toxic substances and pollution from sources such as urban and agricultural runoff. As well, the new Agreement formalizes a federal government grant of $65 million over a three-year period to assist in the construction of municipal sewer facilities to meet the requirements of the 1978 Canada-U.S. Agreement.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan: Qu'Appelle Implementation

Time Frame:
October 1975 — March 31, 1984

Purpose:
To implement recommendations arising from the Qu'Appelle Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation:
The Implementation Agreement was signed in October 1975 as a subsidiary Agreement under the Canada—Saskatchewan—DREE General Development Agreement. The Department of the Environment is to provide almost half of the $18 million federal share of the $33.7 million program. The Department of Regional Industrial Expansion provides coordination for the project.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan: Souris Basin Subsidiary Agreement on Water (under the DREE General Development Agreement).

Time Frame:
1979—1984

Purpose:
To implement recommendations arising from the 1974-1978 Souris Basin Study carried out under the Canada Water Act.

Financing and Operation:
An Advisory Committee on Implementation, established after the release of the Souris River Basin Study Board Report in 1978, has suggested that the majority of the recommendations can be undertaken under existing federal programs, provincial programs, federal-provincial agreements and proposed federal-provincial agreements. In this regard, a number of recommendations have been covered under the Canada—Saskatchewan Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Water (SAW) and the Canada—Manitoba Interim Agreement on Water.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation

Time Frame:
May 1968 — March 1984

Purpose:
To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Financing and Operation:
In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total commitments to the Flood Control Program and related studies to $60,000,000. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. A further extension to December 31, 1986 with no additional funding, is under consideration. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia—Yukon Territory: Yukon River Basin Study

Time Frame:
November 1980 — December 1983

Purpose:
To undertake jointly studies leading to the formulation of a planning framework under which potential development alternatives of the Yukon River Basin may be evaluated.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of the Environment and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are funding the program subject to partial reimbursement from British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Total funding is $2,200,000 of which the federal share is $1,980,000.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Manitoba: Mercury Study in the Churchill River Diversion System.

Time Frame:
March 1983 — December 1986

Purpose:
To determine the degree to which mercury is present in the Churchill River Diversion system and to identify sources; to study pathways and mechanisms by which mercury moves from water to fish and wildlife through the food chain; to monitor the concentration of mercury in aquatic plants and fish and compare it with available data on the presence of mercury in people living in this area and; where possible, suggest remedies to local mercury problems and means of predicting future occurences of mercury contamination.

Financing and Operation:
Total cost of $760,000 is to be shared equally by Canada and Manitoba.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
See table 1 for a complete list of federal-provincial agreements under the Flood Damage Reduction (FDR) Program. In some provinces, various aspects of the program are combined into one or two agreements rather than having separate agreements for each aspect.

Time Frame:
From its beginning, the overall program was expected to be active for ten years, i.e. the General Agreements outlining policy were to extend for ten years, while those signed subsequently (mapping, studies, flood forecasting, implementation of works) were to have a five-year duration. However, since the signing of the first agreement in 1976, several General Agreements have had to be extended beyond the ten-year period and others are in the process of extension; similarly, mapping agreements have had to be extended beyond the five-year period. For details see table 1.

Purpose:

The aim of the FDR Program is to identify flood risk areas on maps and discourage future flood vulnerable developments in those areas. This is accomplished by formally designating the mapped areas bringing into effect policies aimed at discouraging inappropriate development. These policies include commitments by both senior levels of government not to build or to support any future flood vulnerable developments in designated areas, nor to give disaster assistance to anything constructed in the area after it has been designated.

The policies are outlined in the General Agreements. The Mapping Agreements provide for the mapping and designating of areas to which those policies will apply. Studies Agreements provide for studying existing flood problems and the recommendations from those studies could be carried out under Implementation Agreements.

Financing and Operation:

Costs for carrying out this program are shared equally by Canada and the provinces except for Implementation Agreements under which the province pays a larger share but recovers some of that from the benefiting municipality. Programs in some provinces have already had increases in funding and others are expected to need more funds. See table 1 for details.

Steering Committees (2 federal and 2 provincial members) are established to administer the FDR Agreements in each province. In many cases, federal-provincial Technical Committees are set up to carry out the mapping or other technical aspects of the program.

Progress:

All provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (where the program is not applicable), British Columbia, Alberta and Yukon have signed agreements. Negotiations are continuing with those last three jurisdictions. To March 31, 1983, 30 formal designations had taken place during which 249 communities were mapped and designated including major centres like Montreal, Winnipeg, Fredericton and Moose Jaw in five provinces (Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick). A flood forecasting centre has been established for the Saint John River in New Brunswick, while a similar centre in Manitoba covers the Boyne, Red, Assiniboine and Souris River Systems.

TABLE 1

Federal-Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Agreements
July 31, 1983

Provinces and Agreements		*Duration (years)*	*Total Cost* ($)*	*Expiry Date*
NEWFOUNDLAND				
General Agreement		12	—	1993
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		7	1,470,000	1988
Studies Agreement		5	480,000	1988
NEW BRUNSWICK				
Amending Agreement		—	—	—
General Agreement		15	—	1991
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		10	2,000,000	1986
Studies Agreement		10	200,000	1986
Flood Forecasting Agreement — Saint John River basin		10	1,400,000	1987
Flood Damage Reduction — Marsh Creek		6.5	2,010,000(a)	1984
Petitcodiac Sea Dykes Agreement		0.25	160,000	1979
NOVA SCOTIA				
General Agreement		10	—	1988
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		5	600,000	1983
Studies Agreement		5	300,000	1983
QUEBEC				
Combined General and Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		10	5,000,000	1986
	(mapping	6)		1982
Dykes and Flow Regulation Works — Montreal Region		7.5	16,056,000(b)	1981
Studies and Implementation of Dykes and Flow Regulation Works — Montreal Region		2.8	4,500,000(b)	1984
Flow Regulation Works — Quebec City		2	833,000(b)	1985
ONTARIO				
All Inclusive Flood Damage Reduction Agreement		12	1,200,000	1980
	(mapping	7)	8,000,000	1985
MANITOBA				
Amending Agreement		—	—	—
General Agreement		14	—	1990
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		8	2,190,000	1984
Studies Agreement		9	310,000	1985
Flood Forecasting		5	600,000	1986
Ring Dyke Upgrading Agreement		3	4,500,000(b)	1985
SASKATCHEWAN				
General Agreement		10	—	1987
Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies Agreement	(mapping	5)	1,300,000	1982
	studies		480,000	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Memorandum of Understanding		2	225,000(c)	1978
Memorandum of Understanding		10	400,000(c)	1989
	(mapping	5)		1984
General Agreement		10	—	1989

* These costs are to be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments except for
(a) 33⅓% federal, 66⅔% provincial/local
(b) 45% federal, 55% provincial/local
(c) Costs shared equally by Environment Canada and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

REGULATION, APPORTIONMENT, MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board

Time Frame:
1969 — continuous

Purpose:
The equitable apportionment of interprovincial Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of

waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

Financing and Operation:
The Prairie Provinces Water Board has the following responsibilities: To oversee and report on apportionment of waters flowing from one province into another province; to take under consideration comprehensive planning, water quality management and other management problems referred to it by the parties concerned; to recommend appropriate action to investigate such matters; and to submit recommendations for resolution of the problems.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. In 1977 the annual cost ceiling of $200,000 was raised to $500,000 and subsequently to $625,000 to cover costs of operation, monitoring and a Prairie Provinces Water Demand Study. The report on the water demand study was released in February, 1983.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation with Ontario and Quebec.

Time Frame:
1983—continuous

Purpose:
To plan and recommend criteria for regulating the Ottawa River, taking into account hydro-power production, flood protection, navigation, low water problems, water quality needs and recreation.

Financing and Operation:
The Board will establish and implement general principles, priorities and overall regulation policies for major regulation facilities in the Ottawa River Basin.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-quarter by each of the provinces. The annual ceiling to cover costs of the Board's operations has been set at $450,000.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Water Quality Coordinating Committee.

Time Frame:
1983—continuous

Purpose:
To review and modify the proposed monitoring plan and oversee its implementation; to undertake or recommend special studies as need be; and to recommend water quality objectives for the river.

Financing and Operation:
Under this agreement water quality monitoring and associated studies will be carried out by participating agencies in accordance with their available resources.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Survey of Canada, Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

Formal agreements effective 1975 have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of the Environment provide for the same services in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by either party.

Financing and Operation:
This is a cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network and invoicing the provincial governments and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs for their share. Quebec operates its provincial network in that province including federal stations except for the part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government for its share. Construction and operating costs are recovered in accordance with these federal-provincial agreements on water quantity surveys.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by Federal-Provincial Coordinating Committees.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and some water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities are also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments by Provinces for Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program

Province Territory	*Fiscal 1982-83 ($)*	*Fiscal 1983-84 ($000)*
Newfoundland Labrador	155,286	183.9
Prince Edward Island	5,373	5.6
Nova Scotia	53,208	66.4
New Brunswick	70,334	73.9
Ontario	775,430	787.0
Manitoba	440,000	412.0
Saskatchewan	380,000	392.0
Alberta	715,000	886.0
British Columbia	1,164,540	1,273.8
Payment to Quebec	887,156	—
Transfer from DINA to Environment		
—Yukon	165,040	173.3
—Northwest Territories	525,000	615.0

LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
The regulation and control of the Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, Winnipeg and English Rivers and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol with respect to international commitments on Lake of the Woods as a boundary water and domestic obligations under concurrent federal, Ontario, Manitoba legislative enactments with respect to the regulation and control of the Winnipeg River watershed.

Authority:
Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the United States at Washington, February 24, 1925.

The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 and the Lake of the Woods Control Board Amendment Act, 1958.

The Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, November 15, 1922.

The Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928.

Time Frame:
Canada's obligations under the above authorities are of a continuing nature.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation and control of water levels of both the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul storage reservoirs, in addition to the English and Winnipeg Rivers levels and flows to the Ontario/Manitoba boundary. In the case of regulation of Lake of the Woods, the federal government pays one-third of the operating costs, with the provinces of Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the remaining two-thirds based proportionately on the developable powerhead on both the Winnipeg and English River systems. This sharing of costs including the provision of a Secretariat in Ottawa reflects the complexity and the federal government interest in navigation, the potential for hydroelectric power generation, wild rice production, fishing and recreational uses in the two provinces. For recovery of costs related to regulation and control operations, the federal government bills each of the two provinces on an annual basis for their share of the costs.

In the case of the regulation of Lac Seul, the province of Ontario pays two-fifths of the capital and operating costs and the province of Manitoba pays the remaining three-fifths, in addition to interest on Ontario's initial capital investment in the Lac Seul Dam. Ontario operates this facility and storage reservoir and bills the federal government for Manitoba's share. The federal government recovers this amount from the province of Manitoba.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Operating Costs for Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1981

	Canada ($000)	*Ontario ($000)*	*Manitoba ($000)*
Lake of the Woods	61.2	21.1	101.3
Lac Seul	—	5.4	16.4
Total	61.2	26.5	117.7

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. R.F. Walden, Executive Engineer
Lake of the Woods Control Board Secretariat
Water Resources Branch
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-2529

WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters Directorate, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
To assess the ambient quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to determine pollution levels including contaminants and toxic substances for federal and provincial governments and the private sector by providing water quality data and interpretive information in summary, detailed and special reports.

Authority:
Canada Water Act. Arrangements are made with the provinces as required. Also supports programs under the Environmental Contaminants Act, Fisheries Act, Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and others.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Canada—Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality the federal government finances 50% of the Province's activities associated with the Great Lakes International Surveillance Plan (GLISP) in addition to its own activities in this area. Also a special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Initiatives are presently underway with the provinces to enter into cost and work-shared agreements for all water quality monitoring in Canada with a cooperative interchange of data on water quality between the federal and provincial governments.

Payments:
Under the terms of the Canada—Ontario Agreement approximately $1,210,000 were paid to Ontario for GLISP.

When the agreements with the provinces on water quality monitoring are signed and fully implemented by 1986-87 it is anticipated that they will represent intergovernmental payments of approximately $2,000,000 of which about $300,000 will be payments to provinces for work done for the federal government.

It is estimated that approximately $5,000,000 may be of economic benefit to the provinces through the production of water quality data reports and special computer printouts.

Water Management Research Programs

Research is undertaken by the National Water Research Institute, and the National Hydrology Research Institute in support of all activities of the Inland Waters Directorate and includes the necessary research for activities under the Canada—Ontario Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

For Further Information:

NATIONAL

Mr. R.L. Pentland
Director
Water Planning and Management Branch
Department of the Environment
9th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Mr. J.E. Slater
Director
Water Resources Branch
Department of the Environment
8th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Mr. W.J. Traversy
Director
Water Quality Branch
Department of the Environment
10th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Dr. A.C. Lachance
Director
Office of Research Coordination and Program Evaluation
Department of the Environment
7th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Mr. D.H. Lennox
Director
National Hydrology Research Institute
Department of the Environment
10th Floor
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Dr. G.K. Rodgers
Director
National Water Research Institute
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 5050
867 Lakeshore Road
Room L 219
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

REGIONAL

Mr. E.M. Clark
Regional Director
Pacific and Yukon Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Room 502, 1001 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2M9

Mr. D.A. Davis
Regional Director
Western and Northern Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Motherwell Building
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Mr. E.T. Wagner
Regional Director, Ontario
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
867 Lakeshore Road
P.O. Box 5050
Burlington, Ontario
L7R 4A6

Mr. C. Triquet
Regional Director, Quebec
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
8th Floor, Champlain Building
P.O. Box 10100
1141 route de l'Eglise
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Mr. D. Egar
A/Regional Director, Atlantic
Inland Waters Directorate
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 365
3rd Floor, Gulf Building
5009 Quinpool Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2P8

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
(Part of the Environmental Conservation Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation:
The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing Directors. They are the Director of the British Columbia Fish and Wildlife Branch, the Regional Director, Pacific and Yukon Region, Canadian Wildlife Service, and a member of the public is appointed Director by the B.C. Minister of Recreation and Travel Industry. All Directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans.

Payments:
An annual grant of $75,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.K. Pollock, Director
Management and Administration
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-1245

CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To undertake a wildlife research program.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 26, 1979 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than three members on behalf of each of Canada and the Northwest Territories is to recommend projects for each fiscal year. Projects must be approved by the Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service; the Director, Northwest Territories Region, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; and the Superintendent, Fish and Wildlife Service, Northwest Territories.

Payments:
Canada's contribution will not exceed $800,000 in each year, and the Territories' will not exceed $400,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
1000, 9942 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 434-0512

Director
Northwest Territories Region
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs
Bellanca Building
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

For Territorial Information:

Mr. Bob Bell
Chief
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 31, 1981 and will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members on behalf of each of Canada and Newfoundland to review and approve cooperative projects in wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Payments:
Canada's and Newfoundland's contributions shall not exceed $200,000 each in each year.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. J. Inder
Regional Director
Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
EOA 3CO

Tel.: (506) 536-3025

For Newfoundland:

Mr. D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth
810 Pleasantville Avenue
P.O. Box 4750
St. John's, Newfoundland
AIC 5T7

Tel.: (709) 737-2817

BEVERLEY — KAMINURIAK BARREN - GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service

Purpose:
To coordinate management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou and their habitat amongst the four governments involved and the traditional users of the resource.

Authority:
Canadian Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement was signed on June 3, 1982, and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement was signed by the Government of Canada (as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of the Environment); the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. It provides for the appointment of a joint management board comprised of representatives of the four governments and of the traditional users of the resource.

Payments:
Up to $75,000 per annum to be paid ⅖ by Canada and ⅕ by each of the remaining parties.

For Further Information:
Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
1000, 9942 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 434-0511

Mr. R. Goulden
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 24
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Tel.: (204) 786-9483

Mr. R.R. MacLennan
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6

Tel.: (306) 565-2886

Mr. Bob Bell
Chief
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA/ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service.

Purpose:
To reintroduce swift fox into Canada (within specified areas of the Province of Alberta) and provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced August 17, 1983 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under this agreement, a Management Authority consisting of two members each from Canada and the Province of Alberta, will ensure both the coordination of the efforts of both parties as set out in the agreement or as otherwise agreed to by the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region and the Director of Wildlife for the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources of Alberta.

Payments:
The provision of financing by Canada and the Province for the implementation of this Agreement is subject to the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislature having provided funds for the fiscal year in which such financing is required.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Environmental Conservation Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Department of the Environment
1000, 9942 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 434-0512

Mr. R. (Bob) Andrews
Director of Wildlife
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Energy and Natural Resources
Province of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6

Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE

Forest sector of federal-provincial programs were coordinated by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) from 1969 to 1982. Cabinet decision of January 1982 transferred this responsibility from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service and agreements initiated under DREE are still in effect with five provinces. This transfer of responsibilities also gives the Canadian Forestry Service the means to initiate similar, new, forestry agreements with the provinces; by the fall of 1983 two such agreements were signed (Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island) and others were at the negotiation stage.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the appropriate provincial governments, (Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia).

Purpose:
To improve the supply of wood and to increase the contribution of the forestry sector to the provincial economies.

Authority:
These agreements were initiated under the auspices of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE). Cabinet decision of January 1982 transferred responsibility from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service and subsequent authority is under the Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:

Newfoundland:	January 9, 1981 to March 31, 1985
New Brunswick:	April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1984
Quebec:	March 26, 1975 to March 31, 1984
Ontario:	December 8, 1978 to March 31, 1984
British Columbia:	May 17, 1979 to March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
All federal funding is provided by the Department of the Environment and the balance by the respective provincial governments. Federal share of the funding is 90% in Newfoundland, 80% in New Brunswick, 60% in Quebec, and 50% in Ontario and British Columbia.

A Management Committee is set up to administer each agreement. The appropriate Canadian Forestry Service regional director, or his delegate and two provincial representatives are normally members of these committees.

For Further Information:

Director General
Forestry Relations and Economic Development
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 997-4191

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Nova Scotia

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purposes of improving the forest resource; increasing the sustainable supply of wood, and to heighten forest industry opportunities in Nova Scotia.

Authority:
The forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The agreement was signed on August 31, 1982. The five-year term of the agreement is from April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Of the five main components in the agreement, Canada (CFS) will implement Forest Resource Enhancements on Private Lands; $27.8 million over five years.

Nova Scotia will spend $24.5 million in the implementation of Forest Resource Enhancements on Crown Lands, Forest Industry Development and Human Resource Development. Canada and Nova Scotia will jointly implement the information and evaluation component of the agreement, at a cost of $1.1 million.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Prince Edward Island

Purpose:
To encourage and support Forest Management for the purposes of improving the forest resource, increasing the sustainable supply of wood and to heighten the wood-based industry on Prince Edward Island.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The agreement was signed in July 1983. The five-year term of the agreement is from April 1, 1983 to March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (CFS) will implement the Private Woodlot Management component of the agreement; $4.5 million.

Canada and Prince Edward Island will jointly contribute to the remaining components of the program, $17 million, on an approximately 60-40 basis.

For Further Information:

Director General
Forestry Relations and Economic Development
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 997-4191

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE COORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service — Provincial joint forest research committees

Purpose:
To formalize the coordination of forest research between the federal and the provincial governments.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers at the meeting, January 29, 1980.

Time Frame:
The agreements were signed and they expire on the dates shown. All are renewable for five-year periods beyond the expiry date subject to Ministerial exchange of letters.

British Columbia:	November 24, 1981 to June 30, 1985
Alberta:	May 4, 1982 to June 30, 1985
Saskatchewan:	August 10, 1983 to June 30, 1986
Manitoba:	October 18, 1982 to June 30, 1985
Nova Scotia:	August 31, 1982 to June 30, 1986
Prince Edward Island:	November 7, 1983 to June 30, 1988
Newfoundland:	September 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with these Memoranda. The Memoranda were signed by the respective federal and provincial Resource/Environment Ministers. The Memoranda are used to ensure the most efficient use of the forest research resources available to the respective agencies, to minimize duplication and to enhance forest research through cooperation in planning and implementation.

For Further Information:

Director General
Research and Technical Services
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 997-2269

NATIONAL AIR TANKER FLEET COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and Department of Transport

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the acquisition of Canadair CL-215 aircraft and the formation of a National Air Tanker Fleet.

Authority:
Order in Council (awaiting approval)

Time Frame:
This agreement was finalized in January 1984. Acquisition of the aircraft is expected to be completed within three years.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and participating provinces will purchase, on an approximately one to one matching basis, twenty-nine CL-215 forest fire fighting aircraft. Canada will lease (nominal rate) its aircraft to the provinces who will operate them in accordance with the Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources Sharing Agreement, and the DOT Canadair Dry Lease. The cost to Canada is approximately $150 million.

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES SHARING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service

Purpose:
To facilitate the sharing of equipment, manpower and other forest fire fighting resources among the provinces and the federal government.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers at its September 1981 meeting.
Order in Council (awaiting approval).

Time Frame:
Commencing in the fall of 1983 and is on-going. Implementation guidelines are approved by all parties annually.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with this agreement. The equipment will be operated and maintained by the provinces and maintenance expenses will be borne by the user agency according to guidelines agreed upon each year.

For Further Information:

Director General
Forestry Relations and Economic Development
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 997-4191

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Canadian Forestry Service

Purpose:
The operation of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

This agreement enables provincial and federal forest fire control agencies to share information on fire conditions and forest fire fighting resources.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers at its September 1981 meeting.
Treasury Board approval has been granted.

Time Frame:
The program became operational on June 1, 1982 and is on-going.

Financing and Operation:
The CIFFC is incorporated as an independent, non-profit agency. Canada will pay one-third of the CIFFC operating costs; the remaining two-thirds is contributed by participating provinces on the basis of inventoried productive forest land within their jurisdictions.

Canada's contribution will be apportioned 50% Canadian Forestry Service, 25% Parks Canada, 25% Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Affairs Program. The Canadian Forestry Service is the lead

agency responsible for making the annual contribution and will then be reimbursed by the other two federal agencies their respective share.

For Further Information:

D.F. Merrill
Forestry Relations and Economic Development
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 994-1658

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SERVICE

CANADA — ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a framework for development of co-ordinating mechanisms and complementary programs for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1982 to October 1987
General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Mr. R. Orr
Director, Alberta District
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Room 804, 9942 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 420-2599

CANADA — MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of pollution problems through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the province of Manitoba; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment and is administered by a two-person Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee (FPLC) as provided for under Section 27 of the Accord. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Mr. H.C.R. Gavin
Co-chairman
Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee
Director, Manitoba District
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
800 Kensington Building
275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3

Tel.: (204) 949-2961

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort in the protection and enhancement of environmental quality through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and each of the three provinces listed above, and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accords which were signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accords are used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.R. MacDonald
A/Regional Director
Environmental Protection Service
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-3593

CANADA — ALBERTA IDENTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION OF ACTIVE AND INACTIVE LAND DISPOSAL SITES IN ALBERTA

Administered By:
Waste Management Branch, Environmental Protection Service (EPS) and Waste Management Branch, Department of the Environment of Alberta

Purpose:
To prepare an inventory and an assessment of active and inactive land disposal sites in the province of Alberta.

Authority:
Agreement reached at the June 1981 meeting of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Hazardous Waste Management in Canada.

Time Frame:

Phase I (completed)
Phase II (July 1983 to July 1984)

Financing and Operation:
There is cost sharing on a 50-50 basis between the federal government and the province of Alberta. Phase I of the project identified 1,152 active and inactive land disposal sites in Alberta. Phase II is examining methods of evaluating those sites deemed to require further assessment.

For Further Information:

Mr. R. Orr
Director, Alberta District Office
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Room 804
9942 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 420-2599

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AND CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ABANDONED DUMP SITE STUDY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To conduct joint studies into the potential problems with abandoned dump sites in the provinces.

Authority:
Agreement reached at the June 1981 meeting of the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Hazardous Waste Management in Canada.

Time Frame:
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island:
1981-82 Phase I (completed)
1982-83 Phase II (completed)
Phase III under review; no funds have yet been made available for this phase

Nova Scotia:
1983-84 Phase I (ongoing)

Financing and Operation:
The cost of the study is based on a 50-50 sharing arrangement between the federal government and each of the provinces. The study is being conducted in three phases:

Phase I : Identification and verification of abandoned and/or active waste disposal site locations, together with available data on the nature and quantity of materials deposited therein;

Phase II : Preliminary assessment of the manifested or potential impact of each site on the environment;

Phase III: Examination of candidate's sites to verify the preliminary assessment. Recommendations are to be made regarding mitigation of real or potential problems and the undertaking of corrective work if necessary.

Environmental Protection Service (EPS) contributions to date amount to $54,500 for New Brunswick, $20,000 for Nova Scotia and $53,400 for Prince Edward Island.

For Further Information:

Mr. Ian Travers, Head
Hazardous Waste Section
Contaminants and Assessment Branch
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6141

CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY

Administered By:
Office of the Regional Director General, Ontario Region

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen co-operation between the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario in meeting the obligations assumed by Canada under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and to provide for the cost-sharing of specific programs undertaken by the province to assist Canada in meeting these obligations. The commitment is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem by eliminating or reducing, to the maximum practical extent, the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The key pollution control aspects of the Agreement are: municipal sewage treatment; industrial waste control; control of persistent toxic substances; pollution from land use activities, shipping, dredging, offshore and onshore facilities; surveillance and monitoring activities; and research.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

Time Frame:
This co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in 1971 and was revised in 1982 to reflect changes in the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
Through special appropriation, a one-time payment of $65,000,000 over a three-year term is transferred to the province as a contribution towards approved municipal sewage treatment facilities as described in Schedule G under the Canada — Ontario Agreement, entitled "Sewerage Facilities Construction Program". This is directed towards fulfilment of Canada's obligation under the international Canada — U.S.A. Agreement to reduce pollution from municipal sources in the Great Lakes. In accordance with Article VI, Section 2, of the Canada — Ontario Agreement, shared-cost surveillance of municipal and industrial discharges and a shared-cost information program have been established to which both parties will contribute equally. The total contribution for the fiscal year 1982-83 is $2,400,000 of which the federal government and the province of Ontario will each contribute 50%.

Administration of the Canada — Ontario Agreement resides with the Ontario Regional Director General. Operational activities, as required, are provided by the various regional components of the department.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, the Ontario Regional Director General manages the interdepartmental and intradepartmental Great Lakes Water Quality Program, which has been established to fulfill directly responsibilities assumed under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Led by the federal Department of the Environment, this program has the active participation of the federal Departments of National Health and Welfare, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture, Transport and Public Works. The base contribution of these departments totals $8,000,000 with an additional annual allocation of $2,000,000 via an interdepartmental working group chaired by the federal Department of the Environment which is represented by the Ontario Regional Director General.

Payments:
With reference to the $65,000,000 payment over the three-year term specified in the Canada — Ontario Agreement, the Department is obliged to remit funds to the province for transfer or credit to municipalities for which a claim has been received. This occurs on a quarterly basis and is not to exceed the following amounts per payment in any one fiscal year:

$35,000,000 in fiscal year 1982-83
$20,000,000 in fiscal year 1983-84
$10,000,000 in fiscal year 1984-85

With reference to the shared-cost surveillance and information programs, the federal contribution of $1,200,000 for the fiscal year 1982-83 is made on a quarterly basis on receipt of claims from Ontario.

For Further Information:

Mr. H.L. Ferguson
Acting Regional Director General
Ontario Region
Department of the Environment
7th Floor, 55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 966-6406

HIGH POINT BOG FUEL PILOT PROJECT

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
A multidisciplinary study to evaluate the effect of acid drainage from the development of peatlands for fuel peat on the receiving water.

Authority:
Section 33 of the Fisheries Act

Time Frame:
Commenced in 1980 with completion expected in 1983.

Financing and Operation:
The Deparment of Mines of Newfoundland supplied the initial funding for equipment and manpower to conduct sampling. The Environmental Protection Service (EPS) managed the program to determine the magnitude of the pollution caused by drainage from peatlands, including training site personnel and performing chemical analyses. Other sectors were managed by various federal and provincial agencies, such as the Canadian Wildlife Service of the federal Department of the Environment, which is studying the environmental implications of the acid drainage for wildlife, and the Newfoundland Department of the Environment, which is examining the hydrology, that is, the origin, distribution and properties of the waters of the area. The data collected will be prepared for publication by 1983.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.D. Clarke
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 5037
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5V3

Tel.: (709) 737-5488

INVENTORY OF BELOW GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To carry out an inventory of below ground disposal sites for potentially hazardous wastes in Quebec, to assess these sites and, where required, to develop methods of evaluation to determine the impact of the sites on the environment and the corrective measures to take where the impact is adverse.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) at its 1981 meeting. This project is part of the National Waste Management Program.

Time Frame:
The project began in 1981 and is scheduled for completion in 1983.

Financing and Operation:
This project is financed from the operating budgets of EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment. EPS is carrying out, at a cost of $45,000, the inventory of below ground disposal sites located on property belonging to the federal government. Thirteen sites have been identified as needing corrective measures in the near future. These sites are currently undergoing a preliminary impact study at a cost of $100,000. In addition, the Service is developing an ecotoxicological methodology to determine the danger that such sites present. Application of the methodology at four sites was carried out under contract at a cost of $70,000. The Quebec Department of the Environment is carrying out the inventory of the rest of the below ground sites in the province.

For Further Information:

Mr. Fernand Leduc
Chief, Emergencies and Residual Matter
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Room 410
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-6418

INVESTIGATION OF POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBON CONTAMINATION IN SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
In 1981, lobsters sampled by the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans from the south arm of Sydney harbours were found to be contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH's). This subsequently led the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to close the lobster

fishery in this portion of the harbour during the 1982 lobster fishing season. As a result of the incident, the Environmental Protection Service (EPS), together with provincial authorities, undertook a program whose major objectives were:

1. To determine sources of liquid discharges to Sydney harbour which might be contaminated with PAH;
2. To determine the extent of contamination in the sediment of the harbour's bottom;
3. To determine the physical and chemical nature of the chemical waste at a disposal site adjacent to the harbour; and
4. To determine if high concentration of PAH are present in the ambient air of the city of Sydney.

EPS and provincial authorities keep the Department of Fisheries and Oceans informed of developments during the investigation.

Authority:
This project is based on the mandate contained in Section 33 of the federal Fisheries Act and the federal Clean Air Act. The co-operative approach adopted to deal with this contamination problem is in the spirit of the Canada — Nova Scotia Accord for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality.

Time Frame:
Initiated in the fall of 1981 and scheduled for completion in 1983.

Financing and Operation:
Both EPS and the Nova Scotia Department of Environment have allocated resources to the co-operative program, although EPS has carried the major share of the costs. Under the umbrella of current EPS activities and using existing resources, EPS has carried out field work and chemical analyses, particularly in the areas of liquid discharges and evaluation of sediment and tar pond samples. The Nova Scotia Department of Environment provided equipment for and carried out the field work associated with the ambient survey; the provincial department also funded a consultant study on the physical characterization of the tar pond.

For Further Information:

Mr. Kenneth G. Hamilton
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6086

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) (Environmental portion).

Purpose:
The principal objective of the program is to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that available stocks of shellfish can be safely consumed. The purposes of the environmental portion of the program are the following: development of a plan for the surveillance of environmental quality in the shellfish growing areas; identification of sources of pollution in these areas; and recommendation for the control of the pollution sources by appropriate municipal, provincial or federal authorities.

Authority:
The program is carried out under the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The Agreement requires that both countries ensure the wholesomeness of shellfish and crustaceans destined for export to the other country. The joint program in Quebec is implemented through the Regional Committee on Shellfish, composed of representatives from the federal Departments of the Environment and Fisheries and Oceans and from the Quebec Departments of the Environment and of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. EPS is a member of the committee, representing the federal Department of the Environment.

Time Frame:
Continuing activity since the formation of the Regional Committee on Shellfish in 1974.

Financing and Operation:
This program is financed from the operating budgets of the participating government departments. EPS provides a mobile laboratory and supervises field work in the area of water quality. In addition, EPS allocates 0.5 person-years and $40,000 per year to the program.

For Further Information:

Mr. Christian Blaise
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Captain Bernier Laboratory
1001 Pierre Dupuy
Longueuil, Quebec
J4K 1A1

Tel.: (514) 651-6860

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters of the Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
Ensure that the national standards and directives for air and water pollution control are observed.

Authority:
Clear Air Act
Fisheries Act, Section 33

Time Frame:
Continuing activity which is subject to possible modification in the future.

Financing and Operation:
All expenses related to the program are assumed by the respective participating organization which incurs them. The two participants are EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment.

In the case of air pollution control, administrative arrangements have been concluded for each regulation under the Clear Air Act. To date, the sectors covered by these arrangements are asbestos, chlorine and caustic soda plants, lead melting and reforming plants, and vinyl chloride production. The role and responsibilities of EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment in this program have been identified. The two bodies carry out their responsibilities using existing resources; no additional resources are allocated.

In the area of water pollution, similar programs have been established for the reduction of pollution at oil refineries, base metal mines, gold mines, the pulp and paper industries as well as chlorine and caustic soda plants.

In addition, sampling programs have been set up to check standards and to develop pollution control techniques and analytical methods. EPS provides technical assistance to the Quebec Department of the Environment in the areas of waste water treatment and the use of bio-tests to determine toxicity.

Joint inventories are undertaken in order to set up a data base prior to possible regulation and to gather information in the areas of acid rain and trends in pollution levels.

For Further Information:

Mr. Gilles Fortier
Quebec Regional Headquarters for the
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Suite 410
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-2335

LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM; AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS

Administered By:
Department of the Environment

Purpose:
To obtain reductions in emission levels in order to reduce pollutant loadings into the environment to levels which ecosystems can tolerate.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979 and Clean Air Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
A formal agreement to limit sulphur dioxide emissions in central and eastern North America is being negotiated with the United States' Administration under a Memorandum of Intent. The federal government together with the governments of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have agreed to conduct research and exchange findings, to carry out joint public information programs, and to the establishment of coordinating mechanisms to consult and provide advice in support of negotiations. Federal and provincial governments are discussing apportionment of emission reductions in Canada in support of an eventual agreement with the United States' Administration.

For Further Information:

Priority Issues Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-1831

MODERNIZATION OF THE SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS) (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The object of the environmental portion of the project is to improve pollution control at the Sydney Steel Corporation (SYSCO) plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Authority:
In 1981, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and the province of Nova Scotia signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement for the modernization of the SYSCO plant at Sydney. The total appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement, including both federal and provincial contributions, amounted to $96,200,000. Approximately $14,000,000 of this appropriation were set aside for pollution controls. The federal government contributed 80% of the $14,000,000 and Nova Scotia, 20%. EPS and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are currently working, on a co-operative basis, toward pollution controls at SYSCO leading to eventual environmental improvements. EPS involvement in the program flows from the mandate of the federal Department of the Environment under the federal Clean Air Act and Section 33 of the Fisheries Act.

Time Frame:
Initiated in 1981 with completion likely in 1984-1985.

Financing and Operation:
Capital improvements at the plant are being made with the federal contribution to the required appropriation being 80% and that the province being 20%. Both EPS and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are allocating resources as part of on-going programs for project review and through negotiations with the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

For Further Information:

Mr. Kenneth G. Hamilton
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6086

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)
(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service

Purpose:
To monitor all locally significant air pollution levels, particularly National Air Quality Objective pollutants, in the major centres of population. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country.

Authority:
Clean Air Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The development and operation of the Network is a joint project based on the cooperative efforts of both the federal and provincial governments. Network costs are shared approximately equally by both. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition and processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of the Environmental Protection Service. Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Committee on Air Pollution was responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of September 30, 1983, the network comprised 512 monitoring instruments located at 151 stations in 52 cities across Canada.

For Further Information:
Regional: Program Implementation

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Mr. J.R. MacDonald
A/Regional Director (Atlantic)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-3593

Quebec

Mr. G. Mezzetta
Regional Director (Quebec)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
1550 Maisonneuve Blvd. West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

Ontario

Mr. K. Shikaze
Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 966-5840

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories

Dr R. Lane
Regional Director (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
8th Floor, 9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: (403) 420-2572

British Columbia and Yukon

Mr. B.A. Heskin
Regional Director (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: (604) 666-1064

Headquarters: National Coordination

Mr. M.E. Rivers
Associate Director General
Environmental Protection Programs Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 994-2975

TABLE 4

Cost-Shared Forestry Agreements

Provinces and Agreements	*Term Entered*	*Expiry*	*Max. Expenditures ($000,000) Fed.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
Newfoundland							
Forestry Economic Stimulation* (Amendment to Forestry II*)	Jan./81	Mar./85	54.7	6.1	see Footnotes (1) and (2)	60.8	Silviculture (42%), Access roads (34%), Protection (7%), Resource inventory and planning (8%), Forest utilization and industry development (9%). Provide employment in economically depressed areas through silvicultural activities. Site rehabilitation (salvage harvesting budworm-killed stands and reforestation).
Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization	July/81	Mar./87	30.0	3.0	—	33.0	
	Total 1981-1987		84.7	9.1	—	93.8	
Prince Edward Island							
Forest Resource Development Agreement	July/83	Mar./88	14.988	6.456	—	21.444	
Nova Scotia							
Forest Resource Development Agreement	Aug./82	Mar./87	30.508	25.000	22.000 (est.)	77.508	Intensive forest management (88%: private 50%; Crown 38%), Industry development (1%), Group management ventures (5%), Public information, education/evaluation (2%), Support services (4%; this includes a direct delivery component for CFS on private lands).
Canada—Nova Scotia Pulp and Paper Modernization Subsidiary Agreement	May/81	Mar./84	17.0	4.25	—	21.25	Mill modernization
	Total 1977-1984		47.508	29.250	22.000	98.758	

(1) Newfoundland Forestry II:
Industry has no direct involvement. Province and industry to work out cost-shared formula for projects undertaken on leased or licensed land.

(2) Newfoundland Forestry Economic Stimulation Program:
There is provision for industry involvement but no maximum amount specified in agreement. Industry expenditures are additional to those of federal and provincial governments.

* Administration of these agreements has been transferred from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service (DOE).

TABLE 4 — Concluded

Cost-Shared Forestry Agreements

Provinces and Agreements	*Term*		*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)*				*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
	Entered	*Expiry*	*Fed.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	
New Brunswick							
Forestry Development Subsidiary Agreement*	Apr./80	Mar./84	30.0	7.50	—	37.50	Silviculture (80.3%), Forest management (9.5%), Private woodlots (5.0%), Harvesting and transportation (5.0%), Evaluation and information (0.2%).
Canada—New Brunswick Pulp and Paper Modernization Subsidiary Agreement	Oct./80	Mar./84	33.8	8.45	—	42.25	Mill modernization.
	Total 1977-1984		63.8	15.95	—	79.75	
Ontario							
Forest Management Agreement	Dec./78	Mar./84	41.1	41.1	—	82.2	Forest access (66%), Nursery expansion (12%), Assessment (5%), Silvicultural camps (2%), Soil survey (1%), Miscellaneous (14%).
Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement	May/79	Mar./84	60.0	120.0	540.0	720.0	Pollution abatement and mill modernization.
Eastern Ontario Forest Improvement(1)	Dec./79	Mar./84	4.5	4.5	—	9.0	
Northern Ontario Rural Development (Forestry Sub-program)(1)	Mar./81	Mar./84	2.0	2.0	—	4.0	
	Total 1978-1984		107.6	167.6	540.0	815.2	
Quebec							
Canada—Quebec Auxiliary Agreement on Forest Development*	Mar./75	Mar./84	193.4	128.9	—	322.3	Forest roads (54%), Silviculture and reforestation (45%), Studies (1%).
Pulp Mill Modernization (amended)	May/80	Mar./84	135.0	105.0	960.0	1,200.0	Pollution abatement and mill modernization.
	Total 1979-1984		328.4	233.9	960.0	1,522.3	
British Columbia							
Intensive Forest Management*	May/79	Mar./84	25.0	25.0	—	50.0	Reforestation (23%), Juvenile spacing (60%), Fertilization (10%), Forest protection (2%), Implementation contracts (4.9%), Public information (0.1%).
	Total 1979-1984		25.0	25.0	—	50.0	

(1) Note that only a portion of the funds for these programs has been assigned to forestry.

* Administration of these agreements has been transferred from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service (DOE).

TABLE 5

Northern Forest Research Centre — Agreements with Non-Provincial Agencies

Agreements	*Term*		*Max. Expenditures ($000,000)*			*Main Thrusts (as % of total)*
	Entered	*Expiry*	*Fed.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	
Impact of Airborne Emissions from Sour Gas on Forest Systems	May/81	1986	.048	.05 (Gulf/Aquitaine)	.098	Air pollutants
Total 1980-1986			.048	.05	.098	

NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK
(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service

Purpose:
To monitor all significant spills of oils and other hazardous materials to ensure that appropriate authorities are alerted and, where necessary, take action to mitigate the effects of spills on the environment.

The Network relies on existing federal and provincial facilities that provide a 24 hour per day manned service and is supplemented by telephone intercept and tone-and-voice pager systems for a 24 hour on-call service at key locations across Canada. Lists of contacts in the several federal and provincial response agencies are maintained to ensure that authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels are alerted promptly and kept up-to-date on significant spills.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1970

Record of Cabinet Decision, November 29, 1973

Environmental Emergency Activities

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Network uses the Trans-Canada Telephone System and the CN/CP Telex System. Generally speaking, participating agencies pay for their own operating costs. Federal agencies accept reverse-charges for telephone calls made to report accidents. In the Maritime provinces, the Canadian Coast Guard pays the total costs for a common Zenith telephone reporting system. Accident reports are then relayed to appropriate provincial and federal agencies. In Newfoundland and British Columbia, the Canadian Coast Guard accepts collect calls on spill reports and then advises appropriate response agencies.

For Further Information:

Headquarters — National Coordination:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: Office (819) 997-3742 (24 hour per day telephone)
Regional: Regional Environmental Emergency Co-ordinators

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Atlantic)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (902) 426-6200
Office (902) 426-2576
TELEX 019-21565 (EPS DRT)
DEX Auto (902) 426-2690

Quebec

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Quebec)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
4th Floor
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (514) 283-2333
Office (514) 283-2345 or 283-6418
TELEX 055-60234 (DOE SP RQ MTL)
DEX Auto (514) 283-4423

Ontario

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Ontario)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
7th Floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (416) 966-5840
Office (416) 966-5840
TELEX 06-23601 (DOE EPS TOR)
DEX Auto (416) 966-6428

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Territories

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
8th Floor
9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (403) 420-2580
Office (403) 420-2580
TELEX 037-2099 (DOE EPS EDM)
DEX Auto (403) 420-2615

British Columbia and Yukon Territory

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (604) 666-6100
Office (604) 666-1370 or 666-6711
TELEX 04-54476 (EPSPACIFIC VCR)
DEX (604) 666-6281

NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES)
(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To accumulate computerized data on spills of oils and other hazardous materials into the environment anywhere in Canada so as to determine pollution sources and problem areas and take action to prevent or at least reduce the number of accidents. In addition, the system facilitates the analysis of trends in accidental spills and allows contingency planners to prepare or modify their response plans accordingly. Trend analysis also assists research and development personnel in assessing priorities for equipment development and deployment.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Participating federal and provincial agencies incur some incremental expenses in collecting and providing spill information to Environmental Protection Service (EPS) offices in each province. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. The data-base is available only to federal or provincial government agencies, and they pay their own computer usage costs.

NATES is the only national inventory of spill events affecting the environment and the data-base now contains over 23,000 entries. EPS publishes annual analyses in its "Spill Technology Newsletter" and upon request, analyzes a variety of problems in provinces, regions, water basins and specific locations.

For Further Information:
Regional: See under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

Headquarters—National Coordination: See under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT)
(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To maintain up-to-date records of the number and capacity of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems for all municipalities in Canada.

Authority:
Government Organization Act, 1979

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Municipal and provincial agencies are responsible for providing the input data for this system. All expenses associated with this activity are provided by the respective agency. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. In addition, the Federation of Associations on the Canadian Environment (FACE) provides advice on private sector interests and the information needs of the

Federation's member associations which represent all sectors of the municipal water and wastewater field. The data base is for the most part available to anyone seeking such information. Efforts are made to recover costs for large-scale use of the system. This data base is the only complete validated inventory of water and wastewater systems in Canada. At present, MUNDAT contains general municipal water distribution and wastewater collection system information on more than 3,300 municipalities, detailed water supply and treatment data for 3,051 plants and wastewater treatment and disposal data on 1,688 plants.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Aggarwal
Inventory Management
Program Management Branch
Environmental Protection Programs Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 994-3127

NATIONAL SURVEY OF ABANDONED WASTE DISPOSAL SITES
(Part of the Environmental Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To identify location and number of abandoned waste disposal sites with potential environmental or public health problems in Canada.

Authority:
This project is based on a plan of action for the National Waste Management Program developed in consultation with the provinces through the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Hazardous Wastes.

Time Frame:
The survey began in the latter part of 1981; the termination date is yet to be determined.

Financing and Operation:
Joint studies are funded on a 50-50 basis with participating provinces.

Payments:
Environmental Protection Service contributions to date amount to approximately $300,000.

For Further Information:
Regional: See under "Air Pollution Surveillance Network"

Headquarters—National Coordination:

Mr. George Cornwall
Director
Environmental Protection Programs Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (613) 997-1538

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS), Atlantic Region.

Purpose:
The study has the following objectives:

1. to develop a long term plan in the surveillance of marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of shellfish growing area contamination;
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste disposal problems (present and future) affecting marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources.

Authority:
This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The major objectives of the program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EPS and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through a work sharing arrangement between the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs of Prince Edward Island and the Environmental Protection Service, Atlantic Region.

Time Frame:
The cooperative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The Environmental Protection Service (EPS) provides report preparation, materials and supplies for laboratory

work as well as the services of one student. The province provides facilities and on-site advice in addition to the services of one student. Total cost of the project is approximately $10,000 annually, with EPS providing approximately 50% of the total.

For Further Information:

Mr. Foster Fisher
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Tel.: (902) 566-7400

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS) (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Authority:
In 1981, the federal Departments of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and of the Environment, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill modernization. The modernization programs in each of the three provinces have three major objectives: mill modernization in general; energy conservation; and pollution control. It is the latter two in which EPS is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:
Initiated in 1981, with completion likely in 1984-1985 for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The completion date for Newfoundland is not yet determined.

Financing and Operation:
The appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to $21,250,000 for Nova Scotia, $41,250,000 for New Brunswick, and $32,000,000 for Newfoundland. For both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the federal government has contributed 80% of the appropriation and each province, 20%; in the case of Newfoundland, the federal government has contributed 90% of the appropriation and the province, 10%. No specific portion of the appropriation has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

Nova Scotia:

Mr. Kenneth G. Hamilton
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2H6

Tel.: (902) 426-6086

New Brunswick:

Mr. George Lindsay
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
364 Argyle Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1T9

Tel.: (506) 452-3286

Newfoundland:

Mr. J.D. Clarke
District Director
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 5037
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5V3

Tel.: (709) 737-5488

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN ONTARIO

Administered By:
Regional Director — Ontario (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Ontario and through the rationalization of production.

Authority:
In 1979, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and the Board of Economic Development Ministers, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the province of Ontario signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill facilities improvement. The improvement program has three major objectives: mill modernization in general, energy conservation and pollution control. It is the latter two in which the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:
Subsidiary Agreement signed on May 15, 1979. Termination date of March 31, 1984 with a two-year period to process claims, that is, up to March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The appropriations under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to $60,000,000 from the federal government and $120,000,000 from the province of Ontario. No specific portion of the appropriations has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

Mr. S. Llewellyn
Manager, Industrial Programs
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
7th Floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 966-5840

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN QUEBEC

Administered By:
Regional Director — Quebec (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The purpose of the environmental portion of the program is to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Quebec and through the rationalization of production.

Authority:
In 1979, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) was given a mandate by the Council of Federal Economic Development Ministers to conclude, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement with Quebec on pulp and paper mill modernization. The Bureau of Planning and Development of Quebec acted on behalf of the province.

The improvement program has three major objectives: mill modernization in general, energy conservation and pollution control. It is the latter two in which the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) is directly involved.

Under the five year plans submitted by the pulp and paper companies, improvements costing approximately $150 million will be carried out in the area of control of effluents, emissions and solid waste.

Time Frame:
The Subsidiary Agreement was signed on May 15, 1979 and remains in effect until March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The original Subsidiary Agreement signed in 1979 provided funding in the amount of $150 million of which 60% was contributed by the federal government and 40%, by the province. In 1980, these funds were increased by $90 million of which the federal and Quebec governments each paid half. Financial incentives granted under the program may amount to 25% of the cost of those projects which are eligible under the criteria previously set out by the Management Committee which administers the agreement. The Management Committee of which EPS is a member is composed of an equal number of federal and provincial representatives appointed by their respective Ministers.

Further, in order to maximize the economic spin-offs of the program as far as the Canadian equipment manufacturing industry is concerned, the Management Committee has set up a working group of which EPS is also a member.

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Mezzetta
Regional Director (Quebec)
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
1550 Maisonneuve Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H3G 1N2

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR THE CONTROL OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES, ESTABLISHED BY THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENT MINISTERS (CCREM)

Administered By:
The Secretariat of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) in Toronto, under the

chairmanship of Mr. Colin Macfarlane of the Ontario Ministry of Environment. The representative of the federal Department of the Environment is Ms. L. Whitby of the Priority Issues Directorate.

Purpose:

1. Recommend to CCREM which agencies should be responsible for implementing the individual recommendations of the Task Force on Toxic Substances as approved by CCREM at its 1981 annual meeting.
2. Monitor and ensure the implementation of the recommendations and produce progress reports to CCREM on an annual basis or as required.
3. Act as an information exchange forum in regard to toxic substances.

Authority:
Decision by CCREM at its 1981 annual meeting.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
General secretariat support and funding for special projects provided by CCREM. The expenses of individual steering committee members are paid by their respective employers.

For Further Information:

Ms. L. Whitby
Priority Issues Directorate
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-1831

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Administered By:
Environmental Protection Service (EPS)

Purpose:
To clarify administrative arrangements between the federal government and the province of British Columbia in relation to environmental emergencies in the province. Spills of oil and of other hazardous materials may occur on land and in or on British Columbia's fresh waters and in or on the marine waters along the province's coastline and including the river estuaries leading to salt water fishing boundaries. The understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments sets out which government has the lead responsibility for response to spills, particularly in those grey areas of authority where jurisdictions overlap. The document also includes provision for co-operation between the two governments in the areas of contingency planning, spill prevention, reporting, research and development of technology, and maintenance of the National Emergency Equipment Locator System (NEELS) and the National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES).

Authority:
Cabinet Directives of November 29, 1973 and Government Organization Act, 1979.

Time Frame:
Continuing from June 26, 1981 and reviewed on a yearly basis.

Financing and Operation:
This understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments does not require additional funding from either level of government. The lead agency in a spill response assumes the immediate financial obligations for response activities which it authorizes. Cleanup costs are, however, recognized as a responsibility of the polluter, and action may be taken by the lead agency to recover such costs from the polluter.

The understanding formalizes methods of operation and procedures which developed during the 1970's. Under the agreement, the federal government assumes responsibility for spills in and on marine waters, from federal facilities or from any source to such facilities and for spills from any source which threaten to cross Canada — United States boundary waters. British Columbia assumes the lead role for all other spills. Both governments agree to assist each other in their respective lead roles. This includes co-ordination of scientific and technological expertise in areas such as oceanography, meteorology, fisheries, wildlife, cleanup technology, communications and emergency planning.

For Further Information:

British Columbia:

Regional Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: (604) 666-6100 (24 hours per day)

National Headquarters:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection Service
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-3742 (24 hours per day)

PARKS CANADA PROGRAM

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new National Parks.

Authority:
National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks Canada has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions and 9 marine regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. The objective is to establish National Parks, as areas representative of each of these regions. Eighteen of the terrestrial and one of the marine regions are now represented.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

New parks recently established by Federal-Provincial Agreement include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kouchibouguac	New Brunswick
Forillon	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia
Grasslands	Saskatchewan

Financing and Operation:
These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement, normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However in the latest agreement (Grasslands), the federal government will be acquiring the interests in lands directly.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for New National Parks

Project and Province	*Federal Expenditures 1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Newfoundland Gros Morne	130	170	127	124	138
New Brunswick Kouchibouguac	—	—	1	—	—
Saskatchewan Grasslands	—	—	—	14	15
British Columbia Pacific Rim	—	—	1,789	1,780	500
Total	130	170	1,917	1,918	653

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To provide forest or municipal fire protection to National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority:
National Parks Act
Historic Sites and Monuments Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Four agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Parks Canada buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Kootenay National Parks.

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1100 square kilometres). These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per hectare sum to the province by Parks Canada for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the provinces of Alberta and Quebec. Parks Canada has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement with the province of Alberta in which each party is reimbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other.

For the province of Quebec, there is no specific agreement with the provincial government. However, La Mauricie and Forillon National Parks are active members in the "SOCIÉTÉS DE CONSERVATION DE LA GASPÉSIE (for Forillon) ET DE QUÉBEC-MAURICIE" (for La Mauricie).

These Societies:

conduct training courses for park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires;

provide additional help to the park for major fires (obtaining water bombers); and

partially reimburse fire fighting costs which are incurred.

Financing and Operation:
In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites

Agency	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*Federal Expenditures 1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Port au Choix	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Louisbourg	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0
Baddeck Volunteer Fire Department (Alexander Graham Bell)	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.5
North Rustico (Prince Edward Island) (Structural)	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Rocky Harbour (Gros Morne) (Structural)	.7	.7	.9	.9	.9
Cheticamp Fire Brigade (Cape Breton Highlands) (Structural)	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3
Radium Junction (Kootenay, British Columbia) (Structural)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Alberta (Wood Buffalo)	—	79.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Ontario (Pukaskwa)	51.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Quebec (Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie — Forillon et de Québec — La Mauricie)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	24.5
Total	70.5	147.6	131.2	132.4	154.3

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Parks Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES OR PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR HISTORIC SITES

(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:

Parks Canada Program

Purpose:

To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities or private, non-profit organizations to assist in the acquisition, and restoration or recontruction, of structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, his advisory body in such matters.

Authority:
Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1952-53, C.39, 5.1, Section 3(b)

Treasury Board Minute 623840 as amended by Treasury Board Minute 717422. These minutes establish guidelines for percentage of contribution payments paid by Her Majesty in right of Canada for cost-sharing agreements entered into under the authority of the Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution toward capital costs and the covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from two to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. In general, the Department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of acquisition and restoration if title to the property is to be held by the second party; up to 50% of the cost of restoration if the second party already owns the property and up to 75% of the restoration costs if the historic property should happen to be owned by the Crown in right of Canada. The second party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, the Department of the Environment may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail. Payments of financial contributions are governed by the type of agreement arranged. If no acquisition costs are involved, normally the initial contribution is a nominal one, and the remaining pre-determined amount paid on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to Parks Canada. Final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Once the historic place is restored the second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

Payments:
See table 8.

TABLE 8

Payments to Provinces and Municipalities or Private, Non-Profit Organizations for the Acquisition, Restoration and Reconstruction of Historic Sites

Project and Province	*Federal Expenditures 1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Newfoundland					
Murray Premises	250	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia					
CSS Acadia	—	115	—	—	—
Quebec					
Forges du St-Maurice	—	—	—	—	455
Ontario					
Petrolia Discovery Project	—	35	—	—	—
Victoria Hall	—	—	400	—	—
Middlesex Court House	—	400	400	—	—
Hillary House	—	15	—	—	60
Her Majesty's Chapel of the Mohawks	—	—	—	—	65
Manitoba					
Lower Fort Garry	150	134	—	—	—
Saskatchewan					
Holy Trinity Anglican Church (Stanley Mission)	—	—	30	50	11
Fort Walsh	957	236	—	—	—
British Columbia					
Fort St-James	195	—	—	—	—
Total	1,552	935	830	50	591

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, National Historic Parks and Sites Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-1808

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To protect significant natural and cultural resources within certain heritage areas and to encourage public use, understanding and recreational enjoyment of such areas by acting in conjunction with other governments, organizations and individuals through agreements for recreation and conservation.

Authority:
Agreements for Recreation and Conservation with the provinces are authorized by Cabinet Decisions in respect of each new heritage area established. There are at present four signed agreements including: the Canada-Ontario-Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement, the Canada—Manitoba Agreement for Recreation and Conservation on the Red River Corridor, and the Canada—Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle Valley (under a Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Agreement), and the Canada—British-Columbia Agreement on the Alexander MacKenzie Grease Trail.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government and the provinces will jointly develop a master development plan and fund projects and activities according to that plan.

Payments:
See table 9.

TABLE 9

ARC Agreements

	Federal Expenditures				
	1979-80 ($000)	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Ontario					
CORTS Agreement	60	232	84	84	11
Saskatchewan					
Qu'Appelle Valley Agreement	—	47	436	—	254
Manitoba					
Red River Corridor Agreement	119	201	402	2,210	1,656
British Columbia					
Alexander Mackenzie Grease Trail	—	—	—	200	409
Total	179	480	922	2,494	2,330

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director, Agreements for Recreation
and Conservation Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-1760

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To give national recognition to outstanding examples of the Canadian river heritage and to ensure future management which will protect their significant heritage values and provide opportunities for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment of that heritage.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute T.B. 787856 dated May 19, 1983 confirming program approval for the establishment and maintenance of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in co-operation with the Provinces and Territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which will commence in 1983 but will be re-evaluated in 1986 and reported on to Treasury Board via a submission on its progress.

Financing and Operation:
Funding responsibilities for the CHRS will be shared in the following manner:

— Parks Canada will assume the cost of staffing and operating a Secretariat of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board;

— Parks Canada will also assume the cost of publicizing the CHRS both at the national and international levels;

— At its discretion Parks Canada will provide assistance to managing jurisdictions for the preparation of studies and plans required to provide nomination documents and management plans;

— The government responsible for managing a designated river will assume the cost of the development and operation contemplated in the management plan. However, the Government of Canada could, through other federal-provincial joint programs, share the costs of studies and developments identified in the management plan of the designated river which are consistent with the objectives of both those existing joint programs and the CHRS, if it so chooses.

Payments:
See table 10. Parks Canada's annual operating costs in subsequent years are anticipated to remain at the 1985-86 level of $160,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

A/Director
Agreements for Recreation and Conservation Branch
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-1760

TABLE 10

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage River System

	Federal Expenditures		
	1983-84 ($000)	1984-85 ($000)	1985-86 ($000)
CHRS	205	180	160

REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS CANADA JURISDICTION
(Part of the Parks Canada Program)

Administered By:
Parks Canada Program

Purpose:
To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act

Agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame:
Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. Two examples of these projects are the replacement of a

bridge over the Trent-Severn Waterway at Frankford, Ontario, and the replacement of the Pretoria Bridge over the Rideau Canal in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments:

Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal bridges are listed in table 11.

TABLE 11

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals

	Expenditures 1979-80 ($)	*Expenditures 1980-81 ($)*	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($)*	*Expenditures 1982-83 ($)*	*Expenditures 1983-84 ($)*
Ontario	924,086	219,700	215,600	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—	750,000

For Further Information:

General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officers Responsible:

Director
Ontario Region
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1359
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 5V4

Director
Quebec Region
Parks Canada
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 10275
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Department of External Affairs

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the Department of External Affairs, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. These entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of the Department of External Affairs is defined in the 1983 Government Organization Act, as amended, by which the Department was created. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 white paper entitled *Federalism and International Relations and Federalism and International Conferences on Education.*

On January 5, 1982, the Department of External Affairs became responsible for Canada's trade policy and export promotion formerly held by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. These new areas of responsibility include the conduct of bilateral trade negotiations, administration of export and import controls and a substantial involvement with the Department of Finance in tariff issues. The transfer brings to the Department the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

In general, the Department of External Affairs is a coordinating department and is not in charge of "program" administration. Because of this, very few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

	Page
EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN	107
PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES	107
INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM	107
GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES	108
AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	108
CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES	109
CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)	109
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS ON EDUCATION	110

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER IN ABIDJAN

Administered By:
Personnel Operations Division, Department of External Affairs and Federal-Provincial Coordination Division

Purpose:
To provide expertise to the Governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education.

Authority:
Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by Order of the Governor General in Council (March 2, 1971), and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

Time Frame:
Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation:
An employee of the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs is seconded to the Department of External Affairs to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Upper Volta, Niger and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador.

Payments:
Salary paid by the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs. Allowances and moving and housing expenses paid by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Personnel Operations Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-5317

Officer Responsible:

Director
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

Quebec:

Director, Africa
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3630

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To prepare, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial government officials to foreign countries under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian post in the country visited.

To organize, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits of foreign dignitaries or heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the provinces.

Authority:
Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the cooperation of the provinces.

Time Frame:
Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of External Affairs is responsible for liaison between the provinces and the country concerned, with the Embassy or Consulate in Canada acting as intermediary. The latter often provides assistance with basic problems such as accommodation, transportation and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments:
The provinces send to the Department of External Affairs an advance to cover costs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division

Purpose:
To transmit to the provinces information gathered by the Department, both in Ottawa and in missions abroad. Most of this material is economic in nature and deals with energy, the environment, trade and natural resources.

Authority:
Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations.

Time Frame:
A set of documents is dispatched weekly to the ten provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The costs of these exchanges are borne by the Department of External Affairs. The information is collected by the Federal-Provincial Coordination Division from documents originating in Canadian diplomatic missions and in Ottawa.

Payments:
Not applicable

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Coordination Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC PROPERTIES

Administered By:
The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of the Department of External Affairs and the Municipal Grants Division of the Department of Public Works.

Purpose:
To compensate municipalities for the losses in revenue they would incur due to the fact that diplomatic (embassy or high commission and residence of ambassador or high commissioner, including the offices of an International Organization and the residences of its Directors) and consular (consulate and chief consul's residence) properties are exempt from real estate taxes under international law.

Authority:
Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

Time Frame:
Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation:
The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. The diplomatic and consular properties must be used for diplomatic or consular functions in compliance with the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

The Department of External Affairs receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. The Department of Public Works then appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant, whereupon the Department of External Affairs issues a cheque to the municipality or province.

Payments:
Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Legal Advisory Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 593-7891

AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs, Francophone Affairs Division.

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

Authority:
Cabinet decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

Time Frame:
Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have a status of participating governments in the institutions, programs and activities of the Agency.

Payments:
Canada's share is 34.37 per cent of the Agency's budget, 31.13 per cent of which is paid by the federal government, 2.94 per cent by the Quebec government and 0.29 per cent by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1983-84 was 23,972,069 French francs ($3,583,835).

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-3906

Quebec:

Mr. Jacques Côté
Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

New Brunswick:

Mr. Raymond Daigle
Special Advisor
Department of Youth, Recreation and Cultural Resources
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Tel.: (506) 453-2976

CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Administered By:
The Department of External Affairs, Francophone Affairs Division and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community by financially supporting the Standing Technical Secretariat of these Ministers' conferences.

Authority:
Canada has been participating in Education Ministers' conferences and Youth and Sports Ministers' conferences for French-speaking countries since 1969. However CIDA's initial financial contribution was made in 1974-75.

Time Frame:
Contributions to be paid for annually as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

Financing and Operation:
The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. The chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a provincial Minister.

The federal contribution makes it possible to carry out a variety of activities (technical assistance to the conference secretariat, scholarship program, various training programs), while the provinces primarily send experts, and also provide some financial support.

Payments:
Following the amalgamation of the two secretariats in 1976 and taking into account increased membership in the conferences, Canada assumes 26% of the Permanent Technical Secretariat's (STP) operating budget. The government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1983 is approximately $28,000.

In 1984-85, CIDA will set aside near $600,000 for this program. The provinces will send ten or more experts on short missions and New Brunswick will be responsible for a seminar for some twenty participants.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-3906

Mr. E.N. Hare, Director General
United Nations Program
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4

Tel.: (819) 997-7718

Quebec

Mr. Pierre Lamoureux
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs
Francophone Affairs Division

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Government to participate in the CAMES meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame:
The Canadian share to CAMES is being paid in terms of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation:
The annual meetings of CAMES are held concurrently with the Conference of Ministers of Education of French-speaking countries (CONFEMEN). Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments:
The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member States (African countries) and friendly observer States (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly States. Fifty per cent of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1983, Canada's share was approximately $20,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-3906

Quebec

Mr. Pierre Lamoureux
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS ON EDUCATION

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs, Academic Relations Division, in cooperation with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose:
To permit delegates, selected by provincial authorities, to participate in functional-level international meetings in the field of education. These meetings are usually held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and its centre for innovation and research in education; of UNESCO; of the Commonwealth, and of the Council of Europe.

Authority:
Agreement on grants between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the CMEC, under Treasury Board Directive 774951 of February 17, 1981.

Time Frame:
Renewable annually

Financing and Operation:
The grant, presently in the amount of $70,000, is awarded to the CMEC on the basis of a programme of conferences planned for the current year. The grant is used by the Council to cover the expenses of the participating delegates, who are named by the Secretary of State of External Affairs upon recommendations by the provinces.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Academic Relations Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Tel.: (613) 996-4551

Department of Finance

The Department of Finance is responsible for providing advice on the economic and financial affairs of Canada. The Department has five branches: Tax Policy, Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy, Economic Programs and Government Finance, International Trade and Finance, and Fiscal Policy and Economic Analysis.

The Department also administers a number of federal-provincial programs.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division administers several programs and advises on the operation and development of the various federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. These arrangements include the joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and municipalities, shared-cost programs, "opting out" provisions, intergovernmental taxation, and intergovernmental cooperation in fiscal and economic matters generally. The Division administers most of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as well as other fiscal arrangements including the statutory subsidies and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes. The Government Finance Division administers the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund.

The Minister of Finance also reports to Parliament on the activities of several government agencies including the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of Insurance and the Tariff Board. While the activities of these agencies are of interest to provinces and municipalities, none of them operates programs under which funds are made available to provincial and municipal governments.

	Page
STATUTORY SUBSIDIES	112
FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM	112
FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM	115
TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS	115
PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS	116
TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND	117
ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING	118
CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS	119
RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM	120
PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER	121
CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND	122

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining the union.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority:
The Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982 and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes:

Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act;

Provincial Subsidies Acts;

Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame:
The first of these subsidies date from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments by the government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

The payments fall into four classes:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance according to statutory formula. The first two classes of payments listed above also provide for escalation with population increase, so payments are automatically increased according to the official census population figures.

Since these are statutory payments there is no need for the provinces to submit claims. Payments are made automatically every six months on July 1 and January 1 of each year except for the Maritime provinces Additional Subsidies which are paid on April 1 and October 1 of each year and the interest on debt allowances paid to Saskatchewan and Alberta on September 1 and March 1.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces
Expenditures
($'000)

Province	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Newfoundland	9,758	9,730	9,744
Prince Edward Island	670	666	668
Nova Scotia	2,259	2,242	2,251
New Brunswick	1,836	1,811	1,824
Quebec	4,677	4,783	4,730
Ontario	6,063	6,052	6,057
Manitoba	2,174	2,171	2,181
Saskatchewan	2,159	2,141	2,160
Alberta	3,497	3,624	3,605
British Columbia	2,494	2,538	2,516
Total	35,587	35,758	35,736

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for all provinces to provide reasonable standards of public services at reasonable levels of taxation.

Authority:
Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended by an Act to amend the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 and to provide for payments to certain provinces (S.C. 1980-81-82, C-94) and regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:

Equalization is a continuing program. The federal government and the provinces are committed to the principle of equalization by Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1982. In practice, the program is based upon legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada following consultation between the federal and provincial governments. It has been the practice, since the program began on April 1, 1957, to have it extend for a five year period, as one element of the quinquennial fiscal arrangements between Canada and the provinces. The present quinquennial period began on April 1, 1982 and will run to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:

The purpose of the equalization program, as stated by Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1981, is "to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation". Consistent with this purpose the payments are made free of any conditions.

It has not been feasible to quantify, in any satisfactory way, differences among provinces in the cost of providing public services or in the need for such services. However, there appears to be general agreement that, on an over-all basis, provincial costs and needs are likely to be relatively uniform per capita. It has been possible to make relatively good comparisons between provinces in respect of their capacity to derive revenues from taxation. As a consequence of these considerations, equalization payments in Canada have always been based upon a comparison of the per capita productivity or per capita yield of provincial tax bases or, more simply, a comparison of "provincial fiscal capacity".

The equalization system used in Canada has two basic elements — the measure of fiscal capacity and the standard. As noted, fiscal capacity is a measure of the capacity of each province to raise revenues by taxation. The standard of equalization is a specified level of fiscal capacity to which each province is entitled to be raised.

The measurement of fiscal capacity for each province is done by estimating the per capita yield in each province from each of the taxes that are levied by provinces, including their local governments. The taxes taken into account in the equalization system include personal income taxes, corporation income taxes, retail sales taxes, gasoline taxes, motor vehicle licences, alcoholic beverage mark-ups, tobacco taxes, succession duties, health insurance premiums, lotteries, payroll taxes, taxes on corporation paid-up capital, property taxes and a wide variety of levies designed to capture some portion of the economic rent from oil, natural gas, potash, other metallic and non-metallic minerals, forestry and water power sites.

The comparison of fiscal capacity is not based upon the actual yields of these taxes in the various provinces, but rather upon standardized yields. The standardized yield of a tax in a given province is determined by estimating the amount of a commonly defined base for that tax in the province, and then applying to that base the average rate of tax that is levied in the provinces as a whole.

Examples of tax bases that are used in the equalization formula are taxable income (with some adjustments) in the case of the income taxes, retail sales (with some adjustments) in the case of the retail sales tax, and the value of oil production in the case of oil revenues. Since any one of the uniformly measured tax bases varies on a per capita basis from one province to another, the per capita yield after applying the average rate of tax also varies. Any province which has, for a given tax, a per capita yield that is below the standard per capita yield has an equalization entitlement equal to the amount of the per capita shortfall multiplied by its population.

The standard of equalization in the present formula is the average per capita fiscal capacity for the five provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. This standard is considered to be "representative" of the provinces as a whole because it excludes Alberta, the richest province, and the four Atlantic Provinces, which are the poorest. The two exclusions account, in each case, for about 9 per cent of total provincial population.

The procedure of comparing each province's per capita fiscal capacity with the average per capita fiscal capacity for the five standard provinces is repeated for each of 33 different categories of provincial-local revenue. A province's total per capita equalization entitlement is derived by taking the sum of its per capita entitlements for these 33 sources. These entitlements will be positive where a province's fiscal capacity is below the five province standard, and negative where a province's fiscal capacity is above the five province standard. If the net total of these positive and negative amounts is zero or negative, the province's equalization entitlement will be zero. If the net total is positive, the province will have an equalization entitlement equal to the net per capita total multiplied by its population.

The present equalization formula has three special features:

First, there is a transitional provision which guarantees any province that would be eligible for equalization in 1982-83 successively higher minima entitlements in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85. The amount of the minimum payment for such a province in 1982-83 is equal to its 1981-82 entitlement plus the average annual absolute increase in its entitlement between 1977-78 and 1981-82 — the first and last years of the previous fiscal arrangements. The minimum payment for 1983-84 is equal to the minimum payment in 1982-83 plus two-thirds of the average annual increase from 1977-78 to 1981-82. The minimum payment for 1984-85 is equal to the minimum payment in 1983-84 plus one-third of the average annual increase from 1977-78 to 1981-82.

Manitoba and Quebec are expected to benefit from the transitional provision in all three years to which it applies.

Second, there is a ceiling on total equalization payments for 1983-84 and subsequent years. The ceiling is applied on a cumulative, rather than a "year-over-year", basis with reference to the increase in equalization entitlements from 1982-83 to the relevant fiscal year. The percentage increase in total equalization entitlements from 1982-83 to the relevant fiscal year may not exceed the percentage increase in GNP from 1982 to the relevant calendar year. The ceiling has not been applicable up to the present.

Third, there are floors which protect individual provinces from any sharp year-over-year drop in equalization. There are three floors which vary according to the relative per capita fiscal capacity of the province. At the present time a 95 per cent floor (preventing more than a 5 per cent year-over-year drop) would apply to each of the four Atlantic Provinces and an 85 per cent floor would apply to Manitoba and Quebec. The floor has not been applicable up to the present.

Payments:

Payments to eligible provinces commence with the first month of the fiscal year and are made in 24 equal instalments payable on the 1st and 3rd working days following the 15th day of each month. Payments during the fiscal year are made on an interim basis. Successive calculations of equalization are made during the course of the year — each incorporating the latest available data, and each resulting in a new level of instalment payments for the balance of the year. Successive adjustments are made following the end of the year, culminating in the final calculation of equalization some 24 months after the end of the fiscal year.

At the present time six provinces qualify for equalization — the four Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and Manitoba. The following table indicates the entitlements of each of these provinces, as most recently calculated, for 1982-83 and 1983-84, the first two years of the present system.

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Estimated Fiscal Equalization Entitlements

Province	Total ($ millions) 1982-83(1)	1983-84(2)	Per capita ($) 1982-83	1983-84
Newfoundland	489	535	858	926
Prince Edward Island	118	125	961	1,011
Nova Scotia	572	603	671	701
New Brunswick	488	517	698	731
Quebec	2,758	2,949	425	452
Manitoba	441	468	426	447
Total	4,865	5,197	498	528

(1) As per the fifth official estimate calculated in October 1983.
(2) As per the third official estimate calculated in January 1984.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Douglas H. Clark
Assistant Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-5826

FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To protect each province from a sudden year to year loss in revenue as a result of a severe economic downturn in the national economy or in the province's own economy.

Authority:
Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended by an Act to amend the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 and to provide for payments to certain provinces (S.C. 1980-81-82, C-94), and regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1967 and was renewed in 1972 and again in 1977 and 1982, in each case with certain modifications. The present program, which was devised following discussions with the provinces, began on March 31, 1982 and has no termination date. However, it will undoubtedly be subject to the quinquennial review which has become traditional for programs falling within the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
Stabilization payments are intended to be unconditional payments to provinces whose total revenues, measured on the basis of constant rates of taxation and constant tax structure, decline from one year to the next. The revenues which are stabilized are the same as those which are subject to equalization (except that local government revenues are excluded) plus equalization itself (except that portion of equalization which relates to local government revenues). There is however a threshold which a province must meet before it can qualify for stabilization payments in respect of natural resources. This threshold provides that payment may be made only if, and to the extent that, a year to year decline in natural resources exceeds 50%. This provision prevents the possibility of making stabilization payments in respect of natural resources to resource-rich provinces whose revenues could fall, from peak levels which they reach from time to time, as a result of declining volumes of production or reductions in the prices of resources. It is felt that such declines are foreseeable and, therefore, ought not to be covered by the stabilization program. The only change made to the program in 1982 was the removal of the fixed termination date.

Payments:
No payment has ever been made under this program since it began in 1967-68. The province of British Columbia has recently applied for a stabilization payment for 1982-83; this application is presently being examined.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Douglas H. Clark
Assistant Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-5826

TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division and the Department of National Revenue.

Purpose:
To provide income tax collection and related services to the provinces by collecting provincial personal and corporate income taxes and generally administering provincial income tax acts. The objectives are to prevent unnecessary duplication in the application of income tax systems by the federal and provincial orders of government, to reduce taxpayer confusion and to contribute to the maintenance of a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada. This service is provided by the federal government at no cost to the provinces.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended, Part III and Regulations thereunder.

Agreements with the two Territories and all provinces except Quebec for personal and corporate income taxes and except Ontario and Alberta for corporate income taxes.

Time Frame:
The tax collection agreements between Canada and the provinces have been in existence since 1962. In addition, a tax collection agreement was entered into with the Northwest Territories for the 1978 and succeeding taxation years and with the Yukon for 1980 and succeeding taxation years.

The agreements provide for the arrangements described below to proceed until notice is given by either the federal government or the province. The notice required for termination is a full year before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the federal government, and three months before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the provinces.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are undertaken as necessary between federal and provincial Ministers of Finance.

Financing and Operation:
Agreements authorized under Part III of the Fiscal Arrangements Act allow the federal government to provide tax collection services to provinces and territories and give responsibility for administration of provincial legislation to the Minister of National Revenue. The agreements vary slightly from province to province. The federal government collects the personal and corporate income taxes of the territories and all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. For Ontario and Alberta, the federal government collects only personal income taxes.

To maintain a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada, and to simplify administration, provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations in a form not inconsistent with those of the federal government. The agreements provide flexibility for provinces to vary their income tax systems. For example, provinces have established a variety of tax credits and rebates against provincial income tax which are administered under the agreements. In addition, a number of other provincial tax reductions and surtaxes are also administered by the federal government. A fee, designed to cover administrative costs is charged for the administration of provincial tax credits and rebates.

Payments:
The agreements provide for the collection of provincial income taxes on the basis of tax assessed by the Department of National Revenue in accordance with provincial law. Transfers are then made to the provinces, in respect of these assessments, by the Department of Finance. Payments are made by the federal government only as an intermediary so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments. The federal government generally makes payments to the provinces by instalments, throughout the period in respect of which the tax is assessed. These instalments are paid at specified intervals each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate information on receipts becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments are made when the actual data become available.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee is intended to avoid serious disruption to provincial financial planning as a result of federal tax policy changes in the course of the tax year. Its purpose is to encourage maintenance of a common tax system across Canada by removing a provincial problem in the tax collection agreements. Provincial personal income tax rates under the tax collection agreements are applied to federal basic tax. As a result, any policy change that alters federal basic tax, after provincial rates are struck, alters provincial tax collections. This guarantee will pay for provincial revenue losses as a result of federal policy changes that exceed 1% of federal basic tax in the province. The purpose of this threshold is to avoid the necessity of making payments in respect of small tax changes.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended in 1982, Part IV.

Time Frame:
This provision of the Act is effective up to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The guarantee applies to all personal income tax changes announced after the beginning of the tax year and effective in that year. A province is eligible to a revenue guarantee payment if the net result of all these tax changes is to reduce the province's personal income tax revenue by more than

1% of its basic federal tax. The payment would compensate the province for that part of the reduction over the 1% floor. A province would not be eligible to a guarantee payment if it introduced amendments to its Act that are intended to offset the financial effect on its revenue of the federal tax changes. The Province of Quebec has its own personal income tax system and is not directly affected by federal tax changes; however, to encourage a common system across Canada, if Quebec makes in the same year similar tax changes to its system, it becomes eligible to a guarantee payment.

Payments:
Since the introduction of the 1977 revenue guarantee program, there have been no tax changes which made necessary the payment of a revenue guarantee payment.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Hodgson
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-4873

TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To share with the provinces the proceeds of the special 15 per cent tax on distributions of corporation income surplus built up prior to the January 1, 1972 reform of the Income Tax Act and paid out after that date.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part V

Income Tax Act, Part IX

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1977

Time Frame:
The provisions contained in Part IX of the Income Tax Act for payment of the special 15 per cent tax on undistributed 1971 income on hand were repealed effective December 31, 1978. The taxation year 1978 will, therefore, be the last year in respect of which these transfer payments will be made.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments from the federal government to the provinces.

Early in March of each year Revenue Canada furnishes the Department of Finance with a statement of total income tax collections under Part IX of the Income Tax Act and the amount of such tax that is shareable in respect of each province for the preceding calendar year. Payment is then made to the provinces along with a statement of how it was calculated. Payments amount to 20 per cent of federal collections.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

Payments in Respect of Taxation Year 1978
Made in 1982-83

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	1
Prince Edward Island	—
Nova Scotia	—
New Brunswick	—
Quebec	207
Ontario	1,105
Manitoba	13
Saskatchewan	—
Alberta	45
British Columbia	4
Total	1,375

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare

Education Support Branch
Department of the Secretary of State

Purpose:
The purpose of these arrangements is to provide financial assistance to the provinces and territories in the program areas of Hospital Insurance, Medicare, Post-Secondary Education and Extended Health Care Services.

Authority:
The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended in 1982, Part VI and Regulations thereunder.

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act.

The Medical Care Act.

Time Frame:
The Established Programs Financing arrangements have no expiry date, and the federal government can modify the arrangements without provincial consent. Complete termination, however, requires prior notice. Termination takes effect on March 31 of the third year after the year in which the notice is given.

Financing and Operation:
The Established Programs Financing arrangements specify the method of financing federal contributions to Hospital Insurance, Medicare and Post-Secondary Education. In essence, the pre-1977 cost-sharing formulae for these three programs have been replaced by a new formula under which federal contributions are determined independently of program costs in the provinces. Federal contributions are in the form of cash and tax transfers.

Each province or territory's total entitlement is equal to the national average per capita contribution in a base year (1975-76) escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy and multiplied by the population of that province or territory.

The tax transfer consists of 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points. It is equalized to a representative average standard, under the general equalization formula, and grows with the yield of basic federal tax and corporate taxable income. In addition, Quebec receives a special abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points under the contracting- out arrangements.

The cash payment to any province or territory is the difference between its total entitlement and its tax transfer. This ensures that all provinces and territories receive an equal amount per person to finance these programs.

Cash payments are allocated among the "established programs" in the ratios which obtained for all provinces nationally in the base year: Hospital Insurance accounts for about one-half of the total contribution; Medicare, about one-sixth; and Post-Secondary Education, about one-third.

The provinces and territories also receive a grant of $20 per capita escalated from 1977-78 by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy. This grant is designed to cover certain Extended Health Care services.

Additional information on the four programs covered by these arrangements is included in the material provided by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

Payments:
The following table provides a summary of the financial data related to Established Programs Financing for 1983-84.

TABLE 4

Established Programs Financing, 1983-84
($ millions)

Province or Territory	*Cash Transfer*[1]	*Tax Transfer*[2]	*Extended Health Care*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	172.4	120.5	21.2	314.2
Prince Edward Island	37.0	25.9	4.6	67.4
Nova Scotia	256.4	179.2	31.6	467.2
New Brunswick	210.9	147.4	26.0	384.2
Quebec[3]	1,319.3	1,986.8	239.6	3,545.7
Ontario	2,450.2	2,018.9	323.9	4,793.1
Manitoba	312.5	218.4	38.5	569.3
Saskatchewan	311.6	191.6	36.5	539.7
Alberta	487.7	703.6	86.4	1,277.7
British Columbia	751.9	679.6	103.8	1,535.3
Northwest Territories	12.8	11.7	1.8	26.3
Yukon	5.3	6.0	0.8	12.1
Total	6,328.0	6,289.7	914.6	13,532.2

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.
Source: Interim estimates of entitlements as of January 1984.
(1) The cash transfer is allocated among the three "established" programs in the manner described above and paid to the provinces by the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.
(2) Includes associated equalization paid under the general equalization formula.
(3) Refer to the description of contracting out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

CONTRACTING OUT ARRANGEMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The original purpose of these arrangements was to permit any province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain joint programs. Quebec was the only province to take advantage of the contracting out arrangements when they were proposed to the provinces by the federal government in the mid-1960's.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended in 1982, Part VII

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964

Income Tax Act

Time Frame:
The contracting-out arrangements have no specified termination date.

Financing and Operation:
Under the contracting-out arrangements the federal taxpayer in Quebec has his basic federal tax reduced by a certain number of percentage points. The amount of the federal revenue forgone in Quebec as a result is used to offset cash otherwise payable to the province by the federal government. The Quebec taxpayer now receives a special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points. For administrative purposes, these are allocated as follows:

8.5 points for Established Programs Financing;

5 points for Special Welfare; and

3 points for Youth Allowances.

The 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing are used to offset cash otherwise payable for Hospital Insurance, Medicare, and Post-Secondary Education.

The 5 points for Special Welfare are used to offset cash otherwise payable for the Canada Assistance Plan as well as for three other smaller programs (Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, and Unemployment Assistance).

Authority for the special abatements of 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing and 5 points for Special Welfare and for the making of adjustment payments or recoveries is in Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended in 1982.

The value of the 3 points for the now defunct Youth Allowances program is recovered from the province by means of a reduction of amounts otherwise payable. The authority for the 3 point abatement is in the Income Tax Act and the authority for the recovery of its value is in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964.

The contracting out arrangements with Quebec constitute an alternative way of financing certain programs in the province. Provincial entitlements are determined in the same way as in the other provinces and Quebec is neither better nor worse off as a result of the special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points.

The following table provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting-out for 1983-84.

TABLE 5

Program and Form of Contracting Out Compensation
($ millions)

	1983-84
Established Programs Financing	
8.5 Tax Points Abatement	627
Special Welfare	
5 Tax Points Abatement	355
Youth Allowances Recovery	
3 Tax Points Abatement	213

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Intergovernmental Taxation Centre

Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch.

Purpose:
To harmonize federal-provincial relations in the area of intergovernmental taxation through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, Part VIII and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
Agreements with Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces became effective on October 1, 1977 and similar agreements with Manitoba and British Columbia came into force on April 1, 1983. All these agreements will be renewable at the end of March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
By quoting a sales tax licence issued by each of the participating provinces, federal departments acquire most goods and services without payment of provincial ad valorem sales taxes at time of purchase. The Department of Finance calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, most categories of expenditure on goods and services are allocated to provinces of use and the taxability is determined as provided under the various provincial Acts to which each Reciprocal Taxation Agreement refers.

On fuel and a few other categories of expenditure specified in the agreements, taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers at time of purchase. Departments also bear provincial sales taxes on meals and accommodation expenditures that are normally reimbursed to public servants on travel status.

Motor vehicle registration fees are calculated and paid to the participating provinces by the Department of Finance, after deducting certain nominal fees paid by departments at the time of registration.

Provincial revenues generated by this program are eligible for fiscal equalization payments but their payments are calculated and paid separately from the general equalization payments made under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

Participating provinces have undertaken for their part not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under subsection 44(2) of the Excise Tax Act. Consequently they bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases.

Payments:
Payments in respect of provincial taxes by the Department of Finance to participating provinces under the reciprocal taxation agreements are as follows:

TABLE 6

Estimated Expenditures under Reciprocal Taxation Program
($ millions)

	1983-84
Sales Tax	192.1
Motor Vehicle Registrations	5.4
Additional Equalization	13.0
Total	210.5

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that federal government departments will pay $19.9 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1983-84. The costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel expenses are not included in the above figures.

For Further Information:
General:

General Director
Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-5083

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Hector Joyal, A/Director
Intergovernmental Taxation Centre
Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch
Department of Finance
100 Metcalfe Street, 4th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 0G5

Tel.: (613) 996-5277

PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income which is attributable to the generation and/or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

Authority:
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

Financing and Operation:
This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payments are based on 95 per cent of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy, gas and steam.

On the basis of information provided by Revenue Canada, the Department of Finance makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73, payments have been made on a current basis with adjustments being made when information as to the actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act
($000)

Province	*1981-82 Expenditures*	*1982-83 Expenditures*	*1983-84 Estimates**
Newfoundland	8,915	13,664	10,500
Prince Edward Island	1,389	881	2,200
Nova Scotia	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—
Quebec	3,329	3,772	8,900
Ontario	8,342	−14,192	14,300
Manitoba	5,620	164	2,900
Saskatchewan	190	35	200
Alberta	54,867	130,901	150,000
British Columbia	5,102	6,695	4,300
Northwest Territories	396	—	300
Yukon	349	−282	200
Total	88,499	141,638	193,800

* Estimates made in January 1984. Excludes prior year adjustments of $16,500,000 which if included would result in net payment of $177.3 million.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-1731

CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND

Administered By:
Government Finance Division — Loans, Investments and Guarantees, Division of the Economic Programs and Government Finance Branch.

Purpose:
To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan.

Authority:
Canada Pension Plan.

Time Frame:
The first loans out of surplus moneys were made in 1966. All loans are secured by securities having a 20-year term to maturity. The first securities mature in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation:
The Canada Pension Plan provides that moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Plan be invested in securities of the provinces, their Crown agencies and Canada.

Every month the Department of Health and Welfare determines the amount of funds in excess of the amount needed to meet the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess money is available to loan to the provinces according to the proportion of contributions received during the preceding ten years from residents in each province. Loans are available within the first ten days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security, or a security issued by a provincial Crown agent and guaranteed by the province, having a term to maturity of twenty years.

Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of twenty years or more. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

TABLE 8

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund
($ millions)

Province	*Total to March 31, 1982*	*Fiscal year 1982-83*	*Total to March 31, 1983*
Newfoundland	420.1	52.1	472.3
Prince Edward Island	86.7	11.4	98.0
Nova Scotia	808.0	93.7	901.9
New Brunswick	607.7	73.2	680.9
Quebec	93.8	5.3	99.1
Ontario	11,063.9	1,235.8	12,299.7
Manitoba	1,181.4	131.6	1,313.0
Saskatchewan	916.4	110.1	1,026.5
Alberta	2,131.8	304.4	2,436.2
British Columbia	3,058.2	378.3	3,436.5
Canada	154.0	17.4	171.4
Total*	20,522.3	2,413.2	22,935.5
Average Interest Rate	9.65%	14.67%	10.18%

* Figures may not add due to rounding.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Government Finance Division — Loans, Investments and Guarantees
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-9599

Officer Responsible:

C.R. Leblanc
Government Finance Division — Loans, Investments and Guarantees
Department of Finance
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 995-7391

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

ORIGIN AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was established on April 2, 1979, on the promulgation of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act. Prior to that, the organization had been the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of Fisheries and Environment.

The origin of the Department dates back to Confederation with the establishment in 1867 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Legislation to legally organize that Department was passed at the first session of Parliament on May 22, 1868.

Under Section 91(12) of the BNA Act of 1867, the federal government was vested with the responsibility to regulate fisheries in all parts of Canada as well as to administer the fisheries in all tidal waters belonging to Canada. As a consequence of Section 92(13) of the BNA Act, and of various court interpretations, federal-provincial administrative arrangements have emerged whereby some provinces have assumed delegated responsibility for the management of inland fisheries, subject to federally enacted legislation. In the Atlantic provinces however, except Quebec, federal authorities continue to manage the inland fisheries.

The current powers, duties and functions of the Minister as set out in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act (1979) extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency, relating to (a) sea coast and inland fisheries, (b) fishing and recreational harbours, (c) hydrography and marine sciences (d) the coordination of the policies and programs respecting the oceans and (e) such other matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction relating to oceans as are by law assigned to the Minister.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The Department is composed of five major activity areas: Atlantic Fisheries Services, Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries, Economic Development and Marketing, Ocean Science and Surveys, and Finance and Administration, each carried out under the direction of an Assistant Deputy Minister. Further, a new senior executive also with the rank of Assistant Deputy Minister has been appointed recently and entrusted with the responsibility of undertaking the necessary consultations with the Quebec government, in order to reassume federal administration of marine fisheries, in that province. In addition, a Small Craft Harbours Branch and a Management Services Bureau are each headed by a Director General.

The Department is responsible for a broad range of programs related to the management of the fisheries resources and to the protection of the aquatic environment. In summary these include:

- the management of all of Canada's ocean fisheries and some inland fisheries;
- fisheries, oceanography and freshwater research which contribute to the understanding, management and optimum utilization of renewable aquatic resources;
- the administration of international treaties and agreements covering management of fisheries and other aquatic renewable resources and the quality of the marine environment;
- the development of policies in areas of fisheries marketing and economic development;
- economic research and surveys related to the management of commercial and recreational fisheries;
- hydrographic surveying and charting of navigable coastal and inland waters.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries management programs are directed at ensuring maximum economic and social benefit to Canada from the use of fisheries and other aquatic living resources of coastal and inland waters and at maintaining and conserving these resources and the aquatic environment in a healthy, productive state.

Specific programs are carried out by the Department in all regions to ensure: the conservation, protection and development of fisheries resources; the upgrading of the quality of fish and fishery products and the assistance to fishermen and the industry in the development of new products and more effective harvesting and production. Programs are also carried out to develop information on the role and management of sport fishing in Canada.

Programs of fisheries research directly supporting national and international fisheries activities are conducted from research stations located in coastal and inland areas. The scope of fisheries research is extremely varied, covering studies in biology, ecology, population dynamics, distribution and migrations of economically valuable fish, marine mammals and shellfish, the forecasting of fish stock abundance, the quality control of fish catches and fishery products, the development and application of aquaculture techniques in salt and freshwater, the study of relationships

between species, and the calculation of sustainable yields of fish and marine mammal stocks harvested in the commercial and recreational fisheries. In addition, specialists carry out social and economic analysis to assist in policy formulation for all significant aspects of fisheries use.

Support is given in various ways to strengthen the fishing industry's capabilities to market and promote the sale of fish products and obtain the most favourable prices. In addition, long-range and strategic planning is carried out aimed at the orderly economic development of the industry. The Department is also involved with the collection, analysis and distribution of all kinds of statistics relating to fish catches, production and trade.

Various financial assistance programs for commercial fishermen are also carried out, including the Fishing Vessel Assistance Program, the Fishing Vessel Insurance Plan and the administration of loans under the Fisheries Improvement Loans Act.

The Department is actively involved in negotiating agreements or treaties with foreign countries concerning fishing rights or trade arrangements.

OCEAN SCIENCE AND SURVEYS (OSS)

OSS is composed of two major operational elements: the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) and Oceanographic science.

The CHS is responsible for gathering and publishing bathymetric data and marine navigation information of Canada's navigable waters and adjacent international waters. This information is essential for the safe, orderly and efficient conduct of commercial, recreational and defence shipping. It also has the operational responsibility for integrated geophysical/hydrographic surveys of the continental margin and inland seas. Such surveys are essential to obtain a comprehensive description of the extent of the submerged continental land mass and for the control, management and development of mineral and petroleum resources in these areas.

Oceanography is defined as the science related to the marine system, its resources, ecology and processes. The oceanographic programs of OSS are focused mainly on long term studies of physical, chemical and biological marine resources. These programs, therefore, include a substantial proportion of the entire field of marine ecology and thus, complement those Fisheries management programs which are directed towards understanding the ecology of economic, or potentially economic marine species.

	Page
SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM	126
FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	126
NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM	127
NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE	127
SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA	128
CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY	128

SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Small Craft Harbours Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Purpose:
To provide, maintain and manage, consistent with fisheries policy, regional harbour systems to accommodate the commercial fishing fleets and to assist in the provision, maintenance and management of recreational harbours.

Authority:
Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to recreational harbours, Small Craft Harbours administer the Marine Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program in addition to maintaining recreational harbours under its jurisdiction.

Under the Marine Assistance Program, the Federal Government may enter into cost-sharing agreements with developers and municipalities wherein it will build breakwaters and/or perform initial dredging provided the other party establishes onshore facilities of equal dollar value.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program, the Federal Government may provide wharves and/or launching ramps as an initial and one time capital expenditure.

Under the Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act the Federal Government may also enter into these types of agreement with the Provinces.

The intent of these programs is to encourage the development of additional public facilities for recreational boaters and in particular those who might be classed as tourists.

There are no cash grants but rather the construction is performed by the Federal Government (Department of Public Works).

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. K.T. Brodersen, Director General
Small Craft Harbours Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Tel.: (613) 995-2003

FISHING VESSEL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional Directors General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To provide fishermen with financial assistance for the construction of new fishing vessels and for the conversion and modification of existing vessels with a view to increasing the productivity and efficiency of the Canadian fishing fleet.

Authority:
Fisheries Development Act

Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations 1976, P.C. 1976-2087 dated August 25, 1976.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program that began in 1942. It has undergone changes since its inception and it now applies to fishing vessels less than 22.86 metres long and more than 7.62 metres long in the sea coast fisheries and more than 4.87 metres long in the inland fisheries.

Financing and Operation:
The current rate of federal subsidy for the construction of eligible new fishing vessels and for conversion and modification of eligible existing vessels is in an amount not exceeding 25% of the approved cost, to a maximum of $125,000 for steel vessels and $100,000 for all others.

Subsidy applications must be submitted for approval to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the applicants must provide assurance that they will be eligible to participate in the fisheries in which the vessel will be engaged.

The Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) may grant subsidy to a fishing vessel in excess of 22.86 metres under the Shipbuilding Assistance Program. This is an amount currently not exceeding 9% of the approved cost. In addition DFO may pay a supplemental amount under the Fishing Vessel Assistance Regulations to increase the total federal contribution in respect of any such fishing vessel, to an amount not exceeding 25% of the approved cost.

The DRIE contribution is paid to the shipbuilder, the DFO contribution is paid to the vessel owner.

In order to receive assistance, fishermen should first make application through the nearest regional office of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and thereafter, if assured of a fishing license, formal subsidy application may be made directly to the DFO regional office.

Payments:
Payments are made only on the basis of approved individual applications for assistance.

For Further Information:

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Gulf Region
P.O. Box 270
St. Joseph, Westmorland Co.
New Brunswick
EOA 2Y0

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 550
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2S7

Dr. G.H. Lawler
Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
501 University Crescent
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 2N6

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 15500
901, Cap Diamant
Quebec, Quebec

Director
Economic Programs
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
3050 Harvester Road
Burlington, Ontario
L7N 3J1

Director General of Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoudland
A1C 5X1

NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Inspection and Technology Branch, Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To ensure that fish available for domestic and export markets does not present a health hazard, is of acceptable quality and complies with canadian and importing country grade identity, composition and labelling specifications.

Authority:
Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, C.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Although formal agreements have not been signed with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance with the exception of the Province of Quebec, for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order in Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950's.

Financing and Operation:
The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director
Inspection and Technology Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Tel.: (613) 995-2203

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

Administered By:
Regional Director General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, Newfoundland

Purpose:
Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

Authority:
1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates a number of bait depots and small bait holding units throughout the Province to supply bait to fishermen.

Payments:
No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information:

Regional:

Mr. E. Dunne
Regional Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 5667
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1

Tel.: (709) 737-4419

SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By:
Enhancement Services Branch, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Purpose:
To preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural salmonid stocks in order to:

1. increase national and provincial income;
2. create employment opportunities;
3. improve economic opportunities for the native Indian peoples;
4. foster development of economically disadvantaged communities;
5. improve and increase recreational opportunities.

Authority:
Cabinet approval in Spring of 1977.

Time Frame:
Phase I of a two phase program, started in August, 1978 and will last seven years. Cabinet has recently approved a two year transitional Phase during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Financing and Operation:
A Federal-Provincial agreement was signed March 1, 1979, between the Federal Government and British Columbia, to facilitate cooperation in the planning, financing and implementation of the program. The Agreement covers such matters as: program direction, funding responsibilities, cost-recovery, resource-use interactions and development of sub-agreements. During Phase I, the parties agreed to the following target commitments: Canada, $150 million; and British Columbia, $7.5 million; starting in 1979-80.

To facilitate implementation, the agreement also provides for the establishment of a Salmon Enhancement Board, chaired by the federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and made up of twelve members, of whom seven are from outside government organizations. The Board offers advice to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on such matters as program priorities and options, budget allocations and evaluations of effectiveness.

Payments:
The Province of British Columbia conducts certain activities for the federal government under contract.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.C. Davis
Director General
Operations Directorate
Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE6

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY

Administered By:
An operating company incorporated under the laws of Newfoundland.

Purpose:

- To find a just and lasting solution for the rebuilding of the deep sea fishery in Newfoundland and Labrador.
- To create a company built around the assets of Fishery products, the Lake Group, John Penny, North Atlantic Fisheries and possibly other companies.
- To create a company that is economically viable, efficient and modernized, so that it will be highly competitive, especially in international markets.
- To ensure maximum employment, stability and productivity through employee participation in the company.
- To pursue divestiture to the private sector of both governments' ownership in the company as soon as possible.
- To provide new opportunities for independent processors to have effective access to international markets.

Authority:
Cabinet decision of September 20, 1983.

Time Frame:
It is the objective of both governments to return the business, either in whole or in part, to private investors as soon as possible.

Financing and Operation:
The company will be financed by a cash contribution of $75.3 million from the Government of Canada which will be used to purchase equity in the company, the conversion of $31.5 million of debt to equity by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, and a similar conversion of $44.1 million of debt to equity by the Bank of Nova Scotia. The possibility also exists for equity ownership by the company's employees.

The Board of Directors of the company consists of five members appointed by the Federal Government, three appointed by the Provincial Government, one by the Bank of Nova Scotia, one by the company's employees, and the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, who will be jointly appointed by both governments.

To facilitate implementation, the agreement provides for the establishment of a multi-million dollar Burin Peninsula Development Fund to help diversify the economy in the Burin Peninsula and generate new employment opportunities there. Other important highlights of the understanding consist in ensuring that the marketing arm of the company makes its services available to independent processors to help them sell their products in international markets, and also in providing for a Newfoundland Marketing Planning and Co-ordination Council to help in that process. The two governments will also attempt to jointly negotiate a "social compact" with the Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers' Union, in order to give company employees the opportunity to contribute to the financial strength, stability and productivity of the firm through equity participation by cash contributions from payroll deductions, and employee representation on the Board of Directors.

Also, both governments will work together to set up two working groups; one on resource utilization and one on the future evolution of the structure of the industry, as well as establish a Northern Fisheries Development Corporation designed to develop the vast potential of the Labrador fishery.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Fisheries Economic Development and Marketing
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
240 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has three main areas of operational responsibility. One of these, in which he is assisted by the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with provinces. He is supported in the second area of responsibility by the Northern Affairs Program which undertakes financial arrangements with the territorial governments. The third area, in which support is provided by the Office of Native Claims, concerns the settlement of native land claims through a process of negotiated agreements, some of which require the direct participation of the provinces.

The activities of the Office of Native Claims in the negotiation of native claims settlements is guided by separate policy statements on comprehensive claims "In All Fairness" and specific claims "Outstanding Business", issued by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in December 1981 and May 1982 respectively. Where claims fall in provincial areas of jurisdiction and in those cases where provincial interests and responsibilities are affected, provinces must be involved in claims negotiations in order to arrive at fully equitable settlements.

When this situation arises, the negotiations are tripartite and the resultant settlement agreements set out the rights and benefits to be granted to the native groups concerned by the federal and provincial governments, commensurate with their respective roles and responsibilities. Although land claims settlements are held to be outside the scope of this report, the tripartite agreements reached to date are listed hereunder for information purposes:

James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 1975 (Quebec)
Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1978 (Quebec)
Penticton Indian Band Cut-off Lands Settlement Agreement, 1982 (B.C.)
Osoyoos Indian Band Cut-off Lands Settlement Agreement, 1982 (B.C.)
Clinton Indian Band Cut-off Lands Settlement Agreement, 1983 (B.C.)
Westbank Indian Band Cut-off Lands Settlement Agreement, 1983 (B.C.)
Squamish Indian Band Cut-off Lands Settlement Agreement, 1983 (B.C.)

In the administration of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, the Department enters into numerous and varied cooperative arrangements with provinces and municipalities.

Much of the intergovernmental cooperation takes place informally and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Department is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewerage and electrification. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare services and assistance, education and economic development; including such activities as Indian business support. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing regulation and flood protection for Indian communities.

Nineteen programs operate under formal agreements on other provisions governing provincial participation. They are:

1. Canada—Newfoundland—Native Peoples Agreements;
2. Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement;
3. Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement;
4. Forest Fire Agreements;
5. Indian Economic Development Fund;
6. Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario;
7. Policing Agreements;
8. Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan;
9. Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc.;
10. Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program Inc.;
11. Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education;
12. Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians;
13. Agreement with Manitoba Respecting Child Welfare Services for Certain Indian Communities;
14. Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities;
15. Canada — Manitoba — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands in Southern Manitoba;
16. Canada — Manitoba — Northern Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 25 Indian Bands;

17. Canada — New Brunswick — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 4 Indian Bands;

18. Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council — Canada — Alberta Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 9 Indian Bands;

19. Agreement with Yukon Territory Covering the Administrative Costs for Services Provided to Indian Children in the Yukon.

Implementation of the mandate of the Northern Affairs Program is based upon Canada's seven national objectives for the North, established in 1972. Those include provision for a higher standard of living and quality of life, equality of opportunity for northern residents, for maintenance of the northern environment with due consideration to economic and social development, and for progress toward self-government in the northern territories. The Northern Affairs Program, which deals with economic, social and cultural development in the territories, has no program which directly involves the provinces. However, in carrying out its Northern mandate, the Department has entered into a number of arrangements and agreements with both the Yukon Territorial Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories. They include the following:

1. Canada—Yukon Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Tourism Development;

2. Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories;

3. Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory;

4. Canada—Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement;

5. Mackenzie River Basin Study;

6. Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories;

7. Yukon River Basin Study Agreement;

8. Canada — Northwest Territories Wildlife Research and Coordination Agreement;

9. Canada — Northwest Territories Reconstruction of Roads Agreement;

10. Canada — Northwest Territories Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement;

11. Canada — Yukon Territory Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement;

12. Canada — Northwest Territories Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement;

13. Canada — Yukon Territory Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement;

14. Canada — Northwest Territories Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement;

15. Canada — Yukon Territory Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement;

16. Canada — Manitoba — Northwest Territories — Saskatchewan Agreement to Establish an Inter- jurisdictional Caribou Management Board;

17. Canada — Northwest Territories Subsidiary Agreement on Natural Resource Development;

18. Canada — Yukon Regional Economic Development Agreement;

19. Canada — Nanisivik Mines Ltd. Agreement.

Indian and Inuit Affairs	Page
CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS	133
MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT	133
NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT	133
FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS	134
INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND	135
NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO	135
POLICING AGREEMENTS	135
ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN	136
SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC.	136
MANITOBA INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM INC.	137
AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION	137
AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS	138
AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES	138
AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES	139
CANADA—MANITOBA—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA	139
CANADA—MANITOBA—NORTHERN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 25 INDIAN BANDS	140
CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 4 INDIAN BANDS	140
LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL—CANADA—ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 9 INDIAN BANDS	140
AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY COVERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO INDIAN CHILDREN IN THE YUKON	141

Northern Affairs	
CANADA—YUKON INTERIM SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	141
FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	142
FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY	143
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	144
MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN STUDY	144
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES	145
YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY AGREEMENT	145
CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND COORDINATION AGREEMENT	146
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES RECONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AGREEMENT	146
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT	146
CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT	147
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT	147
CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT	148
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT	148
CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT	149
CANADA—MANITOBA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH AN INTERJURISDICTIONAL CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD	149
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	150
CANADA—YUKON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	150
CANADA—NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT	151

Indian and Inuit Affairs

CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Purpose:
To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of Designated Programs to Eligible Communities with substantial Native populations in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:
Orders in Council P.C. 1981-1844 and P.C. 1981-1845 authorize the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to enter into these Agreements on behalf of Canada.

Time Frame:
These Agreements were signed on July 4, 1981 and remain in force for five years from April 1, 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The province of Newfoundland extends Community and Economic Development, Education, Fisheries, Housing, Northern Development programs to the residents of seven native communities in Labrador and Community and Economic Development, Education and Housing programs to the residents of Conne River on the island of Newfoundland.

The federal government and the province respectively share 90% and 10% of costs of programs and services to Native People in the eligible communities, with the province assuming 100% of the costs of the same programs and services for non-native residents of the communities.

Payments:
The maximum Federal contribution over the term of the agreements relating to Designated Programs in Eligible Communities in Labrador is $29,135,100 to the province's share of $9,696,600.

For Conne River, the maximum federal contribution for the period of the Agreement will be $3,864,900 to the provincial share of $1,187,100.

For Further Information:

Mr. W. Rudnicki
Director General
Program Planning and Policy Coordination
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3110

MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:

— Headquarters and Manitoba Regional Office, DIAND

— the other signatories: Federal government, province of Manitoba, Manitoba Hydro and the Northern Flood Committee.

Purpose:
The Agreement provides for certain remedial and mitigatory measures to be delivered to the five Indian Bands to mitigate the effects of the hydro electric power project.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1977-2276

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed in September 1977, and will continue to be in effect for the lifetime of the project (including any substantial redevelopment).

Financing and Operation:
The terms of the Agreement assign various responsibilities for implementation to the four signatories.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. J.G. Steele
Director General
Resource, Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-2682

Regional Director General
Manitoba Region
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3A3

Tel.: (204) 949-2474

NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program

Purpose:
To transfer to the province of Quebec responsibility for the provision of housing, electricity, water, sanitation and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec.

To cede to Quebec the installations, houses, equipment and vehicles required for the provision of the above noted services.

The Agreement was necessary in order to fulfill provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975).

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1981-4-324

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on February 13, 1981 and has no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The province of Quebec assumes responsibility for the provision of housing, water, sanitation, and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec living in 13 Inuit communities. All the services, with the exception of electricity, will be delivered through Quebec incorporated municipal corporations and/or the Kativik Regional Government.

Quebec assumes all financial responsibility for the provision of the designated services.

Payments:
Canada is committed under the Agreement to pay Quebec $72 million at the rate of $9 million a year for eight years. Thirty million dollars in capital assets were transferred to Quebec upon signing of the Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Aurélien Gill
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 3725, Station St-Rock
Quebec, Quebec
G1K 7Y2

Tel.: (418) 694-3270

FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:
The agreements are for the provision of services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves.

Authority:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on an actual cost or a negotiated cost per acre/hectare basis for the total acreage protected. This per acre cost varies from province to province. In British Columbia there is a set annual administrative charge, and in addition, the federal government is required to pay the average cost of fire suppression on Indian Reserves in the province.

Payments:
Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately $300,000 annually. This amount will increase next year because of the large number of grass and forest fires this year.

For Further Information:
General:

Senior Resources Adviser
Indian Minerals Directorate
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1327

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.D. Leask, Director General
Reserves and Trusts
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1270

In each region please contact the Director of Operations, Indian Affairs.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
The Development Financing and Management Practices Division of the Resource, Economic and Employment Development Branch.

Purpose:
The fund provides a source of capital to Indian people for economic development both on and off reserves; assists Indian people engaged in business to have access to basic managerial, professional and technical services necessary for the successful operation of their businesses; and helps to achieve progressively greater participation by Indian businessmen in relevant sectors of the Canadian business community in general, in order to help optimize Indian peoples' opportunities for economic development.

Authority:
Indian Economic Development Direct Loan Order (P.C. 1977-3609) and the Economic Development Guarantee Order (P.C. 1977-3608)

Time Frame:
The Orders governing this program were passed on December 22, 1977. The program will continue indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:
The Fund is administered wholly by the federal government, but provincial government agencies sometimes provide joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Fund.

Applications for business financing are made through the Indian Affairs field organization. The share of financing provided by federal, provincial or other agencies is negotiated in respect of each project involved. Besides contributions, the federal government provides loan guarantees and loans from the Fund. Such loans usually have a maximum term of fifteen years.

Payments:
No payments are made from the Indian Economic Development Fund to the provinces or to municipalities.

For Further Information:
General:

Director, Economic Development
Resource, Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-0445

NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate, Ontario

Purpose:
To assist Indian people in Northern Ontario to plan and develop employment and income opportunities through the more effective utilization of natural resources. The Agreement pertains to all matters relating to the development, management and harvesting of renewable natural resources, including but not restricted to commercial fishing, forestry, wild fur harvesting, tourist outfitting, commercial recreation and related business and employment opportunities.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1972-73-1592, and P.C. 1974-78-2040

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into force on April 1, 1962 for a period of ten years and was extended for two years to March 31, 1975, at which time it terminated. A new Agreement came into effect on April 1, 1975 and is to extend until March 31, 1980. A further two year extension of this Agreement is presently being negotiated.

Financing and Operation:
Total annual cost $4,000,000, 50 per cent from Ontario, 50 per cent from Canada. Advisory Committee is composed of nine members, three representing Ontario, one of whom shall be Chairman, two by Canada, and four persons representing Indian organizations.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E. Harrigan
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
55 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 2P8

Tel.: (416) 966-6201

POLICING AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Housing and Band Support Directorate, Headquarters

Purpose:
To provide policing services on Indian Reserves which are comparable to those available to other Canadians.

Authority:
On June 21, 1973 the Department obtained Cabinet approval and on June 19, 1973 Treasury Board approval to negotiate cost-recovery arrangements for policing services with those provinces where the RCMP act as the provincial police force. On May 2, 1979 Treasury Board approved gradual expansion of the program into the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Approval was granted to expand the program in Ontario and Quebec under the aegis respectively of the OPP and Sûreté du Québec. Arrangements with all the provinces and Territorial Governments are in place with the exception of Quebec and New Brunswick. There is also a financial arrangement between the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force, the Department and Attorney General of Manitoba.

Time Frame:
The first agreement was signed with Saskatchewan in the latter part of 1974. A policy review is now underway, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Financing and Operation:
Cost-recovery arrangements for 1982-83 with the provinces and two northern territories is 46% federal, 54% provincial, with the exception of Ontario, where it is 52% federal and 48% provincial. Negotiations with Quebec are being reactivated for sharing financial responsibility for this program in Quebec between federal-provincial governments (current financing is 100% federal).

Payments:
The departmental share of payment for all federal-provincial cost-shared programs in 1982-83 was $5,269,388.

For Further Information:

Director General
Housing and Band Support
Indian and Inuit Affairs
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3209

Officer Responsible:

Director
Band Support
Indian and Inuit Affairs
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-0057

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

Purpose:
The Agreement consists in cost-sharing of road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

Authority:
Agreement between Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Department of Municipal Affairs of the government of Saskatchewan.

Time Frame:
Although this Agreement has been in use since June 20, 1974, it is presently being re-negotiated and has not yet been approved.

Financing and Operation:
These are major items for renegotiation. Due to the changes made to the Agreement, we recommend that no mention of cost-share or actual figures be identified.

Payments:
Under the authority of the Regional Director General, Saskatchewan.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Capital Management Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1201

Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
2332—11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2G7

Tel.: (306) 359-5950

SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE PROGRAM INC.
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc., Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Purpose:
To assist Indian people to develop their agricultural resources potential.

Authority:
T.B. Minute 756549—March 30, 1978
T.B. Minute 756546—March 30, 1978

Time Frame:
April 1978 to March 1980.

Financing and Operation:
The Corporation provides, in Saskatchewan, agrologist services, grants and loans for training of Indian farmers and the development of Indian agricultural resources. The grant and contribution funds for 1978-79 total $2.6 million. Loan funds are committed from the Indian Business Loan Fund up to $1.5 million in 1978-79 for this purpose.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. J.G. Steele
Director General
Resource, Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-2682

Officer Responsible:

National Coordinator Economic Institution
Resource, Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-2775

MANITOBA INDIAN AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM INC.
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate General, Manitoba

Purpose:
To assist Indian people to develop their agricultural resources potential.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1975-707 dated March 27, 1975

Time Frame:
April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980.

Financing and Operation:
The Corporation provides, in Manitoba, agrologist services, grants and loans for training of Indian farmers and the development of Indian agricultural resources. Contribution funds for 1978-79 total $2.1 million. Loan funds are committed from the Indian Economic Development Fund, up to $6 million in 1978-79 for this purpose.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. J.G. Steele
Director General
Resource, Economic and Employment Development Branch
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-2682

AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION
(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
The regional directorates concerned

Purpose:
The Department (Education Branch) negotiates two types of agreements with school boards or Departments of Education.

1. Tuition Agreement: To provide instructional and other services to Indian students who attend provincially administered schools.
2. Capital Agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority:
The Indian Act (Section 114)
Treasury Board Authority 601776 — March 9, 1963

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Periodically, tuition agreements are established on a basis which reflects the annual provincial or school district net operating cost on which the annual per pupil tuition fees are calculated.

Financing and Operation:
Subsequent to negotiation by the Indian band(s), the provincial school authorities and the Department, tuition and capital agreements are entered into in response to the bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. Requests by bands to participate in provincial schools are usually communicated by bands in the form of band council resolutions and are often confirmed by the band(s) signing the agreement.

The provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration and operation of the school in which the Indian students are enrolled including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and matters relating to curriculum and methods of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed basically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services and contributes toward education facilities. Reimbursement and contribution is provided on a pro-rata basis for Indian students resident on reserve or Crown land.

Payments:
Contributions by the Department for provincial school construction fluctuate from year to year and are now approximately $6,000,000.

Tuition fee reimbursement also fluctuates annually according to the operational costs of the school boards or the provincial Departments of Education and according to the enrolment of Indian students who are resident on reserve or Crown land.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. P.E. Bisson
Director
Education Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3555

AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

Administered By:
Regional Director, Ontario

Purpose:
To make available to persons living on Indian Reserves the provincial welfare services and programs available to persons living in other communities.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Ontario

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party has given notice of the desire to terminate to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by a formula which takes into account the difference between the per capita costs incurred by Ontario in providing assistance and services to persons to whom the Agreement applies.

With respect to capital costs, Canada pays 90 per cent of costs in respect of capital projects of which Canada has approved prior to their commencement.

Payments are made to Ontario by the Department of National Health and Welfare,which recovers from the Department.

The Agreement requires that Indian Bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Education and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

AGREEMENT WITH MANITOBA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR CERTAIN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Manitoba

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children in Indian communities in the area served by Childrens' Aid Societies (about ⅓ of the Indian population of Manitoba), the services of those societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect where this occurs by removing them from their own home and placing them preferably with Indian families.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 655395 dated May 26, 1966

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect April 1, 1965 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of 90 days' notice to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Manitoba for the cost of services to and maintenance of children in care and for the cost of services to families up to a maximum of $350,000 per year, as negotiated and allowed under the Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Education and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Atlantic

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children the services of Childrens' Aid Societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 624755 dated April 23, 1964

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective April 1, 1964 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of three months' notice to the other party.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance) and also the full cost of services to children in care and to families.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Education and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

CANADA — MANITOBA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA

Administered By:
The Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Manitoba and the first Nations Confederacy.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism and guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of Child Welfare and Family Services to Indian Bands in Southern Manitoba through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 781-354 and Order In Council P.C. 1982-581 dated February 19, 1982.

Time Frame:
The Agreement expires on March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the appropriate Indian Child Caring Agencies or Authorities the cost of Indian Child Welfare and Family Services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Education and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

CANADA — MANITOBA — NORTHERN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 25 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
The Northern Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Manitoba and the Manitoba Keewatoninowi Okimakanak Inc.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism and guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of Child Welfare and Family Services to Indian children and families of 25 northern Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 781-354 and Order in Council P.C. 1982-581 dated February 19, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Awasis Agency the cost of Child Welfare and Family Services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Education and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 4 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
New Brunswick Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, New Brunswick, Big Cove, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, and Tobique Bands.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism and guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of Child Welfare and Family Services to children and families of 4 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements. There is also provision for the other 11 Bands to join if and when they wish to do so.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 788-369 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the appropriate Indian Child Caring Agencies or Authorities the cost of Child Welfare and Family Services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Education and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL — CANADA — ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 9 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
The Lesser Slave Lake Indian Children's Service Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Alberta and the Council.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism and guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of Child Welfare and Family Services to children and families of 9 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 788-369 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Council the cost of Child Welfare and Family Services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Education and Social Development

Officer Responsible:

Mr. O. Gobeil
Director
Social Development Directorate
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-3995

AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY COVERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO INDIAN CHILDREN IN THE YUKON

Administered By:
Regional Director, Yukon

Purpose:
To reimburse the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory for administrative costs incurred in providing child welfare services to or on behalf of Indian children in the Yukon.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 577872 dated June 22, 1961.

Time Frame:
The agreement became effective April 1, 1960 and has no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The Minister reimburses the Yukon for administrative costs incurred during each fiscal year by dividing the number of cases in which child welfare services were provided to Indian children for the fiscal year by the number of cases in which child welfare services were provided to Indian and non-Indian children for the fiscal year and multiplying the quotient by the approved administrative costs for that fiscal year.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Yukon Region

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Feldstein
Director, Social Development
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Yukon Region
P.O. Box 4100
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3S9

Tel.: (403) 668-6474

Northern Affairs

CANADA — YUKON INTERIM SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, DRIE, Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To enable Canada and the Yukon to jointly undertake the implementation of programs aimed at developing the tourism industry while at the same time enhancing income and employment opportunities for residents.

Authority:
Canada — Yukon General Development Agreement, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Vote 11A, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1983

Financing and Operation:
This Agreement is aimed at instituting a process of restructuring and strengthening the tourism industry and providing the basic research and planning required for the development of a long term tourism development strategy.

The Agreement provides for programming related to Tourism Development and Tourism Research and Planning.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the expenditure of $6.0 million ($1.5 million DIAND, $3.6 million DRIE, $0.9 million YTG)

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Murray Morison
Regional Director, Yukon Region
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 668-5151

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the territorial government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which agreement is negotiated for each fiscal year.

Financing and Operation:
Annual financial agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories is arranged through an Intergovernmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations (IGC) composed of representatives from DIAND, MSSD, TBS, Finance and the territorial government. Currently, the IGC employs a "fiscal framework approach" to determine the level of operating grant payable to the Territory. Under this approach, the Committee deals mainly with a list of isolated "factors of change" or "base adjustments" to the previous year's agreed-to operating expenditure level and then applies a percentage increase supplied by TBS to that fiscal framework. The level of operating grant is then established residually by application of estimated revenues, recoveries and transfer payments to the proposed fiscal framework. The level of the capital grant is established through the application of a percentage increase equivalent to the rate of change in the Implicit Price Indices for Non-residential Construction (Government) to the previous year's agreed-to Capital Grant.

Operating and Capital Grants, as agreed to at the IGC are incorporated in a financial agreement between Canada and the Territories, which is signed by the Minister of Finance for Canada and the Commissioner on behalf of the Northwest Territories.

The process for determination of federal grants to the territorial government is currently under review for application in 1984-85 and subsequent years.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories

	1978-79 ($000)	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Operating Grant	128,292	147,876	156,083	199,859	239,764
Grant-in-Lieu of Income Taxes*	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Grant	52,378	54,815	59,463	73,695	62,472

* Effective January 1, 1978 the Northwest Territories began levying its own income taxes. For prior years, a payment was made to the Government of the Northwest Territories levying personal and corporate income taxes.

For Further Information:
General:

Mrs. E. Cooperstein
Director
Northern Coordination and Social Development Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Hélène Gendron
Territorial Relations Division
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 919
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0601

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the territorial government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Yukon.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program under which agreement is negotiated for each fiscal year.

Financing and Operation:
Annual financial agreement between Canada and the Yukon is arranged through an Intergovernmental Committee on Federal-Territorial Financial Relations (IGC) composed of representatives from DIAND, MSSD, TBS, Finance and the territorial government. Currently, the IGC employs a "fiscal framework approach" to determine the level of operating grant payable to the territory. Under this approach, the Committee deals mainly with a list of isolated "factors of change" or "base adjustments" to the previous year's agreed-to operating expenditure level and then applies a percentage increase supplied by TBS to that fiscal framework. The level of operating grant is then established residually by application of estimated revenues, recoveries and transfer payments to the proposed fiscal framework. The level of the capital grant is established through the application of a percentage increase equivalent to the rate of change in the Implicit Price Indices for Non-residential Construction (Government) to the previous year's agreed-to Capital Grant.

Operating and Capital Grants, as agreed to at the IGC are incorporated in a financial agreement between Canada and the Territory, which is signed by the Minister of Finance for Canada and the Commissioner on behalf of the Yukon Territory.

The process for determination of federal grants to the territorial government is currently under review for application in 1984-85 and subsequent years.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory

	1978-79 ($000)	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Operating Grant	17,068	22,893	32,209	39,913	50,439
Grant-in-Lieu of Income Taxes*	15,146	12,877	—	—	—
Capital Grant	14,420	15,481	20,048	22,233	24,438

* Effective January 1, 1980 the Yukon started levy its own income taxes. No grant-in-lieu of income taxes is therefore payable for fiscal years commencing with 1980-81.

For Further Information:
General:

Mrs. E. Cooperstein
Director
Northern Coordination and Social Development Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Hélène Gendron
Territorial Relations Division
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 919
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0601

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, Canadian Employment and Immigration Commission, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
This is a five-year agreement which began in 1982 and will terminate in 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in economic development. The $21 million agreement is to be cost-shared — 90% and 10% by the federal and territorial governments respectively. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through the Economic Development Agreements. See subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling, Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0440

MACKENZIE RIVER BASIN STUDY

Administered By:
Mackenzie River Basin Committee

Purpose:
To gain a better understanding of the Mackenzie River Basin with emphasis on the water-related resources.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1978-2-3154, April 20, 1978, P.C. 1981-3-3222, T.B. No. 779182 pursuant to the Canada Water Act and the Northern Inland Waters Act.

Order in Council No. 417-78, April 4, 1978 pursuant to the Department of the Environment Act (Alberta).

Order in Council No. O.C. 1021, April 27, 1978 pursuant to the Canada — British Columbia Joint Development Act.

Order in Council No. 552-78, April 11, 1978 pursuant to the Water Management Act 1972 (Saskatchewan)

Time Frame:
The study was undertaken during 1978-1981. The final report was released on February 26, 1982. During 1983-84 the Committee was involved in preparing draft agreements to outline an implementation plan and timetable with respect to the report recommendations.

Financing and Operation:
The budget for the study was $1,600,000 but the actual expenditures amounted to $1,345,000. The expenditures were shared in the following manner:

Department of Environment	$ 652,500
Department of Transport	$ 20,000
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	$ 349,700
Province of British Columbia	$ 107,600
Province of Alberta	$ 174,850
Province of Saskatchewan	$ 40,350

Reports available:

1. Mackenzie River Basin Study Report
2. Sensitive Areas, Literature Review, WATDOC References
3. Alluvial Ecosystems
4. Spring Breakup
5. Hydrometeorological Network Design
6. Hydrometeorological Network Design, Background Reports
7. Slave River Delta
8. Athabasca Sand Dunes in Saskatchewan

9. Daily Hydrological Model Users Manual

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Water Resources Division
Northern Renewable Resources Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0339

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
A Steering Committee whose members are:

Mr. A. Cullen
Regional Manager, Water Resources, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8240

Mr. D. Billing
Chief of Environmental Protection for the Northwest Territories
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7645

Mr. D. Davis
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel.: (306) 523-4691

Purpose:
To map and identify areas subject to flooding and reduce future flood damage control costs by development in these areas.

Authority:
Order in Council No. P.C. 1978-2-3077, October 4, 1978
Treasury Board Minute 759552, September 22, 1978

Financing and Operation:
The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of the Environment will share equally the cost of the $400,000 Flood Risk Mapping Program which is scheduled for the period 1979-80 to 1983-84. The flood risk mapping of Hay River has been completed at a cost of approximately $225,000. This project was undertaken through an exchange of letters between the Ministers of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Environment Canada.

Mapping and hydraulic studies have been initiated in the communities of Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Tuktoyaktuk.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. A. Cullen
Regional Manager, Water Resources, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8240

YUKON RIVER BASIN STUDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon River Basin Committee

Purpose:
The objective of the Agreement is to undertake joint studies leading to the formulation of a planning framework under which potential development alternatives in the Basin may be evaluated. The Agreement Terms of Reference states that the studies to be undertaken and the planning framework to be formulated shall be sufficiently broad in scope that all significant water-related development alternatives in the Yukon River Basin will be evaluated in terms of their social, economic and environmental effects.

Authority:
Order in Council No. P.C. 1980-3-2106, 31st day of July 1980 and by Territorial Ordinance No. 7, 16th day of April, 1980, pursuant to the Yukon Act;
Order in Council No. 1802 August 21, 1980;
Order in Council No. P.C. 1980-3-2106, 31st day of July 1980.

Financing and Operation:
The cost of the study is not to exceed $2,200,000 and will be shared 50% by Environment Canada, 40% by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and 5% by each of the Governments of the Yukon and British Columbia.

For Further Information:

Mr. Murray Morison
Regional Director, Yukon Region
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 668-5151

CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES WILDLIFE RESEARCH AND COORDINATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Regional Director, Northern Affairs Program, Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To review and recommend a program for wildlife research in the Northwest Territories other than migratory bird research and research in National Parks.

Authority:
The general authority comes from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act and the Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect on July 26, 1979 and terminates on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The Federal Government will contribute a sum not to exceed $800,000 for each year of the Agreement; the Government of the Northwest Territories will contribute a sum not to exceed $400,000 for each year of the Agreement.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Redshaw
Special Advisor, Environment and Conservation
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES RECONSTRUCTION OF ROADS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make available to the Government of the Northwest Territories funds for the reconstruction of intra-territorial roads in the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Treasury Board 773666, October 16, 1980 and Treasury Board Minute 780178, January 21, 1982.

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect in 1980 and has been extended to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
A contribution of up to, but not exceeding $3,609,000 in 1983-84 was available to the Government of the Northwest Territories by Canada, to be used by the Territorial Government for the reconstruction of roads in accordance with an approved project, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Agreement.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the expenditure of up to $3,609,000 in 1983-84.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.G. Cleghorn
Assistant Director, Infrastructure
Mining Management and Infrastructure Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0033

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the northern residents occupying private dwellings and paying their own heating bills. The Program, called the Home Heating Oil Subsidy Program (HHOSP), equalizes the annual cost of the maximum of 1,500 gallons of heating fuel for qualified consumers residing in the outlying communities to the levels paid in Yellowknife.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application and submitting the fuel purchase invoices to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the Program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government. Allocation for 1983-84 is for $100,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the northern residents occupying private dwellings and paying their own heating bills. The Program, called the Home Heating Oil Subsidy Program (HHOSP), equalizes the annual cost of the maximum of 1,500 gallons of heating fuel for qualified consumers residing in the outlying communities to the levels paid in Whitehorse.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application and submitting the fuel purchase invoices to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the Program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government. Allocation for 1983-84 is for $100,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to non-government residential consumers of electricity residing in communities other than in Yellowknife. The Program, called the Federal Power Support Program (FPSP), equalizes the monthly cost of 700 kwh. of electricity in outlying communities to the same level as paid in Yellowknife.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government, implemented through the electrical utilities operating North of 60°, and financed by the Northern Affairs Program. Allocation for 1983-84 is for $1,900,000.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to non-government residential consumers of electricity residing in communities other than in Whitehorse. The Program, called the Federal Power Support Program (FPSP), equalizes the monthly cost of 700 kwh. of electricity in outlying communities to the same level as paid in Whitehorse.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government, implemented through the electrical utilities operating North of 60°, and financed by the Northern Affairs Program. Allocation for 1983-84 is for $1,200,000.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the small non-government commercial enterprises operating in communities other than in Yellowknife. The Program, called the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program (CPRRP), equalizes the monthly cost of 1,000 kwh. of electricity in outlying communities to the same level as paid in Yellowknife.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government. Allocation for 1983-84 is for $100,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the small non-government commercial enterprises operating in communities other than in Whitehorse. The Program, called the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program (CPRRP), equalizes the monthly cost of 1,000 kwh. of electricity in outlying communities to the same level as paid in Whitehorse.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration cost to the territorial government. Allocation for 1983-84 is for $100,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0022

CANADA—MANITOBA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—SASKATCHEWAN AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH AN INTERJURISDICTIONAL CARIBOU MANAGEMENT BOARD

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, Environment, Governments of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To co-ordinate the management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou herds and to establish a process of shared responsibility between Governments and the native users of the caribou herds.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1982-83-2945

Time Frame:
Until June 3, 1992

Financing and Operation:
The objective of this Agreement is to ensure the management of the Barren-Ground Caribou herds which migrate from the Northwest Territories to Saskatchewan and Manitoba with the full involvement of Native people who have traditionally hunted this resource.

The Agreement provides funds for a Secretariat, the production of an Annual Report, an independent research review capability and the production of a newsletter.

Payments:
The Agreement calls for the expenditure of $75,000 annually divided equally between DIAND, DOE, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. G. Abrahamson
Chief
Social and Cultural Development Division
Northern Coordination and Social Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-9458

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Management Group comprised of DIAND, DOE, DFO and Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To improve upon the skills and abilities of Northern residents, support business initiatives, plan the more systematic development of and access to opportunities from non-renewable and renewable resource activities and provide opportunities for people in the identification, planning and implementation of projects which will achieve a balance between wage employment activities and those that support the traditional economy.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame:
This is a five-year agreement which began in 1983 and will terminate in 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The Subsidiary Agreement on Natural Resource Development is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Specific measures in this agreement are taken for the planning and development of intersettlement trade in country food and quarried soapstone materials, for the support, planning and implementation of projects in the areas of wildlife, forestry, agriculture, fur, harvesting and fisheries.

Payments:
$4.68M over four years, cost shared 90:10 DIAND and GNWT. Payments made pursuant to Management Group approval of projects.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0440

CANADA — YUKON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
DIAND, DRIE, CEIC, Government of the Yukon

Purpose:
To facilitate federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic, socio-economic and regional development in the Yukon.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame:
Five-year agreement to begin in 1984 and terminate in 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through Economic Development Agreements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0440

CANADA — NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Monitoring Committee comprised of federal/territorial representatives and an Inuit from Arctic Bay. The names of the members of the Monitoring Committee are:

Dr. J. Lazarovich, Chairman, DIAND
David Moll, DIAND
Jim Britton, GNWT
Garry Black, GNWT
David Kalluk, Inuit of Arctic Bay, Northwest Territories

Purpose:
Provide financial assistance for the construction of infrastructure facilities including an airport, dock, roads and townsite and in return acquire an 18 per cent equity interest in the mine. The project also provides significant benefits to Canada: The Inuit receive training and employment; maximum use is made of Canadian materials and services; it provides a major opportunity for Canadian shipping; it provides opportunities for the federal government to obtain experience in construction and mining in the high Arctic.

Authority:
T.B. No. 732460 dated December 20, 1974.

Time Frame:
At least 12 years from 1976 (the mine is now expected to remain operational until 1990).

Financing and Operation:

Nanisivik Mines Ltd.
Suite 401, 44 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1Y2

Payments:
Originally, the costs were estimated to be $18.3 million, however, by the time the facilities were completed the total costs were $24.1 million. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement, a portion of the above expenditures will be recovered.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Robin D. Glass
Director General
Northern Resources and Economic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Dr. J. Lazarovich
A/Director
Mining Management and Infrastructure
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-9828

Department of Justice

The Department of Justice was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, the Department of Justice interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of three federal-provincial justice programmes described in the following pages.

	Page
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES	153
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW	154
NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME	155

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

Administered By:
Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:
This assistance to the provinces encourages the development of a basic system of compensation across Canada for innocent victims of crime.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programmes. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each province by providing an annual payment of an amount determined by the application of whichever of the following two formulae yields the most beneficial result to the province:

Formula(1) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the larger of:

(a) ten cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) $50,000, provided that in no case shall the contribution by Canada exceed 50% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

Formula(2) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the lesser of:

(a) five cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) 90% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The funding formula with the territories requires a federal contribution of 75% of the amount of compensation paid with a set of maxima for individual awards.

TABLE 1

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Crime Compensation Agreements

Province or Territory	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*Estimates 1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	12,075	11,410	14,675	15,613	25,000
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	42,372	65,700
New Brunswick	34,750	35,050	24,449	30,933	70,600
Quebec	628,500	629,880	630,340	643,840	648,200
Ontario	844,380	849,980	857,040	862,511	875,600
Manitoba	103,240	103,050	102,830	102,624	102,400
Saskatchewan	93,016	67,632	96,920	96,635	99,000
Alberta	195,030	200,890	207,850	223,772	239,900
British Columbia	253,020	256,690	263,650	274,447	287,700
Yukon	13,110	7,422	18,876	18,125	30,000
Northwest Territories	9,336	11,913	23,425	18,851	30,000
Total	2,186,457	2,173,917	2,240,055	2,329,723	2,474,100

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

For Further Information:
General:

General Counsel, Programmes and Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.M. Farrell
Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Tel.: (613) 992-3640

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By:
Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:
This assistance to the provinces encourages the development across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid in criminal cases.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing programme. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and by April 15, 1974 agreements with all provinces were in force. The original agreements were of an indefinite duration but were negotiated for a period of one year in 1976-77, the provinces having rejected a federal proposal for a longer term. In June of 1978 the provinces agreed to a four-year proposal by the federal government which was retroactive to 1977-78. The agreements have been extended to cover the 1981-82 fiscal year. The current agreements are under negotiation with the provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces carry out the operation of the legal aid programme. Under the terms of the proposal of June 1978 the federal government's contribution during the first year of the long-term agreement, 1977-78, was fixed retroactively at the lesser of 82 cents (formerly 75 cents) per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures.

With respect to the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82, the federal government will assist each province by providing an annual payment equal to the lesser of 85 cents per capita or 90 per cent of the province's shareable expenditures, with an escalation formula so that the federal contribution will keep pace with the costs of the provinces within reasonable limits. During the final four years of the agreement, the federal contribution will be increased by the lesser of:

(a) the percentage increase in current dollars, in the Gross National Product minus one per cent for the fiscal year in respect of which the federal contribution applies, or

(b) the percentage increase in the national shareable criminal legal aid expenditures.

Under the agreements the costs of providing legal aid are eligible in the following types of cases:

1. Offences under any Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. Offences under any Act of Parliament or regulation made under an Act of Parliament, punishable upon summary conviction; and proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be imposed a sentence of imprisonment or of the loss of the means of earning a livelihood or where, in the opinion of the provincial agency, special circumstances exist which warrant the granting of legal aid;
3. Proceedings under the Extradition Act or the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals in cases under 1,2 or 3 above taken by the Crown; and
5. Appeals in cases under 1,2 or 3 above where, in the opinion of a provincial agency, an appeal has merit.

In order to receive the annual federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The agreements with the two territories provide for cost sharing of civil as well as criminal legal aid, and a different funding formula applies.

TABLE 2

Actual and Estimated Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Legal Aid Agreements

Province or Territory	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*Estimates 1982-83(1) ($)*
Newfoundland	398,000	429,616	628,561	644,342
Prince Edward Island	78,000	87,264	115,300	118,185
Nova Scotia	846,000	946,197	1,052,275	1,139,898
New Brunswick	599,000	651,058	788,846	809,084
Quebec	6,326,000	7,042,476	7,042,476	8,711,879
Ontario	8,508,000	9,488,432	10,517,326	11,832,021
Manitoba	1,040,000	1,160,581	1,290,563	1,395,173
Saskatchewan	955,000	1,065,789	1,185,393	1,325,083
Alberta	1,970,000	2,202,858	2,464,040	3,042,612
British Columbia	2,553,000	2,853,791	3,184,210	3,721,841
Yukon	68,000	50,000	220,000	220,000
Northwest Territories	218,000	277,956	411,519	415,000
Total	23,561,000	26,256,018	28,900,509	33,375,113

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

(1) Current formula under renegociation, figures subject to changes.

For Further Information:
General:

General Counsel
Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Glenn Rivard
Programmes and Law Information Development Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Tel.: (613) 995-0767

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAMME

Administered By:
Programmes and Law Information Development Section (Policy) and Program Administration Section (Financial).

Purpose:
This programme provides Native defendants in criminal cases with guidance and information concerning their case and also assists Native people to understand and appreciate the law in order to avoid conflicts with the law.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing programme.

Financing and Operation:
This is a programme under which the Department of Justice makes agreements with provincial and territorial governments which in turn negotiate with a Native carrier agency to administer a courtworker programme for the benefit of Native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the programme are as follows:

1. the programme must serve status and non-status Indian people alike;
2. the programme must be administered by an independent service organization which has the support of the majority of Native people or alternatively the federal government is satisfied that the programme is operated by a non-Native agency that has the support of the Native people;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice must be limited to providing courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programmes, etc.);
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker programme must be borne by the province involved;

5. the province or territory involved must be willing to monitor the operation of the programme in order to assure that the service provided maintains certain minimum standards of quality; and

6. provision must be made for periodic audit.

TABLE 3

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

Province or Territory	*1979-80* ($)	*1980-81* ($)	*1981-82* ($)	*1982-83* ($)	*Estimates 1983-84* ($)
Newfoundland	47,313	51,450	55,118	61,601	66,981
Prince Edward Island	11,267	—	997	—	—
Nova Scotia	12,465	—	—	—	—
Quebec	7,380	55,575	63,750	130,526	219,850
Ontario	230,527	270,043	333,736	338,940	400,026
Manitoba	123,930	174,157	160,718	161,291	208,037
Saskatchewan	245,350	283,750	382,598	426,195	449,298
Alberta	483,804	468,605	538,555	678,893	651,411
British Columbia	426,825	570,640	578,141	675,014	699,765
Yukon	39,201	43,350	46,445	49,607	50,450
Northwest Territories	142,000	158,000	155,700	195,950	205,790
Total	1,770,062	2,075,570	2,315,758	2,718,017	2,951,608

For Further Information:

General:

General Counsel
Programmes and Law Information
Development Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H8

Department of Labour

In 1900, the Conciliation and Labour Act created the Department of Labour to provide a mechanism for the voluntary resolution of labour-management disputes, and to gather and publish statistical and other information affecting labour. Since that time, departmental activities have expanded to include the enforcement of labour standards and occupational safety and health legislation, the establishment of programs for the enhancement of the quality of working life and labour education, and the administration of labour adjustment benefits and fair wages and hours of work. In addition, a women's bureau has been established and the collection and publishing of labour information has been greatly expanded.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in industries within federal jurisdiction. These are restricted to industries of an interprovincial or international nature such as transportation, communications, and banking, many Crown corporations, and enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. The Department of Labour administers legislation governing labour standards, employment safety, industrial relations and other related matters.

The Department of Labour serves the public through five Regional Offices:

Altantic Region

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

St. Lawrence Region

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec;

Great Lakes Region

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario;

Mountain Region

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Department's relations with provincial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide for a discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal-provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistics on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreements with Saskatchewan and Alberta are for survey information on salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate on an informal basis.

The Department of Labour transfers funds to the provinces under a program dealing with injury compensation. Under this arrangement, the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards are reimbursed for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the Public Service of Canada.

Four other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, and the Labour Adjustment Review Board.

	Page
EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM	158
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM	158
SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS - SASKATCHEWAN	160
ALBERTA PAY AND BENEFITS SURVEY	160

EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
The program reimburses the provincial Compensation Boards and Commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies. Employees' claims are processed in this way since the Government of Canada does not have the facilities to adjudicate, process and pay such claims.

Authority:
Government Employees Compensation Act

Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Claims in respect of injuries on the job are made by federal government employees to the regional offices of Labour Canada which forward them to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit claims for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the Compensation Boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments:
Reimbursements to Provincial Workers' Compensation Boards for Costs Incurred In Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims.

TABLE 1

1982-83 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($)*	*Administration Costs ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	344,137	64,050	408,187
Prince Edward Island	148,326	29,116	177,442
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	1,529,020	458,039	1,987,059
—CBDC[1]	11,896,739	1,687,684	13,584,423
—CBDC (OS)[3]	607,370	—	607,370
New Brunswick	532,685	124,703	657,388
Quebec	5,532,952	898,642	6,431,594
Ontario	7,077,347	1,512,432	8,589,779
Manitoba	517,489	129,360	646,849
Saskatchewan	1,045,226	263,936	1,309,162
Alberta[2]	1,850,648	533,965	2,384,613
British Columbia	2,320,843	595,267	2,916,110
Total	33,402,782	6,297,194	39,699,976

[1] Cape Breton Development Corporation.
[2] Figures include N.W.T. and Yukon Territory costs.
[3] Claims for silicosis contracted prior to 1968.

For Further Information:
General:

Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.F. Ellsworth
Chief, Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 997-2281

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM
(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the Public Service of Canada)

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
To achieve a working environment that is conducive to the physical and social well-being of employees of enterprises subject to Part IV of the Canada Labour Code and of employees of the Public Service of Canada in order to minimize human suffering and to conserve manpower and material resources.

Under this employment safety program, the provinces, except for Ontario and Quebec, provide technical inspections on boilers, pressure vessels and elevating devices in the Public Service of Canada. In Ontario and Quebec, technical inspections are being provided by private firms under contract.

Conventional (non-radiation) safety in the uranium mining industry is regulated by the provisions of the Canada Labour Code. The mining inspection services are conducted on behalf of Labour Canada by the Province of Saskatchewan and Ontario.

Authority:
Canada Labour Code, Part IV (Safety of Employees), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code, Treasury Board Occupational Safety and Health Policies and Standards.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Current arrangements with the provinces for technical inspections in the Public Service range from one to three years. Arrangements with Ontario for mining inspection services are on an annual basis.

Financing and Operation:
Payments for all inspection services are paid by Labour Canada in accordance with the contractual arrangements.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments to the Provincial Departments and Agencies for Occupational Safety and Health

Province	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*	*1983-84 Estimates ($000)*
Newfoundland	52	80	69.1	74.0
Prince Edward Island	14	24	31.4	43.0
Nova Scotia	16	53	46.7	53.0
New Brunswick	40	60	68.8	70.0
Quebec	—	200	196.6*	204.5*
Ontario	229	535	589.7*	660.0*
Manitoba	40	45	41.0	43.5
Saskatchewan	34	35	39.2	41.5
Alberta	20	30	30.0	30.0
British Columbia	28	38	24.1	25.0
Yukon	1	10	10.0	10.0
Northwest Territories	4	50	30.4	50.0
Total	478	1,160	1,177.0	1,254.5

* Includes payments made to private firms for occupational safety and health services.

For further Information:
General:

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.W. McLellan
Director
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 997-3520

Regions:

Mr. B.W. Dodd
Director, Mountain Region
Labour Canada
750 Cambie Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 2P2

Tel.: (604) 544-2344

Mr. W. Radway
Director, Central Region
Labour Canada
400 — 303 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3G7

Tel.: (204) 949-3493

Mr. R.E. Mattey
Director, Great Lakes Region
Labour Canada
Government of Canada Building
4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6C3

Tel.: (416) 224-3820

Mr. M. Archambault
Director, St. Lawrence Region
Labour Canada
Port of Montreal Building
2nd Floor, 3rd Wing
Cité du Havre
Montreal, Quebec
H3C 3R5

Tel.: (514) 283-3100

Mr. G.J. Blanchard
Director, Atlantic Region
Labour Canada
100 Arden Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 4B7

Tel.: (506) 388-6648

SURVEY OF SALARIES, WAGES, WORKING CONDITIONS AND FRINGE BENEFITS - SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Department of Labour conducts an annual survey, covering all employers with ten or more employees in the province, to obtain information on occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment.

Administered By:
Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To collect wage and working conditions information in Saskatchewan and avoid duplication of data collection.

Authority:
Agreement with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour.

Time Frame:
The Saskatchewan Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits is conducted annually as of October 1st.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to 1974, Labour Canada conducted its annual Survey of Wages and Working Conditions in all ten provinces. With the advent of the Saskatchewan Survey, arrangements were made whereby Saskatchewan would collect, in addition to its own requirements, the data normally collected in the federal survey. Labour Canada ceased its survey operation in Saskatchewan and arranged with the Saskatchewan Department of Labour to obtain tape copies of the Saskatchewan data. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

Payments:
Labour Canada pays about $5,000 per survey to the Province of Saskatchewan to share the costs of the Saskatchewan survey.

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-3189

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.J. Agius
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-1306

ALBERTA PAY AND BENEFITS SURVEY

The Alberta Bureau of Statistics conducts an annual survey of occupational wage and salary rates and certain conditions of employment. The survey covers all firms with 20 or more employees and a selection of firms with fewer than 20 employees. All industries except fishing, trapping, logging and farming are surveyed.

Administered By:
Surveys Division of Labour Data Branch.

Purpose:
To collect wage and working conditions information in Alberta and remove duplication of data collection.

Authority:
Agreement with the Alberta Bureau of Statistics.

Time Frame:
The Alberta survey is conducted annually and the data relate to the last normal pay period preceding October 1st.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to 1980, Labour Canada's national annual survey of Wages and Working Conditions included establishments in Alberta having 20 or more employees. Arrangements were made whereby the Alberta Bureau of Statistics would collect, in addition to its own requirements where necessary, the data normally collected in the federal survey. Labour

Canada ceased its survey operation in Alberta and contracted with the Alberta Bureau of Statistics to obtain tape copies of the raw data from Alberta establishments. Consultation between federal and provincial officers takes place on a regular basis.

Payments:
The Department of Labour pays about $15,000 per survey to the Alberta Bureau of Statistics to share the costs of the Alberta survey.

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Survey Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-3189

Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.J. Agius
Surveys Division
Labour Data Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-1306

Department of National Defence

The Department of National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Forces, with the Cabinet, the executive body of the government, responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). Emergency Planning Canada is funded within the Defence Services Program but is tasked by and reports through the Office of the Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning) to the President of the Privy Council.

Under the Defence Services Program, the department has activities which involve timely assistance to civil authorities from the Canadian Forces for internal security and others in which the Canadian Forces and/or personnel assigned provide the basic essential staff for an emergency and disaster capability; for co-ordinating search and rescue operations; and for assisting in many aspects of national development including youth programs, development in the North and support of community activities. Additionally, the Department of National Defence is responsible for administering military training programs of allied nations which are conducted in Canada and which may involve issues of provincial interest. The general aim of Research and Development in Department of National Defence is the effective application of science and technology to all departmental functions ranging from strategic policy decisions and military operations to the development and maintenance of effective personnel and material resources. Approximately two thirds of the activities are conducted in-house and one third by contracts to industry, universities and other governmental departments. The Emergency Planning Canada Program is reported on separately within the Crown Agencies section of this volume.

	Page
AID OF THE CIVIL POWER	163
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	164
PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES	164
PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES	165
FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA	166

AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
The program provides for armed assistance to the provinces and municipalities in the maintenance of law and order.

Authority:
National Defence Act Part XI
National Defence Act Section 33(1)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a Provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition.

Financing and Operation:
In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs, or is considered as likely to occur, the Attorney General of the Province on his own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction, that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may requisition in writing, Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, they do not replace the civil power but are assisting in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available within existing police resources. When Canadian Forces' officers and men are called out for service in the aid of the civil power they have all the duties and powers of constables.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, and cordons and searches.

The activity is financed through shared-cost arrangements. The Department's share includes Regular Force Pay and allowances. The province or federal government department usually pays the remainder; however, the federal government may make additional contributions. The federal government bills the province or federal department that requests the aid.

Payments:
Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requisitions or requests for armed assistance received by the Department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.Y. Durocher
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information (see below)

Department of National Defence Offices of Information

DND Office of Information
FMO Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 2X0

Tel.: (902) 426-5589

DND Office of Information
CFB Montreal
St. Hubert, Quebec
J3Y 5T4

Tel.: (514) 671-3711 Local 364

DND Office of Information
4900 Yonge Street, 6th Floor
North York, Ontario
M2N 6A4

Tel.: (416) 224-4087

DND Office of Information
CFB North Bay
Hornell Heights, Ontario
P0H 1P0

Tel.: (705) 474-6600

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg
Westwin, Manitoba
R2R 0T0

Tel.: (204) 257-3277 Local 277

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton
Lancaster Park, Alberta
T0A 2H0

Tel.: (403) 456-2450 Local 203

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
FMO Victoria, British Columbia
V0S 1B0

Tel.: (604) 388-2380

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Administered By:
Chief of Construction and Properties

Purpose:
The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority:
Formal agreement between the department and province or municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

Financing and Operation:
Included in this activity are school construction projects involving new schools, additions to schools and upgrading of school facilities, and such other projects as the improvement or establishment of municipal facilities which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis by the Treasury Board.

Payments:
Payments are made directly to the province or municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement. (See table 1).

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.Y. Durocher
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

TABLE 1

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Years 1983-84 and 1984-85

Project Description	*Maximum DND Contribution ($000)*
Rural Municipality of Milton No. 292	
Upgrading of access road CFS Alsask	4,800
City of Saint John	
Construction at Armoury for Tattoo 200	50,000
Township of Raleigh	
Extension of water main to Cedar Springs Rifle Range	88,600
City of North Bay	
Construction of a pedestrian underpass	5,000
Ontario Department of Transportation and Communication Widening of Highway 2 and new entrance to CFB Trenton	100,000
Ontario Ministry of the Environment	
Upgrading of Regional Sewage Treatment Plant at Petawawa	480,000
Washaso Regional Utility Board	
Capital Assistance for a Regional Sewage Treatment Plan at Penhold	985,000
District of Chilliwack	
Sewage alterations and connection CFB Chilliwack	16,700

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Administered By:
Director General Properties and Utilities

Purpose:
To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchized utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities, and in other cases to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority:
Government Contract Regulations

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity

Financing and Operation:
Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar miscellaneous services), are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available the department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to villages and other users. Examples of this are in the Villages of Petawawa and Grand Centre, where water service is provided and the Hamlet of Penhold where sewage service is provided.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in each Province since Fiscal Year 1977-78

Province	*1977-78 ($000)*	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Newfoundland	1,460	1,520	1,808	2,137	2,734	4,559
Prince Edward Island	560	560	539	596	774	920
Nova Scotia	6,140	5,905	6,939	6,965	7,770	8,168
New Brunswick	2,560	1,700	2,090	2,260	2,520	2,746
Quebec	3,335	3,500	4,634	5,015	6,011	9,391
Ontario	14,600	14,850	16,834	20,957	24,977	29,431
Manitoba	3,390	3,850	4,442	4,632	5,361	6,031
Saskatchewan	1,675	1,725	1,857	1,828	2,427	3,037
Alberta	5,840	6,385	5,925	7,235	9,694	11,111
British Columbia	2,845	3,170	3,225	3,259	4,160	5,085
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	700	510	259	337	426	587
Total	43,105	43,675	48,552	55,221	66,854	81,065

The total amount recovered by the Department from the sale of utilities in fiscal year 1982-83 was $2,366,000.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.Y. Durocher
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals, municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and not compete with existing commercial resources.

Authority:
National Defence Act Part II

Department of National Defence Publication 55

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree to which they are met is dependent upon the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation:
The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes searches for missing persons, provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, isolation and treatment of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases which may have been contracted outside Canada, provision of emergency care when normal community service is interrupted by strike, fire, etc., and provision of care in isolated areas where there is no civilian health care facility or local resources are inadequate.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal of abandoned commercial explosive, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The Department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of materiel, the provision of services or the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services or facility being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate in each case.

Recovery action may be effected at the base or station level or at National Defence Headquarters.

Payments:
Amounts vary depending upon the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.Y. Durocher
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
A number of foreign military training programs are conducted in Canada to facilitate improving the military effectiveness of Canada's allies. This is done by providing, where possible and when in the national interest, departmental facilities and space at various Canadian locations. The two major training programs in Canada at the present involve the United Kingdom with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador, and army personnel training at CFB Suffield, Alberta, and the Federal Republic of Germany with air force personnel also at Goose Bay, Labrador, and with army personnel at CFB Shilo, Manitoba.

Federal interface with the provinces concerning such training can involve such issues as the environment, land leases, taxation and driver licences.

Authority:
Cabinet Direction, May 13, 1971
Various International Agreements

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
As directed by the Cabinet in 1971, training programs of the type conducted by the Germans and British military forces are carried out on the basis that the full financial burden of all aspects of the training are borne by the foreign nation involved.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.Y. Durocher
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

Department of National Health and Welfare

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government concern which gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the provinces. The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

HEALTH

In the area of preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents, much of the Department's involvement with the provinces originates with the operation of the Health Services and Promotion Branch. Its main federal-provincial programs are the Health Insurance Programs, Family Planning Grants and Research. The Health Insurance Programs are designed, in cooperation with provincial health authorities, to make accessible medically necessary insured health services of high quality to all residents of Canada, unimpeded by inability to pay. They include the Hospital Insurance and Medical Care Programs, towards the cost of which the federal government contributes under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended. The Extended Health Care Services Program is also included in the established programs financing arrangements. Other programs are the National Health Research and Development Program, and the Family Planning Grants.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards; dissemination of information about these hazards; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch administers the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act. The Fitness Canada Directorate mounts programs to raise the fitness level of Canadians. This is done through the encouragement of healthy lifestyle behaviour, participation in amateur sport and by improving opportunities for mass participation by Canadians in recreational activity. The Sport Canada Directorate seeks to assist these sports through their governing bodies which arrange competitions both on the national and international level thus enabling groups to realize their national aspirations as well as to experience a sense of pride in international performance.

WELFARE

The provision of social security and welfare services for Canadians is, in its federal-provincial aspects, largely within the ambit of the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan provides the framework for federal sharing in the costs of social assistance to persons in need and welfare services to persons in need or likely to be in need unless they receive these services. Assistance and services are provided by provincial and municipal departments of welfare. The Young Offenders Agreements established under authority of the Appropriations Act enables cost sharing of certain care and after-care services provided by provinces and territories to young offenders in the care of a child welfare authority or correctional authority but who are not subject to an order of the provincial secretary placing them under the child welfare law of the province or territory. Shareable costs are those that relate to care and services which would be shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan if the young offenders were in the care of a child welfare authority both in fact and in law. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act permits federal sharing in the costs of comprehensive provincial programs for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons. Under the National Welfare Grants Program, project contributions are available to the provinces, as well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities.

	Page
(Health)	
FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM	169
HOSPITAL INSURANCE PROGRAM	169
MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM	172
EXTENDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROGRAM (EHCS)	173
NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	174
HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES	175
CANADA GAMES	179
(Welfare)	
NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS	179
PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	180
CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)	181
YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS	183
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)	184

Health Activities

FAMILY PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM
(Part of the Family Planning Program)

Administered By:
The Family Planning Division of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The program assists in the development of provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning services and other specific projects which ensure the accessibility of family planning services to all Canadians who want them. These services and specific projects make information available about the purpose and methods of family planning; promote professional and other training in family planning; support research in family planning and provide demonstrations of the delivery of family planning services.

Authority:
The program falls generally under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of National Health and Welfare pays grants to provincial, municipal and voluntary family planning agencies and to universities for approved family planning projects of five types. The five types can be generalized as:

(1) projects which provide family planning services;

(2) projects which demonstrate the need for, and methods of delivering family planning services;

(3) projects for the training of health and welfare and other staff in family planning;

(4) projects for research into family planning, including demographic and behavioural studies, and

(5) University Fellowships for family planning, teaching and research.

The Department has available a Guide to the Family Planning Grants on the basis of which agencies may prepare applications for Family Planning Grants. Applications are submitted to the Family Planning Division for review and evaluation. Grants are paid to approved projects in two payments; the second payment is contingent upon adequate program and financial reports. Applications for grants submitted by agencies within a province are submitted to the appropriate provincial department for comments. In addition to the evaluation described above, research projects are submitted to a Family Planning Research Advisory Committee for further appraisal.

To help ensure that provincial government objectives are met, there are arrangements for federal-provincial liaison and consultation, particularly on the conformity with provincial priorities of family planning projects, other than those national in scope, funded under this program.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments to Provincial/Territorial and Municipal Governments under the Family Planning Grants Program
(1982-83)

Province	*Grants to the Provinces ($)*	*Grants to Municipalities ($)*
Newfoundland	60,000	—
New Brunswick	41,000	—
Quebec	93,000	—
Manitoba	28,118	—
Saskatchewan	60,000	—
Alberta	—	124,000
British Columbia	—	52,000
Northwest Territories	49,499	—
Yukon	72,306	—
Total	403,923	176,000

The total grants to the provinces/territories and municipalities in 1982-1983 was $579,923. The rest of the $1,099,000 allocated to Family Planning Grants was paid to private agencies and universities. In 1983-1984, the same amount is available, but figures cannot be given for its distribution as it depends on the submission of eligible projects from each province.

For Further Information:

Director
Family Planning
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 992-3609

HOSPITAL INSURANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to necessary hospital care services.

Authority:
The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, 1957, Chapter 28, S8 and Regulations as amended; the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended.

As prescribed in the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, the Minister, with the approval of Governor in Council, can enter into agreements with a province or territory for the payment of contributions in respect of the cost of insured services incurred by a province.

Provided that a provincial law exists that provides for the furnishing by hospitals of insured services upon uniform terms and conditions and provides for the payment of amounts to hospitals in respect of such insured services in a manner that does not impede or preclude either directly or indirectly, whether by charges or otherwise, reasonable access to insured services, the Minister of National Health and Welfare may enter into an agreement and contribute towards the cost of insured in-patient and out-patient hospital services, in a manner prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended.

Time Frame:
Every agreement continues in force as long as the provincial law continues to give full effect to the Agreement, unless notice of termination is given by the Governor in Council. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended), ensures continued federal financial support for this program at least until March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Agreements, provinces agree to:

(1) make insured services available to all residents of the province upon uniform terms and conditions;

(2) make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that adequate standards are maintained in hospitals;

(3) provide insured services in a manner that does not impede or preclude, either directly or indirectly, whether by charges or otherwise, reasonable access to insured services by insured persons;

(4) to provide such information as the Minister may require to determine whether the provincial law is being administered and insured services are being provided in the manner prescribed in the Act.

The Agreements also embody schemes for the administration of the provincial law which describe, amongst other things, the following:

(a) the provincial authority, its powers, duties and responsibilities;

(b) the arrangements by which residents of the province become insured persons and the arrangements through which insured services are made available to insured persons;

(c) the arrangements for payment of the cost of insured services provided the insured persons by hospitals outside of a province and the rules governing determination of such charges.

Provided that the Minister is satisfied that a province is maintaining a hospital insurance program that fulfills the conditions, Canada will pay to the province in accordance with provisions of the federal Act cash contributions in the manner prescribed in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended. Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. Total federal contributions are now in general terms, largely based on the current escalated value (escalated for change in the Gross National Product) of the 1975-76 federal contributions for Hospital Insurance, Medical Care, and Post Secondary Education.

The legislation and agreements embody the principles of universality of coverage, accessibility to in-patient services with optional out-patient services, reasonable accessibility and portability of coverage and benefits. Insured services exclude any services that a person is eligible for or entitled to under any other federal act or a provincial law related to workers' compensation. As a basic minimum, the provincial law must prescribe the following services as insured in-patient services:

(1) accommodation and meals at standard ward level;

(2) necessary nursing service;

(3) laboratory, radiological, and other diagnostic procedures, together with the necessary interpretations;

(4) drugs, biologicals, and related preparations as provided in an Agreement when administered in a hospital;

(5) the use of operating room, case room and anaesthetic facilities including necessary equipment and supplies;

(6) routine surgical supplies;

(7) use of radiotherapy and physiotherapy facilities where available;

(8) services rendered by persons who receive remuneration therefore from the hospital; and

(9) such other services as are specified in the provincial law.

Since its inception, the program has evolved and developed to the point where all provincial plans exceed the basic minimum in-patient benefits and as well provide extensive out-patient benefits, which vary to some degree from

province to province. Liaison, consultation and information sharing is also effected through the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Institutional and Medical Services.

Payments:
See tables 2 and 3.

For Further Information:

Director
Health Insurance
Health Resources Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 995-6186

TABLE 2

Hospital Insurance Program
1982-83
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	76.3	58.4	134.7
Prince Edward Island	16.5	12.6	29.1
Nova Scotia	114.3	87.4	201.7
New Brunswick	93.7	71.8	165.5
Quebec	554.7	979.6	1,534.3
Ontario	1,099.2	963.7	2,062.9
Manitoba	138.8	106.2	245.0
Saskatchewan	138.6	93.2	231.8
Alberta	223.7	324.7	548.4
British Columbia	320.6	339.7	660.3
Northwest Territories	6.3	4.9	11.2
Yukon	2.1	3.5	5.6
CANADA	2,784.8	3,045.7	5,830.5

TABLE 3

Hospital Insurance Program
1983-84
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	84.3	64.8	149.1
Prince Edward Island	18.1	13.9	32.0
Nova Scotia	125.5	96.5	222.0
New Brunswick	103.2	79.3	182.5
Quebec	608.7	1,076.9	1,685.6
Ontario	1,216.7	1,060.9	2,277.6
Manitoba	152.9	117.5	270.4
Saskatchewan	150.4	106.1	256.5
Alberta	233.7	373.1	606.8
British Columbia	350.7	378.1	728.8
Northwest Territories	7.1	5.5	12.6
Yukon	1.9	3.9	5.8
CANADA	3,053.2	3,376.5	6,429.7

MEDICAL CARE PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to necessary medical care services.

Authority:
Medical Care Act, and the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 as amended.

Time Frame:
The Medical Care Program commenced in 1968 and is a continuing Program, subject to the provincial medical care insurance plans continuing to meet the minimum criteria of the Medical Care Act. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended) ensures continued federal financial support for this program at least until March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The objectives of the Medical Care Program are achieved through a series of interlocking provincial medical care plans which meet the minimum criteria of Medical Care Act related to comprehensiveness of insured services, universality of population covered, reasonable access to insured services without preclusion or impediment by way of user charges, portability of benefits, and public administration. The insured services of the Medical Care Program comprise all medically required services rendered to insured persons by medical practitioners except any services that a person is eligible for and entitled to under any other federal act or a provincial law related to workers' compensation.

Certain surgical-dental procedures by dental surgeons rendered in hospital are similarly covered. These latter services are included under Order in Council dated May 29, 1968 (P.C. 1968-1044). This is the only Order in Council which has been issued pursuant to the Medical Care Act.

Federal financial contributions to participating provinces became payable from July 1, 1968, and, originally, were based on half of the national per capita cost of the insured services of the national program, multiplied by the number of insured persons in each province. As a result of a 1976 amendment to the Medical Care Act, the 1976-77 per capita contribution was limited to 113% of the 1975-76 per capita contribution. This ceiling marginally reduced the level of the federal contribution below 50 per cent of the national per capita cost of insured services for that year.

New financial arrangements came into effect April 1, 1977, when the shared cost arrangements for medical care, hospital insurance and post-secondary education, were replaced with a system whereby federal contributions are no longer tied to provincial expenditures on these programs. This new system is embodied in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended). Federal contributions take the form of a transfer of tax room and associated equalization to the provinces, in conjunction with cash contributions. The total federal contributions for these programs are now, in general terms, largely based on the current escalated value (escalated for change in the gross national product) of the 1975-76 federal contributions for the three programs.

The federal government continues to attach the same broad program conditions to its cash contributions, that pertained to the entire contribution to provinces prior to April 1, 1977. Provinces provide relevant information on the operation of their plans. Liaison and consultation is also maintained through the Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Institutional and Medical Services.

Payments:
See tables 4 and 5.

For Further Information:

Director
Health Insurance
Health Resources Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 995-6186

TABLE 4

Medical Care Program
1982-83
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	26.3	20.1	46.4
Prince Edward Island	5.7	4.3	10.0
Nova Scotia	39.3	30.1	69.4
New Brunswick	32.3	24.7	57.0
Quebec	191.0	337.3	528.3
Ontario	378.4	331.8	710.2
Manitoba	47.8	36.6	84.4
Saskatchewan	47.7	32.1	79.8
Alberta	77.0	111.8	188.8
British Columbia	110.4	117.0	227.4
Northwest Territories	2.2	1.6	3.8
Yukon	0.7	1.2	1.9
CANADA	958.8	1,048.6	2,007.4

TABLE 5

Medical Care Program
1983-84
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments*	*Value of Tax Points*	*Total Contributions*
Newfoundland	29.0	22.3	51.3
Prince Edward Island	6.2	4.8	11.0
Nova Scotia	43.2	33.2	76.4
New Brunswick	35.5	27.3	62.8
Quebec	209.6	370.8	580.4
Ontario	419.0	365.2	784.2
Manitoba	52.6	40.5	93.1
Saskatchewan	51.8	36.5	88.3
Alberta	80.5	128.5	209.0
British Columbia	120.7	130.2	250.9
Northwest Territories	2.4	1.9	4.3
Yukon	0.7	1.3	2.0
CANADA	1,051.2	1,162.5	2,213.7

EXTENDED HEALTH CARE SERVICES PROGRAM (EHCS)

Administered By:
The Health Resources Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
To provide the provinces and territories with block funding contributions to assist them in the development of such health services as nursing home care, adult residential care, home care (health aspects), and ambulatory health care.

Authority:
Section 27 of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended).

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977 (as amended) ensures continued federal financial support for this program at least until March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The federal contribution allocated to the EHCS Program is calculated on a fiscal year basis commencing in 1977-78 and

is in the form of an equal per capita cash contribution, which in the first year of operation was $20 per capita. Yearly escalations are based on the rate of growth of the GNP. Table 6 gives the financial data, by province, for 1982-83 and 1983-84, based on a per capita of $33.15 and $36.75 respectively.

The only condition of payment of the EHCS Program contribution is that the provinces and territories provide the Minister of National Health and Welfare with such health services information as is reasonably required to enable Canada to meet its international obligations, for the planning and achieving of nationa' standards and for mutually useful exchanges of information between Canada and the provinces.

To respect this condition, a resource centre on extended health care services is being developed. The services and information components of this centre are available to federal and provincial officials, individuals and groups involved in research, planning, development and implementation of extended health care services. This information is also used to assist the monitoring of interfaces occurring between the EHCS Program contributions and other federal contributions.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Extended Health Care Services Program (EHCS)
($ millions)

Province	*Cash Payments 1982-83*	*Cash Payments 1983-84*
Newfoundland	19.2	21.2
Prince Edward Island	4.1	4.6
Nova Scotia	28.7	31.6
New Brunswick	23.5	26.0
Quebec	218.2	239.7
Ontario	293.3	323.9
Manitoba	34.8	38.5
Saskatchewan	33.0	36.5
Alberta	78.0	86.3
British Columbia	94.0	103.6
Northwest Territories	1.6	1.8
Yukon	0.8	0.8
Total	829.2	914.5

For Further Information:

Director
Health Insurance
Health Resources Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 995-6186

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The National Health Research and Development Program enables the Department of National Health and Welfare to acquire science -based information pertinent to the achievement of broad departmental objectives which embrace the promotion and preservation of the health of the people of Canada. These objectives include the meeting of similar provincial requirements having national interest or implications.

The Program is designed to encourage and support research and development projects, studies, and demonstrations in the field of public health, developed either spontaneously or in response to departmental statements of research requirements. Currently, particular importance is attached to proposals to investigate factors which may or do impact on the availability, accessibility and quality of health care; chemical, physical, biological and psychological health hazards in the home, workplace and natural environments; primary and secondary illness prevention, including the development and evaluation of health promotion strategies; the health of Native peoples; and the habilitation and rehabilitation of the disabled and handicapped.

In addition, the Program provides for the creation, development and maintenance of research manpower in selected disciplines associated with public health.

Authority:
The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, Annual Appropriation Acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Recipients may include: Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies and corporations; individuals and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates, whereupon separate assessments are undertaken by departmental officials to determine relevance to departmental objectives and by panels of experts, which may include departmental experts, to determine feasibility, methodology and quality of planning.

Although the National Health Research and Development Program is not a federal-provincial shared-cost program, provincial health authorities are asked, as part of the review and appraisal process, to evaluate proposals emanating from within their boundaries (except those submitted by national organizations, regardless of locale) from the point of view of relevance to provincial priorities. If provincial support for proposals is lacking, this information is taken into account when recommending approvals.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the Department's reference collection (National Health and Welfare Library, Ottawa, K1A 0W9) through established inter-library loan mechanisms.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures ($000)

1978-1979	11,262
1979-1980	9,438
1980-1981	9,997
1981-1982	11,150
1982-1983	14,092
1983-1984 (Est.)	16,044

For Further Information:

Dr R.A. Heacock
Director General
Extramural Research Programs Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 992-7570

HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

Purpose:
These activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection by expanding the impact of federal activities in the surveillance and correction of existing or potential health hazards and poor health practices, and in the dissemination of information about these hazards and practices.

Authority:
Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and the Hazardous Products Act. Informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

Time Frame:
These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries out a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health.

Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract. Others involve no exchange of funds but do involve agreements on the assignment of resources. The twelve health protection activities in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance are:

1. Environmental Health;
2. Food Safety and Nutrition;
3. Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories;
4. Laboratory Centre for Disease Control;
5. Methadone Control Program;
6. Drug Quality Assessment Program;
7. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians;
8. Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing of Narcotic and Controlled Drugs;
9. Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments;

10. Prosecutions Under the Federal Drug Statutes;
11. Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies;
12. Exchange of Information.

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

Environmental Health:
The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1978 to advise Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Health on all matters of environmental and occupational health including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and programme options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

— contamination of food, air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;
— urban, industrial and other waste disposal activities, effluents, and emissions;
— new chemical compounds and operational innovations;
— physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;
— personal health services provided at the work-place;
— other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by a federal-provincial sub-committee and various Working Groups, e.g. development of programs for the health and safety of laboratory workers; development of guidelines to control risks for women in industry; guidelines for recreational water quality; guidelines for wastewater disinfection; guidelines for indoor air quality; guidelines for occupational and environmental noise and update of the "Drinking Water Guidelines, 1978"; development of criteria documents on bio-assay and *in vivo* monitoring; preparation of a compendium of methods for the analysis of drinking water; development of radiation Safety Codes (x-rays, microwave, use of radio-nuclides, ultrasounds, short-wave diathermy) have also been discussed; "Guidelines for Recreational Water Quality", "Health and Safety of Laboratory Workers in Canada — a review of the literature", "Guidelines for Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals Used in Educational Institutions", "General Guidelines for Bio-Assay Programs", have been published.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities, some of which include: analyses of blood of exposed workers for PCBs, and the analysis of airborne dust samples in support of provincial industrial hygiene programs. In addition, drinking water samples have been examined for trihalomethanes, asbestos, gasoline and PCB content. Surveys and studies have been conducted to determine whether air pollution in Sydney, Nova Scotia adversely affects human respiratory health; to determine background radon levels in homes across the country, to conduct a safety assessment of electromagnetic radiation (microwaves and radiofrequency) emissions from the CN Tower in Toronto, to determine radioactive waste levels.

Food Safety and Nutrition:
The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities:

(a) The Food-Borne Disease Reporting System in which federal and provincial authorities cooperate in investigating and exchanging information on food poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

(b) The Botulism Reference Centre which assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected, through examination of food samples and clinical specimens and maintenance of reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin, and by alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved and serving as an information and liaison centre.

(c) The Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Program through which analytical data on microorganisms and toxins in shellfish are provided to the provinces through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

(d) The Food and Animal Feed Contamination Monitoring Program (also with the WHO/FAO), through which provinces report a wide variety of data on, for example, organochlorine pesticides and PCBs in dairy products and human milk.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities. These include examination of samples and/or exchange of data, for example on trace elements in soils, foods and feeds, PCB's in human fluids and tissues, pesticide residues in seafoods, etc.

Provincial authorities and agencies are invited to provide input into food regulatory proposals through the Information Letter communication mechanism, are kept aware of relevant developments in the international Codex Alimentarius program, and are advised of developments regarding the health hazard of substances in the food supply.

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories:
There are two of these: one in Nova Scotia for the four Atlantic Provinces and one in Manitoba. Agreements governing the program are between the Health Protection Branch and the Atlantic Provinces Pesticide Residue Laboratory Committee and the Manitoba Committee on Pesticide Residues Testing, respectively. The laboratories monitor primary agricultural products for pesticide resi-

dues and provide support for programs designed to correct problem areas identified by the monitoring program or by the provincial or federal health department.

The activity is shared cost. The federal contribution is the provision by the Health Protection Branch of working space and technical and administrative support to the provincial laboratory chemists.

Laboratory Centre for Disease Control:
The role of the Centre is directed towards the achievement of acceptable national strategies for communicable disease prevention and control, and for a national perspective on the health status of Canadians, and requires strong federal/provincial cooperative programs. Among the activities carried out by this centre is a variety of Laboratory diagnostic reference services for diseases such as tuberculosis, influenza, hepatitis, measles, diphteria, and for infections caused by enteric, streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms, as well as arboviruses and parasites. A program to provide standard methods and reagents to diagnose immune deficiencies in infections has been introduced. These services in some cases provide diagnostic reagents for the provincial laboratories, where none are available from commercial sources or are of poor quality. National Quality Assurance and Proficiency Testing programs have been developed by the laboratory services to ensure quality diagnosis in virology, bacteriology, and clinical chemistry. These programs are federal/provincial cooperative programs, some of which are coordinated through various professional societies in Canada. Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres to assist in the formulation of strategies for the control of diseases on a national basis. Medically qualified epidemiologists are attached to several provinces to help coordinate provincial and federal epidemiological programs. From data submitted by the provinces, the Poison Control and Adverse Reaction Program provides data to provincial and other health authorities on cases of human poisoning and on adverse effects resulting from the administration of drugs. Congenital anomaly surveillance integrates with existing provincial systems to provide a national perspective.

A program to control laboratory and hospital acquired infections is underway.

Programs addressing control policies regarding social use of tobacco and selected psychotropic drugs continue to be developed and pursued.

Methadone Control Program:
The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use and control of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally recognized methadone treatment programs or, to individual practitioners for the use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is jointly administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs and the Central Nervous System Division, Bureau of Human Prescription Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

Drug Quality Assessment Program:
The program is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the ten provincial Departments of Health and other federal departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. The QUAD Program is entirely financed by the federal government.

Authorization to possess Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drugs for purposes of analysis and scientific studies.
Authority exists in the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act and their regulations to authorize persons to use these drugs, under protocol, for scientific uses and to conduct analysis.

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing:
This program is intended to ensure that narcotic and controlled drugs that are imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not subject to abuse or diverted to illicit channels. Information concerning provincially licenced or accredited health related persons and places is used in the control and surveillance of distribution of these drugs. There is authority in Narcotic Control Regulations and Food and Drug Regulations Part G for the Department to share information with provincial licencing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine in matters relating to the purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs when there is evidence of misprescribing, abuse or other illegal activity. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments:
The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act Parts III and IV require that drugs and things (including assets) seized by police forces be disposed of by the Minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch and in doing so, the Bureau is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences:
Prosecutions under the Narcotic Control Act and Parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act may be initiated by the federal, provincial and municipal authority. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, witness fees etc., are provided through the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies:
Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the Branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training purposes.

Exchange of Information:
Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information dissemination also occurs outside these internal channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with the provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars, and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives. Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

Payments:
No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

For Further Information:

Environmental Health

Dr. E. Somers
Director General
Environmental Health Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 996-8988

Food Safety and Nutrition

Dr. I.C. Munro
Director General
Food Directorate
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 992-8304

Provincial Pesticide Residue Laboratories

Dr. K.A. McCully
Advisor, Field Sciences
Bureau of Field Operations
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 593-7571

Laboratory Centre for Disease Control

Dr. Alastair Clayton
Director General
Laboratory Centre for Disease Control
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 992-6385

Methadone Control Program

Dr. T. DaSilva
Bureau of Human Prescription Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
355 River Road, 3rd Floor
Vanier, Ontario
K1A 1B8

Tel.: (613) 993-3203

Drug Quality Assessment Program

Mr. L.B. Rowsell
Acting Director
Bureau of Drug Quality
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L2

Tel.: (613) 995-5441

Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians

Mr. E.V. Wilson
Assistant Director
Bureau of Dangerous Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 996-6084

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing and Disposition of Drug and Assets Seized by Police Departments; Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences; and Provision of Expertise and Training Aids.

Mr. J.G. LeCavalier
Director, Bureau of Dangerous Drugs
Health Protection Branch
Jackson Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 996-6084

CANADA GAMES
(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:
Canada Games Council composed of representatives of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, provincial government sport and recreation directors, the Sports Federation of Canada and a representative of national sport governing bodies. The chairman represents the Minister of State, Fitness and Amateur Sport.

Purpose:
To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority:
The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:
This first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax—Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster—Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St.John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario; and the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean region of Quebec. The next games will be the 1985 Summer Games in Saint John, New Brunswick.

Financing and Operation:
The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100% of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital cost, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, and the participating local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation directors of the provincial governments, and representatives of the sport community generally.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Peter B. Lesaux
Assistant Deputy Minister
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Department of National Health and Welfare
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0X6

Officer Responsible:

Ms. Abby Hoffman
Director
Sport Canada
Fitness and Amateur Sport
Department of National Health and Welfare
365 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0X6

Tel.: (819) 996-4510

Welfare Activities

NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS

Administered By:
The National Welfare Grants Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims, through research, demonstration and human resource development project contributions, to

help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet social welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

Authority:
Department of National Health and Welfare Act.
National Welfare Grants Rules as approved by Cabinet.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Contributions for research, demonstration, human resource development, and National Voluntary Agency projects are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments, and, in the form of fellowships for doctoral studies. The majority of projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed.

Project contributions are monitored by the Directorate's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Directorate for processing.

Payments:
The total of all National Welfare Grants contributions was $3,113,000 in 1982-83 and is forecast at $3,497,000 in 1983-84.

For Further Information:

Director
National Welfare Grants
Department of National Health and Welfare
Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 992-7773

PROVINCIAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
The Information Systems Directorate of the Policy, Planning and Information Branch.

Purpose:
The program is intended to assist the provinces and territories in improving the management of social welfare services by providing contributory funding towards the costs of developing Provincial Welfare Management Information Systems.

Authority:
The terms and conditions for the payment of contribution funds are set out in Treasury Board Circular 1977-50. Funding for specific projects is authorized under Letters of Understanding signed by the Deputy Minister, National Health and Welfare, and the Deputy Minister of the Provincial or Territorial Welfare Department.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The time frame for each project is set out in the appropriate Letter of Understanding.

Financing and Operation:
The development of Provincial Welfare Management Information Systems requires the use of specialized resources which often are not available within the provincial department. Contributions are made available to the provinces to help cover the cost of acquiring these specialized resources, e.g., consultants, contract staff, etc. The progress of these projects is monitored by a team of systems coordinators within the Information Systems Directorate, who provide the provinces with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their Welfare Management Information Systems.

Payments:
See table 8.

For Further Information:

Mr. J.A. Schriel
Director, Provincial Systems and
Analytical Services Division
Information Systems Directorate
Brooke Claxton Building, 12th Floor
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K9

Tel.: (613) 992-4594

TABLE 8

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the Provincial Management Information Systems Development Plan

Province	*Contributions 1975 to 1983 ($)*	*Estimated Contributions for 1983-1984 ($)*
Newfoundland	636,543	220,000
Prince Edward Island	435,259	25,000
Nova Scotia	2,481,000	260,000
New Brunswick	1,040,262	300,000
Quebec	—	—
Ontario	1,437,794	500,000
Manitoba	82,638	175,000
Saskatchewan	721,871	350,000
Alberta	1,094,101	240,000
British Columbia	1,036,623	150,000
Northwest Territories	295,620	50,000
Yukon	291,813	—
Total	9,553,524	2,270,000

CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing:

— social assistance to persons in need and

— welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were provided.

Authority:
Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Part 1 of the Act have been signed by all the provinces and the territories. As for Part III of the Act, agreements have been signed with all the provinces but not the territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Plan, the federal government reimburses each province and territory for 50% of the costs of:

— financial assistance provided to persons in need,

— providing welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided, and

— approved work activity projects.

1. Under the Plan, assistance means aid in any form to or in respect of persons in need for the purpose of providing:
   - — food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
   - — prescribed items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment such as tools and licenses and other prescribed special needs of any kind;
   - — care in a home for special care;*
   - — travel and transportation;
   - — funerals and burials;
   - — health care costs, such as drugs, dressings or prosthetic appliances;*
   - — prescribed welfare services purchased by or at the request of a provincially approved agency;
   - — comforts allowances and other prescribed needs of residents or patients in hospitals or other prescribed institutions.

* as modified by introduction of Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (1977), as amended.

2. Welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance and include:
   - — rehabilitation services such as assessment and counselling to chronically unemployed, life skills training, referral and placement services, activity and achievement centers to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated with particular emphasis on the aged and the mentally retarded;
   - — casework, counselling, assessment and referral services for individuals and families;
   - — child welfare services including protection, foster care, adoption services and preventive services to children in their own home;
   - — day care services for the children of working parents and other children with social and emotional needs, available under voluntary and public auspices;
   - — homemaker, home support, and similar services to support families in times of emergencies or as an aid to independent living in the community for the elderly and disabled;
   - — information and referral services to ensure access to social services;
   - — community development services designed to provide deprived communities or target populations with personnel resources so they may improve their own social and economic conditions;
   - — research, consultation and evaluation with respect to welfare programs;
   - — administrative services relating to any of the foregoing services or the provision of assistance.

The welfare services definition does not include any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction, recreation and health care services.

Shareable costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities in providing welfare services relate to salary, travel and training costs of staff employed in the direct delivery of these services to persons in need or persons likely to become in need.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the Plan with the exception of day care services and work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the federal field representative located in the provinces. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province may claim the municipal expenditures under CAP.

Payments:
See table 9.

TABLE 9

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Canada Assistance Plan
($ millions)

Province	*1979-80 Expenditures*	*1980-81 Expenditures*	*1981-82 Expenditures*	*1982-83 Expenditures*	*1983-84 Estimates*
Newfoundland	43.2	52.5	59.5	66.0	73.0
Prince Edward Island	10.3	12.5	16.2	18.3	20.8
Nova Scotia	53.7	60.5	70.7	86.5	100.8
New Brunswick	66.4	78.5	90.0	107.7	124.0
Quebec*	738.6	851.3	993.0	1,165.9	1,424.0
Ontario	472.6	533.5	618.7	742.3	895.6
Manitoba	60.2	69.3	84.7	91.7	111.7
Saskatchewan	60.1	72.2	87.0	119.9	139.5
Alberta	127.4	155.0	239.7	305.7	375.9
British Columbia	255.6	313.6	341.4	473.7	542.8
Northwest Territories	5.9	6.6	8.6	10.1	11.2
Yukon Territory	1.1	0.5	2.4	2.6	3.5
Total	1,895.1	2,206.0	2,611.9	3,190.4	3,822.8

* Payments are made to Quebec by the Department of Finance under the Established Programs (Interim Arrangements) Act up to March 31, 1977. Beginning April 1, 1977 payments to Quebec were made by the Department of Finance under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Since April 1, 1978, payments are made by the Department of National Health and Welfare under the provisions of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Brooke Claxton Building, Room 834
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 996-4233

Field Representatives in each Provincial Capital:

Newfoundland

Mr. Ron Skirving
c/o Department of Social Services
Confederation Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5T7

Tel.: (709) 737-3606

Prince Edward Island

Mr. M.E. Scammell
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

Tel.: (902) 892-5421 (Prince Edward Island)

Nova Scotia

Mr. Kevin McDonald
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 696
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2T7

Tel.: (902) 424-6763

New Brunswick

Mr. M.E. Scammell
c/o Department of Social Services
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1

Tel.: (506) 452-3344

Quebec

Mr. Raymond Peters
a/s Ministère des Affaires sociales
1005, chemin Ste-Foy
7e étage
Québec, Québec
G1S 4N4

Tel.: (418) 643-3329

Ontario

Mr. G.C. McClure
c/o Ministry of Community and Social Services
Hepburn Building, 4th Floor
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1E9

Tel.: (416) 965-5011 and 5012

Manitoba

Miss Jane Kilpatrick
c/o Department of Community Services
and Corrections
270 Osborne Street North
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1V7

Tel.: (204) 944-3286

Saskatchewan

Mr. D. Wendel
c/o Department of Social Services
Chateau Tower, Room 920
1920 Broad Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3V6

Tel.: (306) 565-3595

Alberta (and Northwest Territories)

Mr. C. Podelec
c/o Department of Social Services
and Community Health
7th Street Plaza, South Tower
10030—107 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3E4

Tel.: (403) 427-7940

British Columbia (and Yukon Territory)

Mr. H.G. Barrier
Department of National Health and Welfare
816 Government Street, Room 239
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 1W9

Tel.: (604) 388-3285

YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Young Offenders Agreements are designed to enable the federal government to share in the costs to certain provinces of providing care and after-care services to young offenders who do not qualify for cost-sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements are in effect with Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
Originally, Agreements were entered into with Ontario, New Brunswick and the Yukon Territory for a two year period effective April 1, 1974, subject to annual renewal thereafter by mutual consent. A similar agreement with Quebec was concluded in 1978 retroactive to April 1, 1974. The British Columbia Agreement is effective from January 1, 1979.

Financing and Operation:
These special agreements enable the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province of providing care and after-care services to young offenders following their committal to care under paragraphs "h" or "i" of Section 20(1) of the Juvenile Delinquent Act.

Shareable costs are those defined under the Canada Assistance Plan and claiming by the provinces is the same as for claiming under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Payments:
See table 10.

TABLE 10

Payments Made under the Young Offenders Agreement

Province	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*	*1983-84 Estimates ($000)*
New Brunswick	480	539	659	792	800
Quebec	—	38,078*	5,364	21,598	—
Ontario	15,786	15,966	14,537	15,708	20,000
British Columbia	—	—	6,120	2,489	3,900
Yukon Territory	277	—	624	618	700
Total	16,543	54,583*	27,304	41,205	25,400

* Includes costs incurred in previous years but paid in 1980-81.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 996-4233

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate. Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The VRDP program provides for the payment, by the federal government to the provinces and territories, of contributions toward costs incurred by each province in undertaking a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Authority:
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, Sec.1.

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. A new agreement, effective April 1, 1983 was entered into for a period of three years.

Financing and Operation:
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons is a shared-cost program under which the federal government shares fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program for the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. A comprehensive program includes such services as assessment, counselling, training, restoration, and employment placement. Salaries and travelling costs of provincial staff whose duties are directly related to the program are shareable. Capital costs (acquisition of lands and buildings, cost of office equipment, other office accommodation costs, legal costs) are not shareable. Persons who are eligible for Veterans' Rehabilitation or Worker's Compensation benefits are not covered under this program.

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures, and certified by a provincial or territorial auditor before submission to National Health and Welfare headquarters. There is also provision for a regular audit by authorized officers of the federal government. These audits are carried out by the Audit Services Bureau.

The Department of National Health and Welfare may undertake to coordinate federal activities in the field of vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons in cooperation with other federal departments. The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, for instance, works closely with the provinces in providing employment placement for eligible persons.

Payments:
See table 11.

The research budget under the VRDP Act for 1983-84 is $75,000, and it is being used for research projects that are designed to improve the operation of Vocational Rehabilitation Programs in Canada.

TABLE 11

Payments to Provinces and Territories* under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

Province	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*	*1983-84 Estimates ($000)*
Newfoundland	455	697	810	1,130	1,015
Prince Edward Island	139	1,836	178	305	223
Nova Scotia	1,963	134	2,414	2,864	3,029
New Brunswick	1,660	1,446	3,009	3,168	2,348
Ontario	16,969	13,946	16,179	25,030	20,294
Manitoba	2,837	2,955	3,563	5,465	4,470
Saskatchewan	1,987	3,401	3,109	3,381	3,422
Alberta	5,228	5,314	5,758	8,584	9,284
British Columbia	5,100	1,092	3,247	3,442	2,888
Northwest Territories	—	852	181	442	226
Yukon Territory	180	—	842	1,744	502
Total	36,518	31,673	39,290	55,555	47,701

* Quebec has not signed an agreement under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Room 834, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 996-4233

Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise)

The objective of the Customs and Excise Program is "to achieve compliance with all legislative provisions for which Customs and Excise has administrative responsibility".

This program consists of the following four activities:

COMPLIANCE FACILITATION: Provision of information and services so that taxpayers may determine and declare their liabilities and entitlements as required by law.

COMPLIANCE VERIFICATION AND ENFORCEMENT: Actions designed to verify and enforce taxpayers' compliance with the law, including activities to predict, prevent, detect and rectify non-compliance.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT: Review and disposition of appeals and complaints against departmental administration or decisions.

ADMINISTRATION: Provision of managerial expertise and direction at the most senior levels; development of new legislation, regulations and related operational policies and systems; operation of departmental planning and control systems; provision of services such as Personnel, Finance and Administration.

The Customs function is primarily involved in the control of the international movement of people and goods across Canadian boundaries, and the collection of revenue in the administration of the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff and other Acts, concerning the social, economic, health, safety and environmental needs of Canada.

The Excise function administers the Excise Act and Excise Tax Act and is primarily involved in the licensing of manufacturers and wholesalers, the collection of sales and excise taxes on domestic and imported goods, the licensing and regulatory control of breweries and distilleries and the collection of excise duties on spirits and tobacco.

The Department of National Revenue Act charges Customs and Excise with "the control, regulation, management and supervision of duties of customs and excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act".

The Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, the Anti-dumping Act, the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are the major statutes administered by Customs and Excise. The Minister of Finance is responsible for formulating the policy expressed in this legislation, with the exception of the Customs Act, which is entirely the responsibility of the Minister of National Revenue. The objectives of the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are to raise revenue, to promote tax equity and to influence consumption patterns. The Customs Tariff is a revenue statute providing protection to domestic industry. The Customs Act provides for procedural and other matters relating to the collection of customs duties and the importation and exportation of goods. The Anti-dumping Act provides protection to domestic producers from the injurious dumping of imported goods. Similar protection against subsidized imports is contained in the Customs Tariff Act.

Legislation of other departments, notably, Agriculture, National Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, External Affairs (Office of Special Trade Relations), Statistics Canada and the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, also forms part of the Customs and Excise mandate. The extent of involvement by Customs and Excise in the legislation of other departments varies from a minimal provision of information on importations and exportations to actual administration and enforcement through the processing of international travellers, examination of goods and documents, the detainment of goods pending examination by the department concerned and/or the seizure of goods in the case of violations of the law.

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR Page 187

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

Administered By:
Customs and Excise

Purpose:
To facilitate the casual importation of small amounts of alcoholic beverages. Previously, the duty and taxes on importations of liquor in excess of the duty free limit could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial boards.

Authority:
Informal agreements through correspondence.

Time Frame:
Indefinite

Financing and Operation:
This agreement includes all provinces except Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. All liquor importations in excess of the duty free limit up to two (2) Imperial gallons per traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	—15¢ per 28.4 ml
Sparkling Wines and Champagne	—15¢ per 28.4 ml
Other Wines	—10¢ per 28.4 ml
Beer	— 1¢ per 28.4 ml

Note: Agreements are currently in imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only.

Amounts in excess of 2 Imperial gallons require a permit issued by the provincial authority.

Payments:
All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Stewart McLellan
Commercial Verification and Enforcement
5th Floor, Connaught Building
Mackenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5

Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of federal public works and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, wharves, piers, roads and bridges and the undertaking of dredging and other shore protection work. As well, it acts as construction agent and technical consultant to various other departments on request. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is managed by the Department. Public Works Canada also has the responsibility to manage and develop federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under seven broad programs: the Administration Program, the Professional and Technical Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Marine Program, the Transportation and Other Engineering Program and the Land Management and Development Program and the Municipal Grants Program. The Marine Program and the Transportation and Other Engineering Program, administered by the Department's Design and Construction Branch, have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works Canada also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission, the Fire Commissioner of Canada, and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

	Page
SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS	189
WATER LEVEL CONTROL	189
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	189
THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM	190
THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS	190
MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM	191
SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK SAINT JOHN MARKET SQUARE DEVELOPMENT	192
SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — QUEBEC MONTREAL WATER TREATMENT	192
SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO SAULT STE-MARIE INFRASTRUCTURE	192

SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS
(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to make available financial assistance for the construction of dry docks, in support of the ship repair industry. At present, one subsidy is being administered, with the objective of providing a suitable standard of dry dock service at Montreal which would meet vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

Authority:
Dry Docks Subsidies Act

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the Governor in Council.

Time Frame:
Not exceeding 35 years.

Financing and Operation:
In 1964, the Governor in Council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, $180,000 per year for thirty-five years, towards the cost of construction of the company's "The General George P. Vanier" Floating Dry Dock.

WATER LEVEL CONTROL
(Part of the Marine Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water for the development of the natural resource for navigation and, where possible, for assistance to the provinces and others towards development of hydroelectric generation, water supply, and for lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority:
Public Works Act

Ottawa River Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Public Works Canada administers dams on three river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the Lockport Dam at Selkirk on the Red River in Manitoba; the French River Dams on Lake Nipissing; the Latchford, Quinze, Temiscamingue and Kipawa Dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario.

Payments:
For water level control under this program:

1978-79	$1,077,000
1979-80	$ 578,000
1980-81	$ 959,000
1981-82	$ 467,000
1982-83 (Est.)	$1,441,000

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, roads, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

The Department of Public Works also provides supervision and inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority:
Public Works Act

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame:
The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation:
In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant

province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: ⅓ by Canada, ⅓ by Ontario, and ⅓ by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, the Department will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments:
Table 1 shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1977-78 to 1982-83. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the provinces.

TABLE 1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald-Cartier ($)	*Perley ($)*
1977-1978	4,680	221,844
1978-1979	105,000	1,040,000
1979-1980	115,621	383,264
1980-1981	3,657	245,282
1981-1982	416,731	242,946
1982-1983 (Est.)	160,000	77,000

The increase in 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Perley Bridge is a continuation of major repairs to the structure.

The increase in 1981-82 for the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge is for painting steel.

On several of the interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM
(Part of Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Authority:
Public Works Act

Description:
The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1946 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska/Yukon Border) and the Haines Road (185 kilometres between the Alaska/British Columbia Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

Financing and Operation:
On 920 kilometres of the Alaska Highway, which is in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while British Columbia has accepted responsibility for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

On 893 kilometres in the Yukon, the federal government is responsible for construction and maintenance. However, maintenance is carried out by the territorial government with funds provided by the federal government.

Eighty kilometres of the Haines Road, which is in British Columbia and 105 kilometres in the Yukon, are included in the reconstruction being carried out under agreement with the United States (Shakwak), commencing in 1978.

Payments:
The Shakwak project was estimated to cost approximately $200 million financed by the United States Government. Present funding of $38 million will be exhausted in 1983-84. The project could proceed if more funds become available.

THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS
(Part of the Transportation and Other Engineering Program)

Administered By:
Design and Construction Branch

Authority:
Public Works Act and the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

Purpose:
The Trans-Canada Highway Act of December 10, 1949 was an Act to encourage and to assist in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. It provided for the federal government to share costs with Provinces as well as providing the entire cost of construction of those portions of the highway passing through National Parks. The highway passes through Terra Nova National Park in Newfoundland; Banff National Park in Alberta as well as Glacier, Yoho and Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government approved in June 1981, thirteen (13) kilometres of four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway through Banff National Park in Alberta. Total highway length in the Park is 82 kilometres. The work commenced in 1981 at the East Gate and extended to the Banff Traffic Circle. This initial phase of improvement costed approximately $15 million. In 1983, the federal government approved the Phase II four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway in Banff. Phase II which commenced in

the Spring of 1983 will continue the four-laning from kilometre 13 to kilometre 27 and is estimated to cost $50 million.

For Further Information:
For further information on any of the Marine and Transportation Programs described above:

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.D. Reid
Director
Transportation Directorate
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-4216

Mr. James E. Coke
Director
Marine Directorate
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-8171

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Municipal Grants Division, Real Estate Services, Public Works Canada

Purpose:
Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal departmental property.

Authority:
The Municipal Grants Act, 1980 and Regulations pursuant thereto.

Time Frame:
There is no time limit on payments under the Municipal Grants Act. Grants have been made every year since 1950.

Financing and Operation:
These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by him.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants — with certain exceptions including Indian Reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made in respect of property administered by a federal department but leased to or occupied by a third party; however certain such property is prescribed by regulation and so becomes eligible.

Properties newly eligible for a 100% grant in 1980 include libraries, historic sites, historic parks, the Houses of Parliament, reclaimed lands, water conservation and irrigation projects and P.F.R.A. pasture, lands, the latter upon discontinuation of the present means of making payment in lieu of taxes. In addition, national parks, museums, art galleries, concert halls and administrative and operational buildings on defence bases in rural areas become eligible for grants for the first time but such grants are phased in progressively at 25% per year between 1980 and 1983.

"Frontage or area taxes" is a term used for the first time in the 1980 Act, although grants-in-lieu of some such taxes have been paid for many years. The new Act does, however, remove restrictions against paying grants for non-capital maintenance services, for example, street-oiling provided by municipalities.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Grants-in-Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

Province	*Expenditures 1982-1983 ($000)*	*Estimates 1983-1984 ($000)*
Newfoundland	3,819	3,465
Prince Edward Island	500	693
Nova Scotia	9,662	12,243
New Brunswick	5,225	8,778
Quebec	38,533	46,200
Ontario	89,380	103,950
Manitoba	12,272	12,936
Saskatchewan	5,940	5,775
Alberta	12,720	13,167
British Columbia	25,016	20,559
Yukon Territory	1,226	1,386
Northwest Territories	2,275	1,848
Total	206,568	231,000

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.J. Patry
Acting Director, Municipal Grants Division
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-8589

SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK SAINT JOHN MARKET SQUARE DEVELOPMENT
(Part of the Property Development Program)

Administered By:
Real Estate Services Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this project is to assist the city of Saint John to create a more favourable urban environment and thereby encourage further redevelopment of the downtown core area.

Authority:
On September 3, 1982, DREE Subsidiary Agreement for Saint John Market Square (N.B.) was transferred to Public Works Canada.

Time Frame:
The redevelopment of Saint John Market Square will be completed during fiscal year 1985.

Financing and Operation:
This project is chargeable to PWC Vote 40 — Federal Land Management and Development Program. The Department's contribution will amount to $20 million including DREE's contribution. This project also includes financial contributions by other departments.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. H. Van der Linde
Director, Property Development
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2

Tel.: (613) 998-9430

SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — QUEBEC MONTREAL WATER TREATMENT
(Part of the Property Development Program)

Administered By:
Real Estate Services Branch

Purpose:
To assist financially the greater Montreal Metropolitan area to construct water and sewage treatment infrastructures.

Authority:
Federal responsibility for this subsidiary agreement was transferred by Order in Council P.C. 1982-2729, on September 3, 1982 from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion to Public Works Canada.

Time Frame:
The final payment on this project will be made during fiscal year 1983-84.

Financing and Operation:
This project is chargeable to PWC Vote 40 — Federal Land Management and Development Program. An agreement was signed on March 15, 1974 (PC 1974-5/561) by the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec for works totalling $200 million. The federal government's contribution to this project being 60% of the total cost, or $120 million. An amount of $1,100,400 which is the final balance will be paid to the Government of Quebec under the Subsidiary Agreement during the fiscal year 1983-84.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jean J. Saucier
Real Estate Services
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2

Tel.: (613) 998-8567

SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO SAULT STE-MARIE INFRASTRUCTURE

Administered By:
Design and Construction

Purpose:
The purpose of this project is to renew and extend the infrastructure of the city's water and sewage — handling facilities to respond to the projected increases on industrial demand and to accommodate existing residential, commercial and industrial needs.

Authority:
The federal responsibility for this agreement was transferred from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion to Public Works Canada on September 3, 1982.

Time Frame:
This project is scheduled to be completed during fiscal year 1983-84.

Financing and Operation:
This project is chargeable to PWC Vote 630 — Land Management and Development — grants and contributions. $60 million to be shared by federal, provincial and municipal governments. The federal contribution will amount to ⅓ of this sum, or $23 million.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. N. Alexeichenko
Ontario Region
Public Works Canada
4900 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A6

Tel.: (416) 224-4130

Department of Regional Industrial Expansion

The objective of the Department is to increase overall industrial, commercial and tourism activity in all parts of Canada and in the process reduce economic disparity across Canada.

The Department will achieve this by:

- working with business and labour, other governments and the academic community;
- shaping the framework set by government policies;
- providing financial, marketing and other technical information to businesses; and
- where necessary, extending direct financial assistance.

The Department will have to foster a climate which encourages firms to be more internationally competitive by:

- developing new products, processes, and services;
- establishing the capacity to produce these goods and services;
- expanding and modernizing this production;
- marketing these goods and services at home and abroad;
- restructuring the firm's activities to adjust to changing market conditions.

The Department will strive continuously to increase its own productivity by increasing its activity in relation to the available financial and human resources.

	Page
PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PDMP)	195
GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS	195
CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM	196
VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — MEDIA	196
SPECIAL PROJECTS	197
TOURISM PRODUCT UPGRADING — AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE	197
MEETINGS AND INCENTIVE TRAVEL	198
CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY	198
COMMITTEE ON MEGAPROJECT INDUSTRIAL AND REGIONAL BENEFITS (C-MIRB)	199
COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP)	199
PULP AND PAPER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	200
CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	200
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	201
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	201
CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	202
CANADA — QUEBEC GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	202
CANADA — ONTARIO GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	203
CANADA — MANITOBA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	203
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	203
CANADA — ALBERTA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	204
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	204
CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY GENERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	205
CANADA — YUKON TOURISM AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	205
CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	205
DOMESTIC MARKET DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT FALLING UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF THE CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT	206
SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS	206
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED	208
PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT	208
CANADA — ATLANTIC PROVINCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING AGREEMENT	209
REGIONAL OFFICES	209

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PDMP)

Administered By:
Design Canada, Regional Industrial Expansion and the provincial agency designated by each participating province.

Purpose:
To strengthen the design and product development capability of companies by:

- undertaking a design and product development capability audit of the company, and identifying the corporate strengths and weaknesses;
- developing proposals to strengthen the product design and development capability of the firms;
- facilitating the effectiveness of other programs aimed at corporate development and expansion.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute No. 777625 dated June 24, 1981 and Order in Council No. P.C. 1981-4/2459 dated September 3, 1981

Time Frame:
Subject to the federal/provincial agreements, budgetary and other necessary approvals, this program is available from the date of signing of the agreements to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
PDMP has been established as a joint federal/provincial experimental program to assist companies to design and develop new and improved products.

The company provides up to 25% of the cost of the project with the balance cost shared equally between the federal and provincial governments. Maximum allowable cost-shared expenditures are $250,000 per province per year.

Eligible costs include a product audit, prototype development, preproduction drawing and trial marketing costs. Projects are approved by a joint federal/provincial selection committee. Projects are administered by the province concerned.

Payments:
Costs are reimbursed to the company on the basis of work performed.

For Further Information:
General:

Design Canada or DRIE Regional Office
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Duncan
Director
Analysis and Program Development
Design Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 992-4494

GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
These tours are geared to the Canadian and foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers and generally conducted for groups but are often organized for individual agents. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the federal government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces, and municipalities to ensure optimum results.

Payments:
The federal government shares in the costs of the tours with the provinces and, in most cases, the tour wholesalers and airline carrier partners pro-rate on the basis of the estimated benefits.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mr. S. Emelyanov
Travel Trade Development (Canada)

Mr. Jack Houlahan
Manager, Marketing Operations (U.S.A.)

Mr. John Burchell
Manager, Marketing Operations (Overseas)

CANADIAN TRAVEL FILM PROGRAM

Administered By:
Communications Branch on behalf of Tourism Canada

Purpose:
Stimulate and develop the production and distribution of travel films to meet the national, provincial and regional objectives.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Tourism Canada, is primarily responsible for the provision of the administrative machinery by which Canadian travel films are widely distributed. The provincial governments and, to some extent, commercial carriers (e.g. airlines) produce the films which are distributed through this system.

The Communications Branch distributes the films through the Canadian Travel Film Library and the network of outlets used by the National Film Board (NFB). Tourism Canada directs and pays all the costs of administration, distribution and promotion under the program, including such of these costs as are incurred by the National Film Board. Travel films submitted by a province are evaluated at the meetings of the Film Evaluation Sub-Committee of the CTFC which is made up of representatives of Tourism Canada, Communications Branch, NFB and the private sector.

When a film is approved for distribution the federal agencies decide how many prints of the film are required, and request the province which originally submitted the film to provide the prints. Tourism Canada shares the cost of these film prints with the sponsor.

The program is under the guidance of the Canadian Travel Film Committee (CTFC), a sub-committee of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Tourism. The CTFC meets once or twice annually and federal-provincial consultation is carried on at these meetings, as well as informally during the year.

Payments:
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. The expenditures of Tourism Canada for this program were $600,000 in 1982-83. Projected expenditures for 1983-84 are $600,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Jim York
Chief, Visual Services
Communications Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-7977

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Sue Barnabé
Film Officer
Communications Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-7977

VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — MEDIA

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
Under this program influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, filmmakers, lecturers, and others in the communications field are brought to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests; these costs amount to approximately 40 per cent of the total.

Payments:
In a few cases, contracts may provide for the federal government to reimburse provinces or municipalities for expenses incurred on a share-cost basis. The Tourism Canada budget is $373,400 for 1983-84.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mr. Louis Rocque
Public Relations and Media Officer
Market Development (Canada)

Ms. Jodi Redmond
Media Officer
Market Development (U.S.A.)

Mrs. Louise Rickenbacker
Public Relations and Media Officer
Market Development (Overseas)

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To provide the promotional/exhibit support required to communicate to the travel trade via special interest shows, selected consumer shows, conventions, seminars, conference and a marketplace.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-share basis with provinces and related Canadian trade partners. As well as organizing Rendez-vous Canada, a travel marketplace, there is additional participation in travel trade and selected consumer related promotions; in placing window displays and providing point of purchase display material and posters, and, from time to time, building exhibits to present Canada as a desirable travel destination. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and off-shore markets but regularly there are activities directed toward domestic markets.

Payments:
The division of costs is determined in advance of each project and is dependent on benefits anticipated by each cooperating partner.

An estimated $1,000,000 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1983-84.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mr. Paul Michaud
Special Projects Officer
Market Development (Canada)

Special Projects Officer
Market Development (U.S.A.)

Mr. Reg Hamernick
Special Projects Officer
Market Development (Overseas)

TOURISM PRODUCT UPGRADING — AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To increase the awareness of all levels of government, the business community and the general public of the benefits of tourism to the Canadian economy; the importance of positive, hospitable attitudes towards visitors; to improve upon visitor reception at ports of entry by Canada Customs and Immigration and nationally, by the Canadian tourism industry; and to encourage greater interaction between Canadians and the travelling public.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
Of the many program activities, several are operated in partnership with the Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC) and are also interphased with like programs of the provincial tourism departments. A comprehensive promotional program — advertising (print and

radio), editorial publicity, film, publications, public relations, promotions, displays and posters — have been developed to reach the designated target markets. A merchandising program, based on the symbol and slogan, has been developed and Treasury Board approval gained to enter into licensing agreements with leading Canadian manufacturers in the incentive and sales promotion fields.

Payments:
Tourism Canada has made use of "seed money" to develop concepts, prototypes and materials for use and/or purchase by provincial government and tourism industry partners. The federal government's share for 1983-84 is $310,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. R. Duncombe, Director
Tourism Product Upgrading, Tourism Development
Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 995-7091

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.A. Carman, Manager
Attitude and Awareness Program
Tourism Product Upgrading
Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 995-0001

MEETINGS AND INCENTIVE TRAVEL

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To increase the awareness of Canada as a viable meeting and incentive travel destination, thereby increasing the number of corporate meetings, association conventions, international congresses and incentive travel programs to Canada; to position Canada in the U.S. and overseas markets by coordinating marketing activities of federal, provincial and municipal governments and private sector elements of the meetings and incentive travel industry.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-shared basis with provinces, municipal convention bureaux, convention centres, conference organizers and the accommodation and transportation segments of the industry in organizing research projects, sales blitzes, marketplace seminars, site inspection tours, advertising and direct marketing campaigns.

Payments:
The division of costs is determined in advance of each project. For fiscal year 1983-84, the combined program budget for Overseas markets and the United States will be $1,352,100.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mrs. S. Orr
M&IT Associations Officer
Market Development (U.S.A.)

Mr. B. Séguin
M&IT Associations Officer
Market Development (Overseas)

CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By:
Tourism Canada
Department of Transport
Statistics Canada

Purpose:

1. To estimate the value, volume, portion and characteristics of travel by Canadians intra and inter-provincially and internationally.
2. To collect information on the frequency, seasonality, characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers in terms of:
   a) purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits;
   b) socio-economic characteristics of the traveller
3. To collect information on the characteristics of the traveller.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Tourism Canada is responsible for conducting a basic survey quarterly utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces particularly for the third quarter of the year. The survey will be carried out every other year starting in 1982.

Regular publications on the results are provided by Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to Tourism Canada or Statistics Canada.

Payments:
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. Tourism Canada budget for this program is $500,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Gordon Taylor
Manager, Research and Analysis
Corporate Affairs
Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 996-3564

COMMITTEE ON MEGAPROJECT INDUSTRIAL AND REGIONAL BENEFITS (C-MIRB)

Administered By:
The Office of Industrial and Regional Benefits.

Purpose:
The C-MIRB is an inter-departmental, inter-governmental consultative and coordinating body responsible for ensuring that megaprojects and projects in Canada make maximum use of Canadian planning and management skills, project development abilities and material and machinery supply capabilities.

Authority:
Cabinet Direction

Time Frame:
A continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
The Committee, composed of officials from DRIE, COGLA, EMR, DIAND, CEIC, MSERD, Finance, DOC, MOT and DF&O of the federal government and to which representatives from the provincial and territorial government are invited, reviews the industrial and regional benefits plans of project sponsors to ensure that Canadian suppliers have full and fair access to the business opportunities generated by megaprojects (i.e. generally projects valued at $100 million or more). As a second, but no less important responsibility, the Committee encourages the creation of Canadian companies which can satisfy material, equipment or service requirements for domestic megaprojects and which, in the long term, have a reasonable chance of developing into competitive business entities. The Committee meets formally in various centres across the country and deals with some 20 projects a year.

For Further Information:
General:

Secretariat
Committee on Megaproject Industrial and Regional Benefits
Office of Industrial and Regional Benefits
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP)

Administered By:
Resource Processing Industries Branch

Purpose:
The COMDP was established to stimulate integrated growth and development of the wood products industry of British Columbia and to reduce its dependence on the highly cyclical North American market, through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets, particularly within building codes and standards.

Authority:
The current five-year COMDP, approved by Treasury Board (TB774239) and Order in Council (1981-70) is a tripartite program funded equally by Regional Industrial Expansion, the British Columbia Department of Industry and Small Business Development and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI).

Time Frame:
The current program is for the period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, the Province of British Columbia and COFI have agreed to each contribute an equal amount of $10.5 million to the five-year COMDP for a combined total of $31.5 million for that period. The program is operated by COFI under the direction of the Steering Committee. Federal involvement in this tripartite program is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of Regional Industrial Expansion which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information:
General:

Resource Processing Industries Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Officer Responsible:

W.W. Cram
Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 996-4963

PULP AND PAPER MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional Industrial Expansion Regional Offices

Purpose:
The program was established to stimulate investments in the pulp and paper industry. Its objective is to improve the industry's competitive position by providing assistance for cost-reducing modernization.

Authority:
A Cabinet directive was issued January 1979, giving authorization to the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion to enter into agreements with the provinces to assist the pulp and paper industry. As a result five provinces (Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland) signed subsidiary agreements between 1979 and 1981.

Time Frame:
The program is for a 5 year period with a 2 year provision for completion of projects. The subsidiary agreements between the Government of Canada and the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia will expire on March 31, 1984, in Newfoundland it will expire March 31, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
A management committee in each of the participating provinces administers the program. Provincial and Federal departments having interest in the pulp and paper industry are represented on the committee. Financial contributions vary from province to province (see table 1).

For Further Information:
RIE offices located in Montreal, Toronto, Fredericton, Halifax and St.John's.

TABLE 1

Financial Contributions to the Pulp and Paper Modernization Program
($ millions)

Province	*Total Contribution**	*Federal Contribution*	*Provincial Contribution*
Quebec	240	135	105
Ontario	180	60	120
New Brunswick	42	34	8
Nova Scotia	21	17	4
Newfoundland	33	30	3

* These contributions are reported in the tables listing subsidiary agreements by province.

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

The following subsidiary agreements with Newfoundland were administered by DRIE, as of September 3, 1983 (see table 2).

Payments:
A total of $22,723,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to Newfoundland in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

TABLE 2

Subject	*NEWFOUNDLAND* *Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Labrador Interim	3/12/76	31/3/84	22,097	19,662*
Tourism Development	17/12/76	31/3/84	13,264	11,938
Rural Development	14/7/78	30/9/83	14,580	13,122
Industrial Development	11/6/79	31/3/84	26,650	23,985
Coastal Labrador	29/5/81	31/3/87	38,996	33,800
Pulp and Paper	1/6/81	31/3/85	33,333	30,000
Industrial Development II	3/6/83	31/3/88	17,800	17,800
Institute of Fisheries & Marine Technology	16/5/83	31/3/87	42,308	27,500
Total			209,028	177,807

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Administered By:
Joint Federal-Provincial Advisory Board.

Purpose:
The Plan is designed to create conditions in which the people of Prince Edward Island can develop their own economic enterprises, so as to raise per capita income with equity and create jobs, while maintaining the environment.

Authority:
Phase II authority is Vote 11a, Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973.

Time Frame:
On March 7, 1969, Prince Edward Island signed a 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan with Canada under the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED) legislation. The Agreement continues to March 31, 1984. Phase I of the Plan covered the first six years and ended March 31, 1975. Phase II was signed October 23, 1975, covering the five-year period April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1980. Phase III expires on March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
All programs and projects undertaken under the Plan are jointly approved by Canada and the Province. Implementation of projects is the responsibility of the Province and its agencies.

Financial contributions from DRIE for the present phase of the Development Plan, Phase III, will not exceed $41 million for fiscal years 1981-82 through 1983-84. Financial contributions from the Province will approximate $11 million for the same period.

Canada's share of funding of programs and projects covered under the present phase of the Plan is as follows:

— School construction program: 50 per cent;

— All other programs: 80 per cent.

Payments:
From its inception, to March 31, 1981, DRIE expenditure under the Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan has amounted to $302,731,000 (exclusive of Federal strategy program). Of this amount, $13,598,000 was spent during the 1982-83 fiscal year.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

The following subsidiary agreements with Nova Scotia were administered by DRIE, as of September 3, 1983 (see table 3).

Payments:
A total of $26,311,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to Nova Scotia in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

TABLE 3

NOVA SCOTIA

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Strait of Canso Area Development	31/3/75	31/3/84	30,058	22,503
Panamax Dry Dock	22/1/80	31/3/85	57,600	43,900
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	7/6/80	31/12/87	56,000	42,000
Pulp and Paper	23/5/81	31/3/84	21,250	17,000
Sysco II	2/6/81	31/3/84	96,250	77,000
Ocean Industry	27/4/81	23/7/86	35,000	22,950
Total			296,158	225,353

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

The following subsidiary agreements with New Brunswick were administered by DRIE, as of September 3, 1983 (see table 4).

Payments:
A total of $29,127,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to New Brunswick in 1982-83.

TABLE 4

NEW BRUNSWICK

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Northeast New Brunswick	23/6/77	31/3/84	95,500	67,175
Pulp and Paper	27/8/80	31/3/84	42,250	33,800
Consolidated — Bathurst	30/3/82	31/3/89	199,500	19,600
Total			337,250	120,575

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — QUEBEC

The following subsidiary agreements with Quebec were administered by DRIE, as of September 3, 1983 (see table 5).

Payments:
A total of $30,213,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to Quebec in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

TABLE 5

QUEBEC

Subject	Signed	Terminates	Estimated Total Cost ($000)	Federal Share ($000)
Industrial Infrastructure	26/3/75	31/3/84	137,670	82,602
Tourism Development	6/4/78	31/3/84	136,000	69,600
Modernization of the Pulp and Paper Industry	15/5/79	31/3/84	240,000	135,000
Inter-port	3/7/81	31/3/84	9,250	5,550
Total			522,920	292,752

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ONTARIO

The following subsidiary agreements with Ontario were administered by DRIE, as of September 3, 1983 (see table 6).

Payments:
A total of $19,242,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to Ontario in 1982-83.

TABLE 6

Subject	*ONTARIO* *Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Single-Industry Resource Community	18/10/76	31/3/83	19,800	10,215*
Community and Rural Resource Development	7/12/77	31/3/85	33,756	13,328
Pulp and Paper Industry Facilities Improvement	15/5/79	31/3/84	180,000	60,000
Eastern Ontario	20/12/79	31/3/84	50,350	25,175
Northern Rural Development	2/3/81	31/3/84	18,500	10,000*
Total			302,406	118,718

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — MANITOBA

The following subsidiary agreements with Manitoba were administered by DRIE, as of September 3, 1983 (see table 7).

Payments:
A total of $11,834,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to Manitoba in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

TABLE 7

Subject	*MANITOBA* *Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Tourism Development	15/12/78	31/3/84	20,000	12,000
Interim Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing	30/5/80	31/3/84	8,950	5,350**
Winnipeg Core	4/9/81	31/3/86	96,000	32,000
Northern Development	29/11/82	31/3/87	186,200	125,000*
Total			311,150	174,350

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.
** This amount relates to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

The following subsidiary agreements with Saskatchewan were administered by DRIE, as of September 3, 1983 (see table 8).

Payments:
A total of $15,488,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to Saskatchewan in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

TABLE 8

SASKATCHEWAN

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Qu'Appelle Valley	6/10/75	31/3/84	33,700	17,960*
Interim Water Development for Regional Economic Expansion and Drought Proofing	17/5/79	31/3/84	15,250	7,900**
Planning 1979-84	17/5/79	31/3/84	1,500	750
Total			50,450	26,610

* Including financial contributions by other federal departments.
** This amount relates to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — ALBERTA

The following subsidiary agreements with Alberta were administered by DRIE, as of September 3, 1983 (see table 9).

Payments:
A total of $7,015,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to Alberta in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

TABLE 9

ALBERTA

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Nutritive II	19/8/81	31/3/84	28,000	14,000

G.D.A. 1974 CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

The following subsidiary agreements with British Columbia were administered by DRIE, as of September 3, 1983 (see table 10).

Payments:
A total of $8,922,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to British Columbia in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

TABLE 10

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Travel Industry Development	17/10/78	17/10/83	50,000	25,000

G.D.A. 1977 CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY

Payments:
A total of $1,679,000 was paid by DRIE under the General Development Agreement to Yukon in 1982-83. These payments were made under subsidiary agreements which had expired by September 3, 1983.

CANADA — YUKON TOURISM AND SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional Industrial Expansion Office, Whitehorse, Yukon

Purpose:
The Tourism and Small Business Development Program which was officially unveiled May 13, 1983 is viewed as a "bridging measure" to fill the gap left by the expiry of an interim subsidiary agreement on tourism development which ran from February 14, 1980 to March 31, 1983 (value of $6 million) and development of a new package of programming initiatives for Tourism and Small Business in Yukon to cover the period 1983-87. In the meantime, the Tourism and Small Business Development Program will provide incentives for the marketing and development of new tourism attractions and facilities as well as incentives for small business in general. Said Program will also promote package tour development and enable Yukon to develop a long-term planning strategy that addresses future opportunities and challenges.

Authority:
Treasury Board No. 788104, May 5, 1983

Time Frame:
Two (2) year Program (fiscal years 1983-84 and 1984-85)

The total value of the Program over the two year period is $2.2 million. The Department of Regional Industrial Expansion will provide up to $2.0 million. Yukon Government will provide up to $200,000.

Financing and Operation:
As a general guideline, incentives are offered to approved projects up to 50% of eligible costs depending on merits of project and other sources of funding available. Minimum/maximum contributions are stipulated accordingly.

Payments:
The Crown's payment will normally be only one payment upon completion of the project and upon receipt of acceptable receipts or vouchers. However, payments may be made in two or more instalments, the first instalment will be up to 50% of eligible costs upon completion of 50% of the project with the final payment upon completion; both payments would require acceptable receipts or vouchers.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. K. Knechtel
Director, Tourism Development West/North
Tourism Development Branch
Tourism Canada
4E — 235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 995-8426

Mr. T.G. Forth
Director General
Northern and Special Programs
Regional and Industrial Development
Bessborough Tower
Suite 814
601 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3G8

Tel.: (306) 665-4358

Officer Responsible:

Mr. P. Berthelet
Director
Northern and Special Programs, Northwest Territories
Precambrian Building
P.O. Box 6100
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 1C0

Tel.: (403) 873-6225

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
See section relating to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Payments:
A total of $19,000 was paid by DRIE under the Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement to the Northwest Territories in 1982-83 (see table 11).

TABLE 11

Subject	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES			
Domestic Market Development	16/6/83	31/3/86	10,750	9,675

DOMESTIC MARKET DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT FALLING UNDER THE UMBRELLA OF THE CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Regional Industrial Expansion Office — Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Purpose:
The Domestic Market Development Agreement, signed on June 16, 1983, provides for three programs: — (1) Business Assistance; (2) Community - Based Economic Planning and (3) Tourism Development. Said Agreement is aimed at increasing business opportunities, expanding the Northwest Territories tourism industry and helping communities prepare their own economic development plans.

Authority:
Section 5 of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, Section 5 of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Act and the Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement signed December 21, 1982.

Time Frame:
Three (3) year Agreement with four (4) year cash flow 1983-84 up to 1986-87.

The total value of the program over the three years of the Agreement is $10.75 million. The Department of Regional Industrial Expansion will provide up to $9,675,000; the Government of the Northwest Territories will provide up to $1,075,000.

Financing and Operation:
Financial incentives vary from 30-100% of approved costs of given projects depending on nature and merits of project and other sources of funding available. Minimum/maximum contributions are stipulated accordingly.

For Further Information:

General:

Mr. K. Knechtel
Director, Tourism Development West/North
Tourism Development Branch
Tourism Canada
4E — 235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 995-8426

Mr. T.G. Forth
Director General
Northern and Special Programs
Regional and Industrial Development
Bessborough Tower
Suite 814
601 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3G8

Tel.: (306) 665-4358

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Lerchs
Director
Northern and Special Programs — Yukon
Suite 301
101 Lambert Street
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 1Z2

Tel.: (403) 668-4655

SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Special ARDA Committees for each participating Province/Territory. The Special ARDA Committees are composed of representatives of Canada and the Province/Territory, and representatives from among the residents of Indian and Inuit ancestry.

Purpose:
These agreements provide for special action to ensure that rural residents, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry, are able to benefit from rural development programs. The objectives of the agreements with respect to these people are to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve marginal or submarginal incomes of those engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

Authority:
The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, c.A-4.

Time Frame:
The original Special Rural Development Agreements (Special ARDA) were signed in 1971 and 1972 with the four western provinces. In 1975, subsequent agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia to extend the program for two years. These agreements expired on March 31, 1977 and new Special ARDA Agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories. For these agreements the dates of signature and termination are as follows:

TABLE 12

	Signed	*Terminates*
Manitoba	March 9, 1977	March 31, 1984
Saskatchewan	May 30, 1977	March 31, 1984
British Columbia	May 18, 1977	March 31, 1984
Yukon	June 5, 1978	March 31, 1984
Northwest Territories	June 16, 1977	March 31, 1984

Financing and Operation:
The participating governments jointly respond to project proposals and, if approved, they are jointly funded (with certain exceptions noted below) and implemented in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

The federal government is responsible for funding up to 50% of the capital costs of commercial projects and for cost-sharing with the Provinces/Territories on a 50-50 basis the costs of all other projects, i.e. primary producing and social adjustment projects. In addition, in cases involving treaty or status Indian or Inuit people, the federal government is responsible for all approved costs.

Generally, project implementation and payment of financial assistance for commercial projects is the responsibility of the federal government, and implementation and payments made for all other projects is the responsibility of the provincial/territorial governments.

Payments:
See table 13.

For Further Information:
Contact Director General, Northern and Special Programs, or the Regional Executive Director Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

TABLE 13

Special ARDA Agreements Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Manitoba	1,592	2,052	1,966	3,237	2,621
Saskatchewan	4,047	4,139	4,266	5,030	2,701
British Columbia	1,820	2,973	4,600	3,392	2,566
Yukon	165	374	431	989	689
Northwest Territories	716	2,061	2,200	2,203	1,078
Total	8,340	11,599	13,463	14,851	9,655

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Administered By:
The Corporation is administered by a Board of Directors, the chairman of which is appointed jointly by the federal and provincial ministers. There are currently eight directors, four nominated by the province and four by Canada.

Purpose:
To improve the viability of small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:
The Special Areas Act.

Time Frame:
The Corporation was established for an initial period of five years, from July 17, 1972 to July 17, 1977.

On May 16, 1983 the duration of the Corporation was extended to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The Corporation is a limited liability company, incorporated under the Companies Act of the province of Newfoundland, to assist small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland, and Labrador. Its activities include the following:

1. loan financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
2. equity financing for the establishment, expansion or modernization of the operations of clients;
3. management advisory services; and
4. such other related services and assistance as may be in support of (1),(2) and (3) above.

Two-fifths of the shares are owned by Canada and three-fifths are owned by the province of Newfoundland. Expenditures with respect to the clientele are shared by the two parties on various bases, depending on their nature.

Actual operating expenses and other income or expenses, including net gains or losses related to interest, together with the expenses actually incurred in respect of bad debts and equity investment losses, are shared equally between Canada and the province by way of contributions to the Corporation.

Canada provides the Corporation with funds to enable the company to make loans to business enterprises in Newfoundland and Labrador. The total amount of advances by Canada outstanding at any time, excluding accrued interest, shall not exceed the amount of $25 million. Loan funding advanced by DRIE to the Corporation as of March 31, 1983 was $25.0 million. The province provides funds to enable the Corporation to contribute equity capital to business enterprises.

Payments:
See table 14.

For Further Information:
Contact the Regional Executive Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

TABLE 14

DREE Contributions for Operating Expenses

Year	*($000)*
1978-79	898
1979-80	895
1980-81	648
1981-82	326
1982-83	269

PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Advisory Service shall be directly responsible in an operational sense to a Steering Committee comprising one representative from each of the Atlantic Provinces to be appointed by the Provincial Ministers, one of whom shall act as co-chairman of the Steering Committee, and two representatives to be appointed by the Federal Minister, one of whom shall act as co-chairman of the Steering Committee and one of whom shall be selected from the province hosting PDAS Steering Committee meetings.

Purpose:
The Advisory Service has been set up to assist in the pursuit of Federal and Provincial Government objectives as they relate to increased productivity and efficiency for business, and a greater realization of the Provinces' full economic potential.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1983-6-1345 dated May 5, 1983.

Time Frame:
The duration of this Agreement shall be for the five-year period 1983-1988. However, pending a joint assessment of its operations, the Agreement may be wound up at any earlier time by mutual agreement of the Ministers.

Financing and Operation:

1. Expenditures made relative to federal programs shall be at the discretion and under the control of the representatives of the Federal Minister, such funding being made as follows:
   a) for fiscal years 1983-84 and 1987-88, a sum not to exceed $200,000 per year; and

b) for fiscal years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, a sum not to exceed $250,000 per year.

2. The total amount of contributions, whether shareable or not by the Government of Canada over the duration of this Agreement, shall not exceed $1.9 million.

Payments:
DRIE expenditures for operating expenses, 1982-83: $100,000.

For Further Information:
Contact Regional Executive Director, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

CANADA—ATLANTIC PROVINCES MANAGEMENT TRAINING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
A Regional Management Committee is responsible for the overall management of this Agreement. The Committee is composed of two representatives from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion, one representative from each of the Atlantic provinces, one representative from the Federal Business Development Bank and one representative from the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Purpose:
The purpose of this Agreement is to provide a practical means for increasing managerial effectiveness of those managers and potential managers who form part of the work-force in the Atlantic Region and to effect a positive change in management behaviour by the promotion of current management technology and concepts which will improve the economic and social development of the Region.

Authority:
The Special Areas Act.

Time Frame:
The Canada—Atlantic Provinces Management Training Agreement, signed on July 4, 1978, has effect from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
Canada cost shares with the Atlantic provinces on a 80-20 ratio, all eligible costs for "Research and Development" and "Supply Support" incurred in the development and implementation of projects approved by the Regional Management Committee. Canada's total contribution towards costs incurred shall not exceed $2,150,000 over the term of this Agreement. In addition, each province has set up and funds an administrative structure to coordinate the development and delivery efforts in each particular province. Courses are offered, based on needs assessments that are carried out in each province.

Payments:
DRIE expenditures, 1982-83: $119,205.

For Further Information:
Contact Regional Executive Director, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

REGIONAL OFFICES:
Contact Regional Executive Directors
and/or Directors General
of the Department of Regional Industrial
Expansion (see list below)

Newfoundland

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Parsons Building
90 O'Leary Avenue
P.O. Box 8950
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3R9

Prince Edward Island

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Confederation Court Mall
Suite 400
134 Kent Street
P.O. Box 1115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Nova Scotia

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
1496 Lower Water Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B2Y 4B9

New Brunswick

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Assumption Place
770 Main Street
P.O. Box 1210
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8P9

Quebec

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Stock Exchange Tower, Room 3709
800 Victoria Square
P.O. Box 247
Montreal, Quebec
H4Z 1E8

Ontario

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
1 First Canadian Place, Suite 4840
P.O. Box 98
Toronto, Ontario
M5X 1B1

Manitoba

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
3 Lakeview Building, 4th Floor
185 Carlton Street
P.O. Box 981
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2V2

Saskatchewan

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Bessborough Tower, Suite 814
601 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3G8

Alberta

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Cornerpoint Building
10179 — 105th Street
Suite 505
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3S3

British Columbia

Regional Executive Director
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Bentall Centre, Tower IV, Suite 1101
1055 Dunsmuir Street
P.O. Box 49178
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7X 1K8

Yukon and Northwest Territories

Director General
Northern and Special Programs
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Bessborough Tower, Suite 814
601 Spadina Crescent East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 3G8

Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

The principal concerns of the Department of the Secretary of State are in the areas of citizenship, human rights, education support, language programs, state ceremonies and festivities. There are many programs within these areas which have as their primary objectives, the building of the Canadian nation and the encouragement of an open democratic and tolerant society in which all Canadians feel a sense of belonging and a responsibility to participate in the affairs of their communities. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State reports to Parliament for the Public Service Commission.

The activities of the Department of the Secretary of State cover a broad spectrum which touches the lives of all Canadians. Some examples of these activities are outlined below.

The Citizenship Registration Branch provides facilities for the granting of Canadian citizenship, as well as for its proof, retention, resumption, renunciation and revocation, in accordance with the Citizenship Act. The Citizenship Courts provide services in thirty permanent locations and many more circuit stops across Canada.

The Department is also responsible for helping Canadians become more involved and aware citizens. Through its citizens' participation programs, Canadians are encouraged to take an active part in sharing and improving community life, by providing support to voluntary organizations, providing support for groups working to improve the status of women, promoting and coordinating government wide activities on issues relating to disabled Canadians, and arranging for youth exchange visits within Canada.

The Human Rights Directorate promotes greater awareness and understanding of human rights and related responsibilities and works to increase respect for and compliance with Canada's domestic and international commitments. It assists the Department to meet its responsibilities as the central point of reference for the federal government's domestic interests in human rights. Its activities include cooperation with provinces and agencies in the organization of meetings on human rights and cooperation in the preparation of reports to the United Nations on the Human Rights situation in Canada. As well, the Directorate provides technical and financial support to the human rights activities of non-governmental organizations.

The Department, which also serves the Minister of State responsible for Multiculturalism, assists in the removal of barriers which inhibit the full and equal participation of minority cultural groups in the social, cultural and political life of Canada and encourages and supports the retention and sharing of culture by and among the various groups which make up Canadian society, thus promoting a sense of belonging. Through the Native Citizens' Program, the Department supports the preservation of Native Cultures, encourages the participation of Native people in Canadian society and the development of special projects to meet special needs as identified by Native people.

In the Education Support area, the government is concerned that there should be equal opportunities for all Canadians and to this end the Department administers the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program under which funds are transferred to the provinces. It also assists post-secondary students to meet their expenses through the Canada Student Loans Program and provides funds to the provinces to be used for the teaching of the official languages.

The Translation Bureau, through translation and interpretation services assists the Parliament of Canada, federal departments and agencies to communicate effectively in both official languages. The Promotion of Official Languages Directorate has the mandate to promote the use and acquisition of both official languages in the private and non-federal public sectors.

The State Ceremonial Directorate is responsible for organizing and managing state ceremonies and special events of national significance. It is also responsible for the establishment of rules of precedence and protocol for affairs of state and the promotion of the use of national symbols such as the Canadian flag and the national anthem. The Directorate is also responsible for providing services to the Offices of Lieutenant Governors and for all matters concerning visits to Canada of Members of the Royal Family.

	Page
TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR	213
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS	214
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL	215
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION — SPECIAL PROJECTS	217
CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN	218
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM	220
CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS	221
LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS	222
CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS	223
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS	224
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS	225

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR

Administered By:
Promotion of Official Languages Directorate

Purpose:
To provide technical and financial assistance to provincial governments wishing to strengthen and enhance the equal status of the English and French languages and of the two linguistic communities, and to provide services to the public in the two official languages of Canada. The Governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are also eligible for support under this program.

Authority:
Authority to make the expertise and experience acquired by the federal government, in areas of official languages such as translation and language training, available to provincial administrations was given by a Cabinet decision in 1970 and renewed in 1980 and 1983.

Authority to provide financial assistance to non-federal public administrations was granted by a Cabinet decision in 1970, cancelled by the Treasury Board in 1979 and renewed by a Cabinet decision in 1981 and 1983.

Time Frame:
The program was established in response to specific recommendations directed to the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book III The Work World) and also in response to the official languages policy of the Government of Canada as stated in "A National Understanding" in 1977. The Cabinet decision of 1981 specifies that the program of technical and financial assistance shall terminate on March 31, 1983. However, in 1983 Cabinet agreed to renew the mandate for a five-year period ending in 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The program of technical assistance provides aid through the activities of promotion, consultation and linguistic services.

1. Promotion includes the maintenance of liaison with interested parties, the dissemination of information and documentation, and the organization of meetings and study sessions in order to make non-federal public institutions more aware of the equal status of the two official languages and also of the advantages of institutional bilingualism. Promotion also entails making the Government's knowledge, expertise and programs of assistance in the field of official languages better known.
2. Consultation includes assistance in identifying needs, establishing linguistic profiles and developing appropriate programs. It also entails technical assistance in defining problems and developing strategies towards their solution and identifying resources.
3. Linguistic services are subject to the availability of resources and include the provision of:
   a) information and documentation;
   b) specialists who act as advisors or consultants;
   c) second-language training and testing on a cost-recovery basis;
   d) translation services, at no cost, for an organization's name, sign, slogan, letterhead and calling card;
   e) bibliographical research services: compilation of bibliographies of specialized glossaries, at no cost;
   f) an assessment of the quality of texts, at no cost.

Promotion and consultation can be provided for the areas of:

a) translation, terminology, interpretation;
b) second language learning and teaching;
c) bilingual identity: (signs, labelling, company name, etc.);
d) management of an official languages program;
e) identification of second language requirements;
f) development of policies and programs related to the provision of bilingual services.

The program of financial contributions is for special projects on a cost-shared basis of 50% sponsored by provincial and territorial authorities. Projects must represent an innovation or addition to the regular standard of service provided to the official language minority group or to the level of capability to work in the second language. Federal funding is limited to an initial development period in which identifiable additional costs are incurred. No capital or immobilization investment or expenditures are accepted. In 1982-1983, the Department of the Secretary of State spent $473,733 out of a budget of $700,000 ($162,205 for Manitoba, $182,778 for New Brunswick, $33,750 for Ontario and $95,000 for Quebec).

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Denis Roberge
Director
Promotion of Official Languages Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY LEVELS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:
To promote, encourage and assist the development and provision of education services in the language of the official language minority of each province or territory and education services in the second official language for all Canadians.

Authority:
While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the costs of official languages in education. This program is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding official languages in education at the elementary and secondary levels have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor in Council and by each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1st, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 fiscal years was provided according to the terms of interim arrangements. A new long-term agreement has been concluded in 1983-84.

Financing and Operation:
The program provides assistance in three ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" education (i.e. education in the English language in Quebec and in the French language in the other provinces);
2. Assistance for "second language" instruction (i.e. teaching of the other official language); and
3. Assistance for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language education.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for minority language education is equivalent to nine per cent of the overall average annual cost of educating a student in that province for each student studying full-time in that province. In recognition of the need for minority language students to study the majority language, the federal-provincial arrangements define "full-time" minority language students as students who receive at least 75 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the primary level and at least 60 per cent of their instruction in the minority language at the secondary level.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes available to each province for second language instruction is equivalent to five per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost. The formula takes into account the amount of time involved.

The federal government also makes available to each of the provinces an amount equivalent to 1.5 per cent of the average annual provincial per student cost, based on the total number of minority official language school-age children in each province. This is for administrative costs relating to the provision of minority language instruction.

These percentages were adjusted for 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 in order to comply with the announced budget.

Payments:
See tables 1 and 2.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Acting Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

TABLE 1

Payments by Province for Official Languages in Education Elementary and Secondary Levels 1981-1982

Province	*Second Language ($)*	*Minority Language ($)*	*Administration ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	414,449	48,268	11,353	474,070
Prince Edward Island	85,055	187,037	29,942	302,034
Nova Scotia	709,052	539,954	146,102	1,395,108
New Brunswick	618,035	8,209,420	1,662,600	10,490,055
Quebec	13,886,989	37,637,042	8,637,782	60,161,813
Ontario	10,048,499	17,931,724	3,246,637	31,226,860
Manitoba	663,396	1,412,049	301,642	2,377,087
Saskatchewan	427,950	379,306	114,218	921,474
Alberta	1,042,821	1,434,200	253,120	2,730,141
British Columbia	1,641,085	735,703	122,607	2,499,395
Total	29,537,331	68,514,703	14,526,003	112,578,037

Contributions under Special Projects are listed with tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 2

Payments by Province for Official Languages in Education Elementary and Secondary Levels 1982-1983

Province	*Second Language ($)*	*Minority Language ($)*	*Administration ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	452,665	76,401	9,887	538,953
Prince Edward Island	87,649	206,223	24,818	318,690
Nova Scotia	891,435	664,337	164,897	1,720,669
New Brunswick	628,976	8,153,534	1,582,824	10,365,334
Quebec	12,807,653	32,182,941	6,677,520	51,668,114
Ontario	10,044,326	24,297,934	3,423,911	37,766,171
Manitoba	805,078	1,961,004	305,017	3,071,099
Saskatchewan	452,149	520,743	106,654	1,079,546
Alberta	1,181,551	2,139,921	325,814	3,647,286
British Columbia	1,623,719	977,496	135,214	2,736,429
Total	28,975,201	71,180,534	12,756,556	112,912,291

Contributions under Special Projects are listed with tables 3 and 4.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT THE POST-SECONDARY LEVEL

Administered By:

Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:

To promote, encourage and assist the development and provision of education services in the language of the official language minority of each province or territory and education services in the second official language for all Canadians.

Authority:

While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the cost of official languages in education. This program is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations.

Arrangements regarding official languages in education at the post-secondary level have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments. These arrangements were approved by the Governor in Council and by each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 fiscal years was provided according to the terms of interim arrangements. A new long-term agreement has been concluded in 1983-84.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government's program of assistance for official languages in education at the post-secondary level applies to educational institutions at the post-secondary and teacher training levels. The program provides assistance in the following ways:

1. Assistance for "minority language" (English in Quebec and French in the other provinces) education at the post-secondary level;
2. Bursaries to enable second language and minority language teachers to upgrade their qualifications;
3. Fellowships to assist full-time post-secondary students in studying their second official language or where students are part of a minority official language community in studying in their own official language;
4. Travel bursaries for minority-language post-secondary students;
5. Language training centres;
6. Minority language teacher-training institutions;
7. Summer Language bursaries; and
8. Assistance for official language monitors.

The amount of assistance that the federal government makes each year to a province for minority language education (1 above) is made at the basis of 10.85% of provincial operating grants made that year to "eligible" minority language post-secondary educational institutions in the province. Educational institutions are eligible if:

1. At least 50 per cent of the courses taken by regular students at the institution are in the official minority language; or
2. The institution's charter declares it to be bilingual; or
3. The institution has been designated as eligible by mutual agreement between the federal and provincial authorities concerned.

The above percentage of financial assistance was adjusted in order to comply with the budget allocation for 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83.

The Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism recommended federal assistance for minority language teacher training facilities in the West and in the East. A Committee was established to advise the governments involved in this matter; it recommended in the West, that the federal government assist with the costs of establishing or improving French language teacher training facilities at both Collège Saint-Jean in Edmonton, Alberta and Collège Saint-Boniface in Manitoba.

The federal government concluded an agreement with the Government of Manitoba under which the federal government contributed up to $1,000,000 for capital costs and some $800,000 for operating expenses over a seven-year period ending March 31, 1979, for an "Institut Pédagogique" located at Collège Saint-Boniface. Collège Saint-Boniface also benefits from the assistance provided for minority language institutions (see above). Similar arrangements also apply to Collège Saint-Jean commencing in 1976-77 only. In addition a recruiting allowance of $40,000 per year has been provided for each institution.

In the East, arrangements have been made with the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission to provide similar assistance for the operation of University of Moncton in New Brunswick and Université Sainte-Anne in Nova Scotia.

Financial assistance from the federal government is also available to provincial governments for the costs incurred in the construction or improvement of language training centres. These centres are intended to provide multi-purpose language training facilities, and although they may be located in universities their use is not limited to university students. A maximum annual payment of $100,000 per province was set for this aspect of the program.

The federal government provides fellowships for official language study of up to $2,000 each, for students specializing or wishing to study in their second official language or for students from the official language minority to study in their own official language. The fellowships enable students to study in the milieu of the second or minority language. The fellowships are distributed by the provincial governments.

Bursaries for second language and minority language teachers are provided by the federal government. These bursaries which are available for short-term training sessions for second language or minority language teachers are distributed by the provinces.

Provinces may also receive funds towards the organization of training sessions for teachers.

Travel bursaries are available to university students of the official language minority of the province who cannot pursue their studies in their own official language within commuting distance of their residence. The bursaries are equivalent to the cost of two round-trips annually from the student's place of residence to the university of his choice. The travel bursaries are distributed by the provinces.

Summer Language Bursary Program — this program enables post-secondary students to take immersion courses of six weeks in their second official language. A pilot program for francophone minority students outside of Quebec wishing to improve their skills in their own language was initiated in 1977-78. These programs are funded by the Department of the Secretary of State and administered by the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada in cooperation with the provinces. Payments for this program totalled $6,551,903 in 1981-82 and $7,623,357 in 1982-83.

Official Language Monitor Program — this activity enables post-secondary students to work part-time as second language teachers' assistants while attending at a post-secondary institution in the second language milieu. A pilot program for francophone monitors working with francophone minority students studying in their own language and a pilot program of full-time monitors in semi-urban or rural areas were initiated in 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. These programs are also administered by the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada in cooperation with the provinces on behalf of the Department of the Secretary of State. Payments for this program totalled $4,215,800 in 1981-82 and $4,407,600 in 1982-83.

Payments:
See tables 3 and 4.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Acting Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION — SPECIAL PROJECTS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:
When the federal-provincial agreements for official languages in education were concluded, the various provinces and territories had different pre-existing levels of development. As a result, the cost-sharing Special Projects Program is designed to enable provincial and territorial governments to implement innovative and experimental projects in spheres of scholastic activity in which substantial progress may be possible to promote minority official language education or second official language instruction.

Authority:
While it recognized that education is within the jurisdiction of the provinces, the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism made a number of recommendations (Book II) on ways in which the federal government might make financial assistance available to the provinces to help them with the costs of official languages in education. This program is part of the federal government's response to these recommendations. Arrangements regarding official languages in education have been established between the federal government and each of the provincial governments and the territories. These arrangements were approved by the Governor in Council and by each of the provinces and territories.

Time Frame:
The first arrangements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970; they were renewed for a five-year period on April 1, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 fiscal years was provided according to the terms of interim arrangements. A new long-term agreement has been concluded in 1983-84.

Financing and Operation:
Proposals for projects are submitted by the provincial and territorial governments. Projects may apply to any level of the educational system; they must be innovative in nature or built upon existing programs; but capital expenditures are not normally admissible for funding. The federal contribution will be made for the limited time of the developmental period and will normally be equal to that of the provincial government concerned.

Federal contributions for fiscal years 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 were made within the amount identified by a province for the program following its distribution of the funds allocated by the federal government for the non-formula programs for official languages in education in each province.

Payments:
A total of $14,497,755 was paid to the provinces for special projects in 1981-82 and $17,203,495 was paid in 1982-83. Payments to the territories totalled $268,849 in 1981-82 and $295,000 in 1982-83.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Acting Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

TABLE 3

Payments by Provinces for Official Languages in Education at the Elementary, Secondary and Post-secondary Levels — 1981-82

Province	Minority Language Institutions ($)	Travel Bursaries ($)	Teacher Bursaries ($)	Fellowships ($)	Language Training Centres ($)	Minority Language Teacher Training Institutions ($)	Special Projects ($)	Total ($)
Newfoundland	—	9,834	51,680	136,000	—	—	862,576	1,060,090
Prince Edward Island	—	2,650	28,500	60,500	18,342	—	316,000	425,992
Nova Scotia	104,510	12,132	90,000	85,900	—	40,000	988,968	1,321,510
New Brunswick	1,659,651	20,000	139,552	88,000	—	144,578	2,294,525	4,346,306
Quebec	23,853,540	—	490,890	827,500	—	—	1,580,625	26,752,555
Ontario	3,317,471	—	857,647	849,000	100,000	—	3,737,076	8,861,194
Manitoba	121,376	16,531	146,552	146,854	—	253,137	1,413,425	2,097,875
Saskatchewan	21,019	4,179	87,915	109,675	100,000	—	513,675	836,463
Alberta	92,609	1,840	203,103	190,015	100,000	355,000	578,528	1,521,095
British Columbia	—	—	229,000	145,638	100,000	—	2,212,357	2,686,995
Total	29,170,176	67,166	2,324,839	2,639,082	418,342	792,715	14,497,755	49,910,075

Table does not include figures for the Summer Language Bursary Program and the Official-Language Monitor Program.

TABLE 4

Payments by Provinces for Official Languages in Education at the Elementary, Secondary and Post-secondary Levels — 1982-1983

Province	Minority Language Institutions ($)	Travel Bursaries ($)	Teacher Bursaries ($)	Fellowships ($)	Language Training Centres ($)	Minority Language Teacher Training Institutions ($)	Special Projects ($)	Total ($)
Newfoundland	—	10,482	62,149	143,000	—	—	908,490	1,124,121
Prince Edward Island	—	1,600	35,380	57,000	60,000	—	331,649	485,629
Nova Scotia	105,075	17,215	91,552	99,300	—	40,000	1,101,491	1,454,633
New Brunswick	1,732,580	18,034	140,000	88,000	—	100,895	3,187,502	5,267,011
Quebec	21,685,411	—	316,940	655,250	—	—	3,151,200	25,808,801
Ontario	3,305,171	—	844,413	847,500	100,000	—	4,055,481	9,152,565
Manitoba	127,428	29,513	168,751	148,731	—	256,285	1,751,168	2,481,876
Saskatchewan	21,059	8,324	119,400	88,875	40,000	—	570,100	847,758
Alberta	110,985	4,839	200,522	161,400	100,000	500,600	598,089	1,676,435
British Columbia	—	—	250,000	168,000	85,717	—	2,235,825	2,739,542
Total	27,087,709	90,007	2,229,107	3,144,556	385,717	897,780	17,203,495	51,038,371

Table does not include figures for the Summer Language Bursary Program and the Official-Language Monitor Program.

CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN

Administered By:
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support

Purpose:
The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time and part-time studies at the post-secondary level of education. An interest relief program was initiated in September 1983 to provide for a deferral of interest charges on outstanding Canada Student Loans for unemployed former student borrowers.

Authority:
Canada Student Loans Act
Canada Student Loans Regulations

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

Financing and Operation:

There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program except to any province taking advantage of the opting out provision. Under this provision a province which chooses to operate its own student aid program and not offer assistance under the Canada Student Loans Program may be paid an alternate payment. This payment is determined by expressing the age 18 to 24 population of a province which has opted out as a percentage of the same age group population in the participating provinces and multiplying the result by the total statutory cost of operating the program. Quebec has opted out in each year and has received an alternate payment which from 1964 to 1982-83 has amounted to $187 million.

Under the Canada Student Loans Program, loans made to full-time students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he ceases to be so enrolled. At that time the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may be authorized assistance to a maximum of $100.00 per week of the study period. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender subject to a maximum term of 9½ years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Loans granted to part-time students are also guaranteed, but the interest on the loans is payable by the borrower. Individual loans must be repaid by the borrower within 24 months, commencing one month after the loan has been negotiated. No part-time student may have in excess of $2,500 of outstanding loans principal at any given time. Under the interest relief program, borrowers must be unemployed and have a gross monthly family income below a stated amount to qualify. Interest is assumed by the federal government for a total of 18 months and is granted to the borrower in 3 month periods.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government to lenders are determined annually on July 1st in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields in a six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Applications for full-time and part-time loan assistance are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount of any assistance to be granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount to be determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender, but a borrower must maintain all his student loans at one branch of a lender by arranging transfers as necessary.

For interest relief, the borrower submits his application to the Student Assistance Directorate, through the lender.

The annual provision of funds allocated for the full-time and part-time loan programs is determined by multiplying the legislative provision of $530 million for the base loan year 1983-84 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrollment between that year and the year concerned as well as applying a factor related to cost of living. In addition to the basic allocation the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent of basic allocation as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic allocation is divided between provinces on the basis of the 18-24 year old population.

Payments:

See table 5.

TABLE 5

Canada Student Loans by Province from 1980 to 1983

Province	1980-81* Value ($000)	1980-81* Number of Students Assisted	1981-82 Value ($000)	1981-82 Number of Students Assisted	1982-83 Value ($000)	1982-83 Number of Students Assisted
Newfoundland	6,383	5,070	7,466	5,668	11,799	8,226
Prince Edward Island	1,845	1,273	2,442	1,507	2,928	1,754
Nova Scotia	12,248	8,397	14,732	9,374	19,616	10,731
New Brunswick	9,454	6,746	10,883	7,422	16,224	9,247
Ontario	86,746	76,224	106,050	78,490	150,470	97,451
Manitoba	7,144	4,574	11,731	6,305	15,378	8,243
Saskatchewan	7,826	5,222	8,760	5,626	11,698	6,856
Alberta	22,495	14,726	29,120	17,606	41,514	19,783
British Columbia	21,630	14,904	26,298	16,197	38,098	22,033
Yukon	161	94	257	134	231	133
Northwest Territories	103	62	104	54	23	12
Total	176,035	137,292	217,843	148,383	307,979	184,469

* Changes in legislation caused a 13-month year, July 1 to July 31 rather than a normal 12-month year.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E. Watson
Director
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Officer Responsible:

Manager
Canada Student Loans Program
P.O. Box 2090, Postal Station "D"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6C6

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Program Coordination Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Purpose:
To contribute to the support of post-secondary education and to maintain national standards, where appropriate, in the operation of provincial programs in the field of education.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977, as amended.

Time Frame:
No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice and that such notice cannot be given for at least two years after April 1, 1977.

Financing and Operation:
The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of the three established programs financed under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977. Under this Act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of medicare, hospital insurance and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash payments and tax transfer.

The cash payments made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated and allocated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose. The tax transfer is effected by the Department of Finance.

The payments made by the Secretary of State during 1982-83 under the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program are shown in table 6. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the table also includes data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula set out in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the established programs financing arrangements can be found in the section on Established Programs Financing supplied by the Department of Finance.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Federal Contribution to Provinces for Post-secondary Education Under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977

Fiscal Year 1982-1983
($000)

Province	*Payments Made by Secretary of State*	*Value of Tax Transfer*	*Total*
Newfoundland	47,186	37,339	84,525
Prince Edward Island	10,150	8,032	18,182
Nova Scotia	70,486	55,777	126,263
New Brunswick	57,932	45,842	103,774
Quebec	334,843	623,129	957,972
Ontario	677,834	610,188	1,288,022
Manitoba	85,621	67,752	153,373
Saskatchewan	84,179	61,124	145,303
Alberta	130,854	211,913	342,767
British Columbia	195,062	217,024	412,086
Yukon	1,352	2,171	3,523
Northwest Territories	3,808	3,092	6,900
Total	1,699,307	1,943,383	3,642,690

Note: The amounts shown in the table represent advances. Final amounts remain to be determined.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Merrick Spalding
Director, Program Coordination Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants.

Authority:
Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements have been signed with each of the provinces.

Time Frame:
Continuing program since 1953. The agreement may be terminated with the closing of any fiscal year, by either party giving prior notice of not less than three months.

Financing and Operation:
The Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements were originally conceived in the early fifties in response to the many thousands of post-war immigrants who were becoming eligible for citizenship. The Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, required the knowledge of an official language and an understanding of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. In order to assist the newcomer in citizenship preparation in particular and integration into Canadian life in general, agreements were signed to assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship instruction. "Citizenship instruction", in this context, means "the teaching of the English or French language and of the elementary facts about Canadian institutions and ways of life, to newcomers, for the purpose of facilitating their adjustment and integration into the Canadian community and of qualifying them for Canadian citizenship".

Financial support for the classes usually takes the form of grants from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government reimburses participating provinces for one-half of whatever amount they have spent or contributed toward the teaching costs of citizenship and language instruction during the previous fiscal year. All provinces have signed these agreements. The agreements are currently under review.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction

Province	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	2,364	—	—	13,786	18,585
Prince Edward Island	—	706	1,368	1,565	837
Nova Scotia	3,620	519	—	11,231	15,580
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	609,724	295,893	957,786	867 316	1,167,949
Ontario	1,133,502	1,362,042	1,789,591	1,104,632	2,947,339
Manitoba	44,072	346,126	184,260	—	536,883
Saskatchewan	24,728	22,330	96,930	89,623	92,010
Alberta	276,921	691,122	590,065	621,871	774,773
British Columbia	639,624	805,997	—	1,147,190	1,500,102
Total	2,734,555	3,524,735	3,620,000	3,857,214	7,054,058

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Acting Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the provision of language textbooks in citizenship and official language programs for adult immigrants.

Authority:
Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec signed the Language Textbook Agreement in 1970 and British Columbia joined in 1983.

Time Frame:
Continuing program since 1963. An agreement may be terminated on the 31st day of March of any year by either party giving written notice to the other not later than the 30th day of September of the preceding year.

Financing and Operation:
Prior to the signing of the agreements in 1963, the Citizenship Branch had undertaken to provide provincial education authorities with textbooks for use in Citizenship and Language Instruction courses for adult immigrants. In addition, the Branch initiated the "Citizenship Series" including booklets such as "Our Land", "Our History" and "Our System of Government" and distributed them to students in these classes. By the early sixties, new interest and increased demand had brought expansion in the field of second language learning. Publishers responded with an impressive array of new textbooks and teachers were anxious to try new methods and programs. It became evident that the Citizenship Branch was no longer in a position to evaluate the merits of textbooks and stock only a select few, and the provincial agencies were far better equipped to assess such learning materials.

In 1962 the Branch approached the provinces with a proposal that the provincial education departments take responsibility for the selection, purchasing and distribution of language textbooks for adult citizenship instruction.

Furthermore, it was proposed that the provinces be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks to students and teachers free of charge. Under the terms of the agreements, each participating province annually claims an amount equal to the average of textbook expenditures for the five preceding years.

The agreements are presently under review.

Payments:
See table 8.

TABLE 8

Payments to Provinces Under the Language Textbook Agreements

Province	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	80	88	303	381
Nova Scotia	265	392	—	608	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	9,033	50,417	65,066	20,111	34,976
Ontario	66,501	75,176	60,987	65,265	315,590
Manitoba	—	9,244	20,828	17,460	—
Saskatchewan	1,283	2,581	9,804	—	8,126
Alberta	—	136,396	—	222,034	156,686
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	180,000
Total	77,082	274,286	156,773	325,781	695,759

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Acting Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered By:
Human Rights Directorate, Sector of the Senior Assistant Under Secretary
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Purpose:
To exercise a continuing liaison function among provincial, territorial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights both within Canada and internationally, particularly in relation to Canada's commitments under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments which Canada has ratified, and to coordinate regular Federal-Provincial- Territorial Ministerial Conferences relating to these responsibilities. The Committee serves as a forum to assist participating governments to meet their responsibilities and pursue their goals in the area of human rights.

Through working groups, the Committee undertakes, from time to time, special projects such as:

(i) a study of affirmative action and related special support programs;

(ii) the development of a common Canadian interpretation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(iii) identifying emerging human rights and proscribed new grounds of discrimination.

Authority:
Committee created by Ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975; endorsed by Ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights, and again at the September 1983 Ministerial Conference.

Time Frame:
Indefinite. The Committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November.

Financing and Operation:
Each delegation pays its own participation expenses. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its coordinative role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The Committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings to rotate but to date at each meeting, provincial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative is the Senior Assistant Under Secretary although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to Committee meetings.

Payments:
Nil

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Ms. Enid Page
Chief, International and Intergovernmental Coordination
Human Rights Directorate
Sector of the Senior Assistant Under Secretary
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS
(Part of the Citizenship Program)

Administered By:
State Ceremonial Directorate

Purpose:
Assistance is provided to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority:
Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits — 1982-1983

Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada during the last two years. The programmes for these visits were developed by the federal Royal Visit Coordinator in a series of meetings with provincial coordinators, Rideau Hall and Buckingham Palace officials. The proposed activities and the many tour details were submitted to the Royal Staff at Buckingham Palace for final approval. Visits were held as follows:

Royal Visits 1982

— HM Queen ELizabeth II, and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh — April 15 to 18
Official visit to Ottawa on the occasion of the Proclamation of the Constitution Act.

— HRH The Princess Anne — July 4 to 17
Official visit to Ottawa and the Yukon Territory as well as the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba where certain towns were celebrating their centennials.

— HRH The Prince of Wales — October 29 to 31
Private visit to the Pearson College of the Pacific in British Columbia. HRH is the President of the World Federation of Peace Colleges of which Pearson College is a member.

— HRH The Duke of Edinburgh — November 9
Private visit to Toronto in relation to his interest in the World Wildlife Fund of which he is the President.

Royal Visits 1983

— Queen Elizabeth II and The Duke of Edinburgh — March 8 to 11
Official visit to British Columbia.

— The Prince and Princess of Wales — June 14 to July 1
Official visit to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Nation's Capital, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Alberta, to participate in events which marked inter alia, the 400th anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert having taken possession of Newfoundland in the name of Queen Elizabeth I, the 200th anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in the Maritime Provinces, and the World University Games in Edmonton. This was the first official visit of TRH to Canada.

— The Duke of Gloucester — June 3 to 5
Private visit to Ottawa, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the St. John Ambulance in Canada. HRH is Grand Prior of the Order of St. John.

— The Duke of Edinburgh — June 30 to July 6
Private visit to London, (Ontario), Toronto and Ottawa, on the occasion of the celebrations marking the 100th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Regiment, of which HRH is the Colonel-in-Chief.

— The Prince Andrew — July 18 to August 7
Strictly private visit for a canoe expedition down the Nahanni River in Canadian Arctic.

— The Duke of Kent — October 7 to 9
Private visit to Toronto, to undertake engagements with the Lorne Scots, of which he is the Colonel-in-Chief.

Royal Visits 1984 (Proposed)

— Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh — dates to be determined.
Official visit to Canada to mark, inter alia, the 200th anniversary of the Province of New Brunswick and the 200th anniversary of early settlement in Ontario.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Georges Bernier
Director
State Ceremonial Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Administered By:
Official Languages and Translation, Translation Bureau

Purpose:
Provide technical assistance to provincial governments especially to those having their own official translation service (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta).

Activities:
The federal government's Translation Bureau has held since February 1980, two conferences a year which take place in various regions of Canada, where senior officials of the federal and provincial translation services discuss their experiences and redefine co-operation requirements.

Highlights — 1981-1983

1. Access to the federal terminology bank was granted to New Brunswick, Alberta and Ontario governments.
2. Distribution of our Terminology Bulletins to the five provinces having an official translation service.
3. Simultaneous interpretation services offered to provincial governments for conferences provided expenses cost-recovery.
4. Loan of an English-French translator to the Alberta government for a period of 18 months in 1982-1983.
5. Exchange of translators with the government of Alberta for a three-month period in 1982.
6. Briefing was given to New Brunswick government regarding their project of implementing a training program for translators (1983).
7. Technical assistance in defining and developing a translation program at Saint-Boniface College (Winnipeg) in order to produce a pool of professionals to meet Manitoba's needs. Loan of a coordinator for three years (1982-1984).
8. Loan of a legal translator to the government of Manitoba in order to coordinate the translation of their laws for a two-year period in 1981-1982.
9. Two months training of two interpreters from the government of Manitoba for a period of two months in 1982.

Financing and Operation:
Technical assistance to the provinces in the area of language transfer is offered within the Promotion of Official Languages Program and is not a separate budget item. Costs are fairly low because the assistance to provincial translation offices usually involves extending activities being carried out for the federal Translation Bureau. This service is co-ordinated by the Planning, Management and Technology Branch.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Ming Tsui
Director General
Planning, Management and Technology Branch
Official Languages and Translation
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General was established by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General is the federal Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Ministry, he is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Ministry Secretariat develops and co-ordinates Ministry policies in cooperation with the operating arms of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. The Secretariat sees its role as providing leadership not only in the law enforcement and correction fields, but also within the total system of criminal justice. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of personnel and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is the largest of the three agencies under the Solicitor General. The objective of the RCMP is to enforce laws, prevent crime and maintain peace, order and security.

The RCMP provides police services under contract to eight provinces (exceptions — Ontario and Quebec), the two territories and a number of municipalities. Provincial/municipal police services are provided under the direction of provincial Attorneys General and the municipality Chief Executive Officer respectively. Services include the enforcement of the Criminal Code, Provincial Statutes, Territorial Ordinances and Municipal By-Laws. As a federal police force the RCMP enforces Federal Statutes in all provinces and territories. In addition, investigative and protective services are provided to other federal departments and agencies. As well, Canadian Police Services are provided, on request, to all Canadian law enforcement agencies.

The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for administering sentences of imprisonment imposed by the courts and to prepare offenders for their return as useful citizens to the community. Areas of federal-provincial cooperation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions, and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

In view of the expressed desire on the part of provincial and territorial correctional jurisdictions for greater consultation and ongoing dialogue with the federal government to reduce and/or resolve problems of overlap and duplication in the delivery of services and programs, the Commissioner of Corrections established a continuing multilateral forum which includes all his counterparts in those jurisdictions and which has met regularly, twice a year, since 1979. This forum has gradually developed into what could be termed a professional association in preference to formal federal-provincial exchanges.

To favour more regular dialogue, a series of meetings, contacts and exchanges of information were also set in motion to resolve operational problems, where possible; to further explore mechanisms for improved consultation; and to establish items for future discussion among federal, provincial and territorial heads of corrections.

A compendium of existing federal-provincial agreements of exchange of services and joint mechanisms of consultation allotting to corrections has also been published for the members' use.

At the first conference, on March 6, 1979, The Correctional Service of Canada declared its willingness to engage in a process of consultation with the provinces and to share a wide range of information about the content and form of its operations and planning processes. A series of meetings, contacts and exchanges of information were also set in motion to resolve operational problems, where possible; to further explore mechanisms for improved consultation; and to establish items for future discussion among federal, provincial and territorial heads of corrections.

At the second conference, held in June 1979, it was acknowledged that most of the operational problems of overlap and duplication which had been identified had unique features and differed in priority from province to province. It was therefore agreed that Regional Directors of The Correctional Service of Canada would undertake bilateral discussions with the provincial heads of corrections on mutually identified operational issues.

An example of the establishment of bilateral mechanisms for consultation is the Memorandum of Understanding signed on July 23, 1979 by the Deputy Minister of Correctional Services of Ontario and the Commissioner of Corrections, which formally provides for joint planning of shared:

(a) community-based residential services;

(b) parole supervision, where feasible and appropriate, to ensure cost effective use of resources;

(c) special projects to maximize the effectiveness of the service delivery systems;

(d) the development and use of volunteer programs utilized in the case management processes; and,

(e) development of a formal ongoing liaison and establishment of specialized programs for the Native offender.

The National Parole Board is the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community.

Amendment to the Parole Act was proclaimed on September 1, 1978 to enable provinces to exercise parole jurisdiction in respect of inmates sentenced to imprisonment under federal criminal law in a provincial institution. At present, three provincial parole boards have been established: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Ministry of the Solicitor General **Page**

Secretariat
CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES 228
RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES 229
STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES 230
PLANNING AND LIAISON DIVISION ACTIVITIES 231
YOUNG OFFENDERS DIVISION ACTIVITIES 231
RCMP CONTRACT POLICY 232
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY 232

Royal Canadian Mounted Police
CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES 233
CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.) 234
ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS 234
POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT 234
FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT 236

The Correctional Service of Canada
EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES 236
EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 237
AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES 238
MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION 239

The National Parole Board
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS 240
SERVICES TO PROVINCES WITHOUT PAROLE BOARDS 240
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLING AUTHORITIES 240

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
(Secretariat)

CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Consultation Centre, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To assist the Ministry in achieving its goals in crime prevention, the promotion of a more humane, rational Criminal Justice system, and the encouragement of public participation in that system and to contribute new initiatives, technical advice and practical assistance to the Ministry's process of policy development and implementation.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing

The duration of individual projects is agreed upon in an exchange of letters. The Centre's participation in the consultative process is provided wherever and for the length of time it is required to marshall the resources to deal with major issues.

Financing and Operation:
Because of its presence at the local level as the only regionalized division of the Secretariat, the Centre is in a unique position to develop and maintain effective working relationships with provincial and municipal governments and local community groups.

It carries out its responsibilities by supporting studies, conferences, seminars and workshops dealing with criminal justice issues; by initiating, assisting and supporting experimental and innovative programs with particular attention to the development of new concepts in criminal justice; by consultation aimed at coordination between system components, identification of gaps in service or prevention of unnecessary overlaps; by promoting community involvement and meeting the needs of special groups. The programs are generally carried out in cooperation with one or more of the provincial governments.

Within this broad mandate the Consultation Centre has two roles to play in the ongoing process of policy development and implementation at both the federal and provincial levels. Where policy has yet to be developed the Consultation Centre, through financial and technical assistance to the provinces and communities, can test out new and innovative initiatives. The results of such initiatives can be continually shared with policy planners and researchers to form a basis on which new priorities may be set, and from which new policies may emerge.

The second role of the Consultation Centre is policy implementation. This role involves demonstration and monitoring of policy initiatives which are already well developed theoretically and conceptually. The main purpose of the implementation role is to develop broad provincial and community level acceptance of a concept. Once again, because policy is always evolving, the results of demonstration are fed back into the policy cycle as a basis for policy refinement.

Organizationally, Consultation services at the national level, are provided by the central office in Ottawa, which also has responsibility for general administration and for coordination of the network of five regional offices. By their local presence and their relative freedom from direct operational responsibilities, the Regional Consultants are in a unique position to facilitate development of linkages and open dialogue between the public and the different parts of the criminal justice system.

Table 1 lists expenditures for jointly funded activities, by province during the last 4 years.

TABLE 1

Consultation Centre — Expenditures by Province
($000)

Province	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Newfoundland	57.8	406	135.6	11.4
Prince Edward Island	17.9	15	72	92.7
Nova Scotia	111.5	64.6	83	82.5
New Brunswick	35.1	51	74.6	90.1
Quebec	99.5	236	273	209
Ontario	202.3	362.8	252	840.6
Manitoba	66.3	58.2	39.4	61.5
Saskatchewan	42.4	75	52	78.5
Alberta	5	114	97	223.1
British Columbia	49.3	140.7	233.6	101.5
Yukon	—	—	37.2	35.7
Northwest Territories	32.0	42.8	10	—

For Further Information:

Mr. J.L. Côté
Director
Consultation Centre
Programs Branch
Ministry Secretariat
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

Tel.: (613) 995-4811

Regional Consultant, Atlantic
Suite 205
1075 Main Street
P.O. Box 549
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1H2

Tel.: (506) 388-6368

Regional Offices:

Regional Consultant, Quebec
666 Sherbrooke Street West
Suite 201
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 1E7

Tel.: (514) 283-7362

Regional Consultant, Ontario
Suite 12A8
2 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto, Ontario
M4V 1L5

Tel.: (416) 966-8107

Regional Consultant, Prairies
Cumberland Square
Unit #28
1501, 8th Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H 0T2

Tel.: (306) 665-4262

Regional Consultant, British Columbia
Box 10277
Room 2410A
Pacific Center
700 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V7Y 1E8

Tel.: (604) 666-6079

RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of Administration Program)

Administered By:
Research Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research related to crime and the criminal justice system in Canada and to communicate research findings to all interested parties, particularly to those who are responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation:
The Research Division develops, manages and, to a lesser extent, conducts social science research for use by the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The Division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to Ministry objectives in order to:

a) provide research-based policy and program advice;

b) provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation which respond to problems related to crime and criminal justice;

c) evaluate criminal justice system policies and programs;

d) increase the general knowledge base and information on which decisions in the criminal justice system can be made;

e) provide information on crime and the criminal justice system to the public and criminal justice professionals;

f) encourage the development of criminological research and manpower;

g) anticipate problems and areas of concern within the criminal justice system and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all Ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving Ministry objectives. The Research Division then either awards contracts for, or carries out research to respond to the identified information needs.

The Research Division's current activities are concentrated in the following general areas:

1. Crime Prevention
2. Efficiency/Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Programs
3. Criminal Justice sub-system accountability
4. Fair and equitable decision-making in the delivery of criminal justice
5. Concerns for victims of crime
6. Increasing community involvement in criminal justice
7. Juvenile Justice
8. Improving data base on the criminal justice system.

In 1982-83, the Division, on behalf of the Ministry, let contracts for 115 research projects to be undertaken by universities, private industry or individuals, and continued to support work on 75 other projects started in previous years.

In addition to its contract and in-house research programs, the Division manages a program designed to assist criminology research centres and develop research manpower. This program has three major aims: (1) the development of research manpower in each of the major regions of Canada to assist in meeting the country's criminal justice research needs; (2) the development of research with policy implications in the areas of crime, delinquency, and the administration of justice; and (3) the dissemination of research findings on the national, provincial and regional levels. This program is now structured to provide financial assistance to recipients on a three-year basis, subject to Treasury Board approval of the allocation of funds.

Criminology Centres at the following universities currently receive funding: Dalhousie, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Regina, Alberta and Simon Fraser.

To obtain information concerning specific projects that the Division has funded or is now funding, please write to:

Mr. B. Larocque
Head, Administration and Project Control
Programs Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Statistics Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote the development of better information and statistics in the Canadian criminal justice system and to provide statistical information, methodological advice and technical support for the Ministry in support of policy development and in response to specific information requests.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Division is committed to promoting an environment of cooperation within the criminal justice community, i.e. with other federal departments, and with provincial, municipal and other agencies involved in the development of criminal justice statistics and information systems.

A new national justice statistics organization was created by Statistics Canada in June 1981, called the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Several years of study, planning and work by the federal and provincial jurisdictions responsible for justice preceded its formation. The Centre is built on the principle that the production of justice statistics and information is a joint responsibility.

The Justice Information Council (J.I.C.) which is made up of federal and provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for justice along with the Chief Statistician is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system. Reporting to the J.I.C. is the Liaison Officers Committee which has membership from each of the departments sitting on J.I.C., as well as representation from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It is the role of the L.O.C. to meet frequently with the Centre to discuss priorities and work plans, and to facilitate the supplying of data and exchange of information between the jurisdictions and the Centre.

The Statistics Division coordinates Ministry participation with the Centre and provides the membership to the L.O.C. It is the role of the Statistics Division to distribute, interpret and analyse data emanating from the Centre, and to insure that the Centre is kept informed of pertinent statistical activities being carried out within the Ministry. The Statistics Division is engaged in several joint projects with the Centre.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General contributed resources of about $150,000 to support the work of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics during the fiscal year 1982-83.

The Director of the Division was a participant on the Federal/Provincial Task Force on Victims. The statistics Division's analysis of victimization survey data was used extensively in the preparation of the final report.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Himelfarb
Director, Statistics Division
Programs Branch
Ministry Secretariat
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel.: (613) 995-4811

PLANNING AND LIAISON DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Planning and Liaison Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To ensure that relevant and timely research, statistical and other empirically derived information is disseminated as widely as possible to various sectors of the criminal justice system and interested public in Canada. To provide corporate planning services to the Programs Branch and assist the Ministry in long range planning.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
In relation to its dissemination function, the Division is responsible for three programs.

a) The Publication Program encompasses reports of research, statistical and other empirical findings emanating from Program Branch-wide initiatives. There is a continuing emphasis on ensuring that all such information is presented in a format, length and vocabulary appropriate to policy makers and practitioners at both the federal and provincial levels as well as the public at large.

b) The Division's Program for Workshops, Seminars and Courses is also designed to facilitate the communication and application of research and other policy related information through the organization and/or provision of financial or other support for workshops, courses and other non-written modes of dissemination.

c) The Ministry Library and Reference Centre is a resource collection of approximately 25,000 volumes, 300 periodical subscriptions, and a growing collection of microforms on crime, law enforcement connections, criminal justice, and related areas. Its services are available to staff of The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Secretariat. Included are government publications, legal materials, and abstracts, indexes and bibliographies in the field of criminology.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. S. Shuster
Director, Planning and Liaison Division
Programs Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel.: (613) 995-4811

YOUNG OFFENDERS DIVISION ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Young Offenders Unit, Policy Branch

Purpose:
To provide for the implementation of the new Young Offenders Act, recently approved by Parliament and which received Royal Assent on July 7, 1982. The major implementation activities include the negotiation of federal-provincial agreements for the financing of the new legislation; the implementation of a "transitional funding program" to assist provincial implementation of the Act vis-à-vis technology transfer; demonstration/innovation projects, and records/information systems; and continued analysis of policy issues related to Young Offenders Act provisions/implications.

Authority:
The Young Offenders Act

Time Frame:
It is anticipated that the Act will be proclaimed on April 1, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The passage of this Bill represents a milestone in the history of attempts dating back almost twenty years, to bring about fundamental reform to Canada's system of juvenile justice. The new legislation which is the culmination of many years of extensive consultation and debate is aimed at providing a comprehensive process to deal with juvenile crime that encourages respect for the law and attempts to strike a reasonable and acceptable balance between the needs of young offenders and the interest of society.

Undoubtedly the most significant and controversial amendment to the legislation which was adopted by the Standing Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs was that pertaining to the establishment of a uniform maximum age of 17 years inclusive which would apply throughout the country. The current juvenile age in Canada is not uniform and is set at under 16, 17 or 18 years. This long-standing situation allowing for age disparity under juvenile law which effectively discriminates against young persons on the basis of their place of residence has been the subject of widespread criticism. With the establishment of age uniformity in new juvenile legislation the issue of age disparity has finally been resolved. The application of the uniform maximum age of 17 years inclusive will become mandatory as of April 1, 1985.

It is anticipated that the new legislation will be proclaimed on April 1, 1984. With proclamation, current federal funding of juveniles under the Canada Assistance Plan and the Special Young Offenders Agreements will terminate. As a result, the Ministry of the Solicitor General has initiated negotiations with the provinces and territories to conclude a new financial agreement for federal funding of juvenile justice services. As part of this process, extensive discussions have been held with the provinces and territories to identify the financial and resource implications of the new Act.

In addition, the Ministry of the Solicitor General has initiated a transitional funding program to assist the provinces and territories in the implementation of the new legislation, i.e., technology transfer, demonstration and innovation projects, and records/information systems. Concomitantly, analysis of the policy implications of the Act and appropriate program responses has been continued.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Don Demers
Director, Policy
(Young Offenders Unit)
Policy Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

RCMP CONTRACT POLICY

Administered By:
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate

Police and Security Branch

Purpose:
To provide policy advice in relation to the administration of provincial and municipal policing agreements for the provision of services by the RCMP.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act/RCMP Act

Time Frame:
Agreement with the provinces on the current RCMP police service contracts was reached in August 1981. Secretariat officials headed the federal negotiating team and prepared advice to the Government. Policy support since the signing of the policing agreements is ongoing.

Financing and Operation:
Support on negotiating strategy and preferred positions has consisted in the development of recommendations for the consideration of Cabinet and the submission of proposals respecting financial terms to Treasury Board. Advice on the interpretation of various clauses of the agreements is developed on an ongoing basis. Close liaison on these matters is maintained at all times with provincial officials.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. R.W. Christensen
Director General
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY

Administered By:
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate

Police and Security Branch

Purpose:
To consult with the Department of Justice and the provinces on the development of police policy and the resolution of both operational and administrative problems affecting law enforcement in Canada.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
The duration of individual task forces and committees varies.

Financing and Operation:
Participation with the Department of Justice and the provinces in the resolution of problems affecting law enforcement is an integral component of the mandate of the Police and Law Enforcement Policy Division. Financial costs are minimal, except for the salaries of the officers involved. Task forces and other working arrangements are

set in place as required by the Federal-Provincial Committee of Ministers Responsible for Criminal Justice or the Minister or senior officials in the Ministry.

In fiscal year 1981-82, the following issues have figured prominently in federal-provincial consultations and in the work of various task forces and committees:

— the identification, seizure and forfeiture of the proceeds of criminal transactions;

— the development of a coordinated response to McDonald Commission recommendations affecting policing;

— drug law enforcement;

— the implications for policing of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms;

— the review of the Criminal Code; and

— the development of policy respecting policing on Indian Reserves.

These efforts contribute, in varying degrees, to the development of national standards in policing, to the resolution of operational problems affecting policing, and to the development of legislation which provides an appropriate balance between the requirements of effective law enforcement and the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. R.W. Christensen
Director General
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
(Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

Canadian Police Services are comprised of the Forensic Laboratories, Identification Services, Canadian Police College and the Canadian Police Information Centre (C.P.I.C.). The objective of these services is to assist all Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions and the criminal courts of Canada, by providing forensic laboratory, identification and information services, and advanced and specialized police training.

As of April 1, 1981 the federal government provided all Canadian Police Services at no cost to the users. Prior to April 1, 1981, the portion of Canadian Police Services relating to the C.P.I.C. system was cost-shared between the provinces/territories/municipalities and the federal government.

The total cost of Canadian Police Services in the fiscal year 1982-83 was $76,332,000.

Forensic Laboratories

The Forensic Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to all law enforcement and government agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from strategically located regional laboratories at Vancouver, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Ottawa, Ont.; Sackville, N.B.; Halifax, N.S.; and Montreal, Quebec. The staff of the laboratories conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of Alcohol, Chemistry, Document Examination, Firearms and Tool Mark examination, Hair and Fibre identification, Serology, Counterfeiting, Toxicology.

Senior staff of the Central Forensic Laboratory, Ottawa, are responsible for the training, establishment methods of analysis and standards of performance for laboratory personnel. A liaison is maintained with national and international "forensic institutions" in the conduct of research and development projects. There is also a certain involvement in the evaluation of police equipment for general usage in the law enforcement field, e.g. breath testing (for alcohol) instrumentation. In addition, the co-ordination of operation support activities within the R.C.M.P. is an ongoing responsibility.

Since 1979, the RCMP through the Science and Technology Program Support Section has managed the Program of Science and Technology in Support of Law Enforcement in consultation with the Operational Research Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Research Council of Canada. As lead agency, the RCMP is responsible for the financing, contracting, accounting and monitoring of all projects initiated by this program which are undertaken to satisfy the research needs of the Canadian police community.

Identification Services

Identification Services maintain national registries of criminal fingerprints, firearm registrations and other criminal identification information which are received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, and federal agencies. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and assist in the administration of law as well as the prevention and detection of crime and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada on a 24 hour, seven days a week basis.

Canadian Police College (C.P.C.)

The C.P.C. provides specialized and advanced police training in such areas as: organization and administration, personnel management and investigational techniques to personnel of Canadian law enforcement agencies as well as to personnel from foreign police departments on a limited basis.

A C.P.C. Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada, the Provincial Attorneys General, Canadian Police Services, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the Director of the C.P.C. reviews the progress of the college and advises and recommends future objectives, goals and priorities.

CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE (C.P.I.C.)

The C.P.I.C. system provides the Canadian Police community in all parts of Canada with a consolidated repository of operational data through the use of modern electronic devices for the storage and fast retrieval of information. The data bank is comprised of information related to vehicles and boats that are stolen, abandoned or associated with wanted persons; wanted or missing persons and those who fall within categories such as parole, mandatory supervision, charged or probation; stolen articles of property including firearms identifiable by a unique number. A condensed criminal record file, derived from the Identification Services Fingerprint Section files, is also included in the system.

This system is a computerized information storage and retrieval facility for the use of participating law enforcement agencies on a year-round 24 hour per day schedule of operations. The system consists of a central automated data bank located in a specially constructed building within the R.C.M.P. Headquarters complex at Ottawa and linked through a communications network to terminals located throughout the country.

The system policy and procedural matters are developed by the C.P.I.C. Advisory Committee, the formulation of which was authorized by Treasury Board in 1969. This body is composed of senior members of major police departments in Canada and law enforcement representatives from the 10 provinces and the 2 territories. The Committee is responsible for establishing the scope and data content, how the system is used and regulated and which agencies are granted direct access to the system. Direct access to C.P.I.C. files is limited to R.C.M.P., Provincial Police Forces, City Police Forces, and Municipal Police Forces approved by the Committee.

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

The purpose of this part of the R.C.M.P. Law Enforcement Program is to: prevent, detect and investigate offences committed against Federal Statutes; provide investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies on a cost recovery basis; protect visiting foreign dignitaries, diplomats and senior Canadian government officials and federal government property; and, maintain internal security.

The enforcement of Federal Statutes such as the Narcotic Control Act, Bankruptcy Act, Immigration Act, and the Revenue Statutes and related sections of the Criminal Code are carried out in all provinces, the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The provision of protective policing services is the Force's commitment to the federal government's Protective Security Program. As well as providing physical and personal security as noted above, these services include security inspections of federal government equipment, computer facilities, buildings and information.

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT
(Part of the Law Enforcement Program)

Administered By:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Purpose:
To provide law enforcement services to those provinces, territories and municipalities that have entered into policing agreements with the Solicitor General for the use of the RCMP. Included within Provincial Police Services is a Native Special Constable Program designed to provide for the employment of Native Special Constables in the Force. This has proved to be an effective method of improving the relationships between the Force and Native communities.

Authority:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act

The Approval of the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council are required before policing agreements can be entered into with provinces or municipalities.

Time Frame:
The first provincial agreement for the provision of R.C.M.P. police services was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts in 1932, and Newfoundland and British Columbia entered into agreements in 1950.

The first municipal agreement was entered into with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935.

The last provincial/territorial/municipal agreements were for a five year term which expired on March 31, 1981. On that date policing agreements for RCMP police services were in effect in eight provinces (exceptions — Ontario and Quebec) the two territories and 193 municipalities.

Commencing April 1, 1981, 10 year provincial/territorial/ municipal policing agreements came into effect in eight provinces (exceptions — Ontario and Quebec), the two territories and 190 municipalities. One additional municipality was added commencing May 1, 1982.

Financing and Operation:

Under the new agreements, the federal government shared the costs of R.C.M.P. policing services with those provinces/territories/ municipalities that are under contract for such services. The agreements are in effect from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1991.

In calculating the total costs which are to be shared between the federal government and each contracting province/territory/ municipality a direct costing method is used.

Provincial/Territorial

For the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981, costs were based on the actual expenditures incurred in the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on expenditures incurred in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by the provinces/territories to the federal governments for the fiscal year 1981-82 was at 56%. This will be increased by 1% per fiscal year until fiscal year 1985-86 when 60% is reached. Commencing April 1, 1986, reimbursement will be at 62% and will be increased by 2% per fiscal year until fiscal year 1990-91 when 70% is reached.

Municipalities Over 15,000 Population

Costs to these municipalities for the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981 were based on the actual expenditures incurred in the individual municipality during the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on expenditures incurred in the individual municipalities in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by these municipalities to the federal government was at 81% for fiscal year 1981-82. This is to be increased by 1% per fiscal year until 90% is reached in the last year of the agreement in 1990-91.

Municipalities Under 15,000 Population

Costs to these municipalities for the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981 were based on the actual expenditures incurred in all contracting municipalities under 15,000 population within the province during the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on expenditures incurred in all contracting municipalities under 15,000 population within the province in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by these municipalities (with one exception) to the federal government was at 56% for fiscal year 1981-82. This will be increased by 1% per fiscal year until 60% is reached in fiscal year 1985-86. Commencing in fiscal year 1986-87, reimbursement will be at 62% and will be increased by 2% per fiscal year until 70% is reached in the last year of the agreement in 1990-91.

The exception to the percentage to be cost-shared is the municipality of Hinton, Alberta. The policing agreement for this municipality commenced May 1, 1982 with the costs incurred being aggregated with all other municipalities under 15,000 population in Alberta. However, reimbursement by Hinton to the federal government is to be at 70% per fiscal year for the life of the contract, which expires in 1990-91.

Payments:

Under the agreements, provinces/territories/municipalities will be billed on a quarterly basis in July, October, January and March of each year, by the federal government for the law enforcement services provided during the preceding three month period.

Payments made by the provinces/territories/municipalities under contract for RCMP policing services for the fiscal years 1981-82 and 1982-83 are depicted in table 2.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.T. Zwicker, A/Commr.
Chief Financial Officer
R.C.M.P. Headquarters
Pickering Building, Room 610
250 Tremblay Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OR2

Tel.: (613) 993-1712

TABLE 2

Payments by Provinces/Territories/Municipalities for Policing Contracts
($000)

Province/Territory	*Provincial/Territorial*		*Municipal*	
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1981-82*	*1982-1983*
Newfoundland	17,635	24,039	1,854	1,323
Nova Scotia	15,367	17,359	1,642	1,869
Prince Edward Island	2,783	2,417	310	1,024
New Brunswick	12,397	13,109	2,107	1,950
Manitoba	20,318	21,740	4,928	4,576
Saskatchewan	27,697	30,625	5,814	6,153
Alberta	36,763	41,424	14,058	16,360
British Columbia	48,253	56,802	46,012	68,323
Northwest Territories	9,467	10,138	—	—
Yukon	3,951	4,381	—	—
Total	194,631	222,034	76,725	101,578

FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Firearms Registration and Administration Services of the R.C.M.P.

Purpose:
To reimburse the provincial governments for costs actually incurred in administering the business permit and Firearms Acquisition Certificate sections of the firearms provisions contained in Part II.I of the Criminal Code.

Authority:
Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code.

Financing and Operation:
As part of the administration of criminal law in each province, provincial authorities issue firearms acquisition certificates and firearms business permits. The federal government reimburses the provinces for the deficits they incur after the administrative costs are deducted from revenues from fees for these permits and certificates.

Payments:
See table 3.

For Further Information:

Mr. N. Austin
Coordinator, Firearms Policy Centre
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Street West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel.: (613) 593-4995

TABLE 3

Payments by the Government of Canada Under the Firearms Financial Agreement

Province	*Fiscal 1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	68,636
Prince Edward Island	31,886
Nova Scotia	108,174
New Brunswick	115,326
Quebec	—
Ontario	357,630
Manitoba	116,924
Saskatchewan	115,880
Alberta	204,296
British Columbia	276,887
Yukon	32,855
Northwest Territories	44,309

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
(The Correctional Service of Canada)

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES
(Part of the Correctional Services Programs)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
Agreement with Ministry of Social Services, Province of Saskatchewan to provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand and with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

Authority:
Penitentiary Act

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Saskatchewan became effective November 14, 1978.

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Quebec was signed and became effective on April 4, 1977.

Time Frame:
This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
The Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for the detention of thirty-two persons admitted under the terms of the agreement. The Province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person accommodated under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, and equipment and depreciation. The Institut Philippe Pinel, Montreal, Quebec, provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. The Province of Quebec submits a global estimate of costs for the year, excluding capital costs and Canada agrees to pay one-twelfth of the amount on the first day of each month. Canada and Quebec agree to consider and reach an agreement of establishing a cost adjustment for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days. Table 4 depicts the costs over the past four years.

TABLE 4

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	($)
1979-80	4,271,700
1980-81	5,354,350
1981-82	7,019,770
1982-83	8,055,400

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. D. Craigen
Director General
Medical and Health Care Services
The Correctional Service of Canada
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9

Tel.: (613) 992-5713

EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To provide for the placement of offenders sentenced to incarceration in institutions which best meet their program needs.

Authority:
Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

The Federal-Provincial agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	August 14, 1974
New Brunswick:	March 15, 1975
Manitoba:	December 31, 1973
Saskatchewan:	November 21, 1973
Alberta:	December 31, 1973
British Columbia:	February 28, 1974
Yukon Territory:	December 31, 1973
Quebec:	February 15, 1974
Northwest Territories:	The agreement was signed on July 10, 1973; but was made effective from August 29, 1972.
Newfoundland:	April 1, 1975; but there is also another agreement which was signed on September 14, 1949 and is for the maintenance of federal inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of The Correctional Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The Contracts for exchange of services provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person transferred under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation.

Payments:
See table 5.

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Pinder
Deputy Commissioner, Offender Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9

Tel.: (613) 995-7002

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Inmates

Province	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	278,334	490,750	383,035	375,405
Nova Scotia	98,733	89,196	130,748	37,266
New Brunswick	1,742	—	—	—
Quebec	1,846,828	3,662,540	2,005,536	2,246,031
Manitoba	193,086	115,571	129,848	123,970
Saskatchewan	66,756	47,426	125,367	203,295
Alberta	662,750	737,713	402,920	300,876
British Columbia	942,646	592,202	1,289,867	837,694
Northwest Territories	179,813	86,285	111,036	139,900
Yukon Territory	21,353	49,167	21,716	—
Total	4,292,041	5,570,850	4,600,073	4,264,437

AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To compensate Provincial Agencies for certain services provided to the Correctional Service of Canada in relation to Parole and supervision.

Authority:
Parole Act and Regulations
National Parole Board Rules
Penitentiary Act

The Solicitor General has agreements with the Yukon and Northwest Territories and with the Provinces of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31st expiry date.

Financing and Operation:
In 1977, an amendment to the Penitentiary Act transferred the National Parole Service from the authority of the National Parole Board and united it with the Canadian Penitentiary Service to create a new federal agency, The Correctional Service of Canada.

The Correctional Service of Canada has thereby acquired the following responsibilities, with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction*:

a) the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;

b) the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board;

In carrying out these responsibilities the Correctional Service of Canada cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain "community assessments" for the Service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.
2. The provinces may be asked to provide "parole supervision" on behalf of the Service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.

3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on Temporary Absence, in accordance with the Parole Act.

* Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

"Community assessments" are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with his plans for rehabilitation. The Correctional Service of Canada usually carries out these assessments but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, "parole supervision services" must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision but also provide guidance and counsel to the parolee and his family. The Correctional Service of Canada usually provides these services but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to the Provinces for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

Province	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	20,615	29,434	20,514	19,126
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	2,126	1,715	—
Manitoba	8,645	9,620	—	—
Saskatchewan	29,475	34,404	41,861	45,221
Alberta	121,483	133,306	124,201	128,876
British Columbia	69,226	54,371	61,229	62,064
Northwest Territories	12,602	15,514	20,702	29,456
Total	262,046	278,775	270,222	284,743

For Further Information:

Mr. M. Provan, Chief
Operations and Quality Control
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9

Tel.: (613) 992-6008

MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION
(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority:
Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

The Federal-Provincial Agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:	January 1, 1975
New Brunswick:	November 1, 1974
Newfoundland:	November 1, 1974
Prince Edward Island:	January 1, 1975
Quebec:	May 1, 1975
Ontario:	November 1, 1974
Alberta:	January 1, 1975
British Columbia:	November 1, 1974
Northwest Territories:	November 1, 1974
Yukon Territory:	November 1, 1974

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Correctional Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The contracts for custody of paroled inmates held on suspension of parole provide that the federal government agrees to pay the provincial governments the "per capita" costs of maintaining a paroled inmate incarcerated under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full cost recovery, but excludes capital costs of land, buildings and equipment and depreciation.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Parolees Under Suspension

Province	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*
Newfoundland	27,312	53,014	33,090	30,693
Prince Edward Island	—	331	—	377
Nova Scotia	48,702	47,915	38,695	33,501
New Brunswick	7,349	20,730	3,386	7,436
Quebec	1,030,447	1,221,017	616,687	562,269
Ontario	937,297	289,666	369,619	—
Alberta	118,991	317,736	328,453	289,493
British Columbia	239,181	123,007	284,102	68,692
Northwest Territories	10,105	3,445	21,693	12,856
Yukon Territory	6,584	—	—	—
Total	2,425,968	2,076,861	1,695,725	1,005,317

For Further Information:

Mr. G. Pinder
Deputy Commissioner, Offender Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9

Tel.: (613) 995-7002

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Federal-Provincial Relations

The National Parole Board places a high priority on providing those less serious offenders in provincial prisons the same rights, safeguards and opportunities for parole that are afforded to inmates of federal penitentiaries by the Board. The problem to be overcome is the disparity between rights and safeguards afforded federal inmates by the National Parole Board, and to provincial inmates where provincial boards have been established, and those rights and safeguards currently extended to inmates in the provinces and territories over which the National Parole Board retains jurisdiction.

Services to Provinces Without Parole Boards

Currently, parole decisions in provincial cases are made by the National Parole Board with the exception of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia which have their own provincial parole boards. The Prairies and Atlantic provinces have chosen not to establish parole boards, although this is permissable under the Parole Act.

During 1983, the National Parole Board continued to employ streamlined case preparation procedures in order to expedite the decision-making process. The Board is continuing to monitor this service improvement to the provinces and territories.

Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities

The Canadian Association of Paroling Authorities (CAPA) which includes representatives from the National Parole Board and the three provincial boards (Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia) continue to meet to exchange ideas and opinions on issues of mutual interest.

CAPA is continuing to evolve its statement of philosophy and principles. Also, it has involved itself with the question of standards for paroling authorities. At the same time, CAPA has agreed to interprovincial transfers and the delegation of authority with respect to suspension of parole.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Roy
Chief, Liaison and Program Development
National Parole Board
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R1

Tel.: (613) 995-1308

Department of Supply and Services

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c.S-18). The present department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer); the Shipbuilding Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission.

The department is divided into two administrations: Supply and Services. As the three federal-provincial programs relate to the Supply Administration, only that Administration will be described.

SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION

The Supply Administration is responsible for obtaining supplies, equipment and services for departments and agencies of government. It is also responsible for other functions related to the management of materiel and services, such as printing and publishing, advertising, expositions, traffic management, industrial security, equipment maintenance and repair, warehousing, distribution and disposal.

The Supply Administration underwent various organizational changes during the last quarter of fiscal year 1982-83. These changes were put in place to achieve higher and more consistent levels of service, greater operational economy and stronger program management. These changes took the form of the establishment of three new management sectors, Supply Management, Operations, and Finance, Planning and Systems. A brief description of each of these new sectors follows:

SUPPLY MANAGEMENT SECTOR

The new Supply Management Sector was formed to formulate the Supply Administration's general objectives, policies, plans and strategies. Under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Supply Management, this new Sector is responsible for the Export Supply Directorate, Canadian General Standards Board, Supply Policy, Plans and Strategies Directorate, Professional Development Branch, Corporate Relations Branch and the Quality Assurance Branch.

OPERATIONS SECTOR

This new Sector, under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations, is responsible for the management and direction of all supply operations, namely the delivery of the required goods and services on a timely basis, satisfactory to Supply Administration's customers.

In terms of the re-organization, two existing services — the Science and Engineering Procurement Service and Commercial Supply Service — were amalgamated to form the new Sector. Within the new Operations Sector certain areas were realigned into eight new or expanded directorates, namely:

- Aerospace and Armament
- Communications Services
- Industrial and Commercial Products
- Marine, Electronics and Industrial Systems
- Office Automation, Services and Information Systems
- Science and Professional Services
- Regional Operations
- Disposal Operations (Crown Assets Disposal Corporation)

The new directorates were established to more closely parallel the operational and engineering organizations of the Supply Administration's customers with the objective of improving overall service and response time. The focus is on total life-cycle management of complete systems including requirements definition, acquisition, product support for in-service operations and assets disposal.

FINANCE, PLANNING AND SYSTEMS SECTOR

Under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Finance, Planning and Systems, this Sector is responsible for all aspects of financial, personnel, corporate and systems planning. The Sector includes the Office of the Comptroller — Supply Administration, Management Information Systems Directorate, Corporate Planning Branch, Personnel Operations Branch, Contracts Settlement Board and Security Branch.

PROGRAM EVALUATION AND AUDIT DIRECTORATE

The Program Evaluation and Audit Directorate is responsible for periodic evaluation of all Supply Programs and for comprehensive audits of all operations.

	Page
BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES	243
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT	243
CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD(CGSB)	244

BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By:
Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health departments, and the federal departments of National Health and Welfare, Supply and Services, Regional Industrial Expansion and Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

Purpose:
To purchase drugs and specific vaccines cooperatively on behalf of the provinces.

Authority:
Federal government: Supply and Services Act — Section 8, Order in Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial: Ministers of Health.

Time Frame:
On going

Financing and Operation:
Supply and Services contracts for certain drugs and specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces, except Quebec, for which a service fee is paid to Supply and Services. In 1982-83 the total purchase was estimated at $8,213,199.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Bruce W. Lawson,
Program Administrator, Extended Health Care Services
Health Programs Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Pierre Comeau
Director
Food, Drug and Textile Products Centre
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel.: (819) 997-5219

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Regional Supply Centres in cooperation with Head Office Directorates and the Canadian Business Opportunities Group.

Purpose:
To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada in supply and services and to promote use of public sector procurement in support of federal economic development objectives.

Authority:
Government of Canada — Section 8, Supply and Services Act and Order In Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial Authorities — Varies by province.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Major source development opportunities are identified in the DSS/DRIE Annual Procurement Plan and Strategy for Cabinet consideration.

Financing and Operation:
Department of Supply and Services provides the supply service on request from the provincial government and charges for this service in accordance with the established rate structure. Cooperative supply source development projects are funded either through the $10 million Source Development Fund or, as in the case of the recent $200 million CL-215 Waterbomber project, by special financing arrangements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. K. Downs
Director, Corporate Relations Branch
Department of Supply and Services
14A1, Phase III, Place du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel.: (819) 997-7116

Mr. D.G. Hull
Manager
Canadian Business Opportunities Group
Department of Supply and Services
3C1, Phase III, Place du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5

Tel.: (819) 994-3791

Officer Responsible:

See appropriate Regional Supply Director.

REGIONAL SUPPLY CENTRES

Atlantic

Mr. S.J. Hammond
Director of Supply
Atlantic Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
2 Morris Drive
Burnside Industrial Park
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2B 1K8

Tel.: (902) 426-3881

Quebec

Mr. André Archambault
Director of Supply
Quebec Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
800 Golf Rd., Nun's Island
Montreal, Quebec
H3E 1G9

Tel.: (514) 283-5721

Ontario

Mr. G.C. Westcott
Director of Supply
Ontario Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
295 The West Mall, Suite 200
Etobicoke, Ontario
M9C 5A4

Tel.: (416) 622-8111

Capital

Mr. E.J. Lacroix
Director of Supply
Capital Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
1010 Somerset Street West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T4

Tel.: (613) 995-1121

Manitoba

Mr. R.V. McKinnon
Director of Supply
Manitoba Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
100 Otter Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3T 0M8

Tel.: (204) 949-6114

Western

Mr. T.A. Simper
Director of Supply
Western Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
10225 — 100 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 1J9

Tel.: (403) 420-3701

Pacific

Mr. B.M. McLean
Director of Supply
Pacific Region Supply Centre
Supply and Services Canada
3551 Viking Way
Richmond, British Columbia
V6V 1W6

Tel.: (604) 544-3441

Europe

Mr. G. O'Brien
Supply Manager
Canadian Department of Supply and Services
MacDonald House
No. 1 Grosvenor Square
London, England
W1X OAB

Tel.: 01-629-9492 - Ext. 612

United States

Mr. B.J. McNally
Director of Supply
Supply and Services Canada
Canadian Embassy
2450 Massachussets Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
20008

Tel.: (202) 483-5505

CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD(CGSB)

Administered By:
CGSB Standards and Qualifications/Certification Officers through the use of voluntary consensus committees comprised of the representatives of the federal and provincial governments, industry, consumers, research and testing organizations, and others having an interest.

Purpose:
CGSB provides standards, and qualifications/certification listing of products and services to these standards, for both public and private sectors for procurement, consumer requirements, legislation, technical practices, test procedures and to support international standardization.

Authority:
Department of Supply and Services Act, Par. 5(2)(c)

National Research Council Act 13(c)(v)(vi)

Orders in Council (T.B. 633635) (P.C. 1965-248) (P.C. 1974-10/1539) (P.C. 1974-11/1699) (T.B. 780386)

Time Frame:
Ongoing

Financing and Operation:
CGSB provides the following services to the three levels of government, industry and consumers:

a) Consensus Standards Development

b) Purchasing Specifications Development

c) Sale of Standards and Specifications

d) Qualification and Certification Listing Programs for Products and Services

e) Sale of Qualification and Certification Lists

CGSB does not receive appropriations from Parliament, and must recover all of its costs on a program-by-program basis.

CGSB contracts out almost all of its testing, audit and associated activity in connection with its qualification/certification listing programs, and as well, utilizes resources from other organizations including the three levels of government, industry and consumer associations to assist in the implementation of these programs. CGSB retains only the management and administrative capability in-house. The growth in standards development is similarily being contracted out wherever feasible and resources from the three levels of government and industry are being utilized to work as decentralized elements of CGSB.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Secretary's Office
Canadian General Standards Board
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G6

Tel.: (613) 992-0038.

Department of Transport

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for the Department of Transport, the Canadian Transport Commission, and a number of Crown corporations which have various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the Canadian Transport Commission, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the air, surface and marine administrations of the Department of Transport and by the Canadian Transport Commission. The Marine Administration within the Department of Transport includes the Canadian Coast Guard, the Canada Ports Corporation, the federal-municipal Harbour Commissions and public harbours and The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and four Pilotage Authorities. Other transport-related agencies or Crown corporations are not directly involved with the administration of federal-provincial programs or activities.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The Department of Transport is composed of a central headquarters and planning staff along with three administrative groups which carry out the departmental responsibilities as well as coordinating the activities of the many important agencies. The three administrative groups are: The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration, the Canadian Air Transportation Administration, and the Canadian Surface Transportation Administration.

The Canadian Marine Transportation Administration is responsible for all marine components of the Department of Transport (except ferries), including the Canada Ports Corporation, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Canadian Coast Guard and the Pilotage Authorities.

It also provides administration for public harbours and wharves and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal Harbour Commissions.

CANADIAN COAST GUARD

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) which is a component of the Canadian Marine Transportation Administration provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include icebreaking, search and rescue, aids to navigation, the administration and application of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters, ship safety, ship casualty investigation, steamship inspection, vessel traffic services, marine hydraulics, maintenance of the St. Lawrence River ship channel, marine pollution surveillance and emergency clean-up, Arctic resupply, operation of marine coastal radio stations and the certification of Canadian ship masters, mates and engineers. In March 1982 those sections of the Public Works Canada program relating to main channel dredging and shore protection were transferred to Transport Canada by Order in Council and became the responsibility of the Canadian Coast Guard.

AIR TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

The Canadian Air Transportation Administration (CATA) concerns itself with the development and operation of the national civil air transportation system. With the exception of the economic regulation of air carriers by the Canadian Transport Commission, the Air Administration is involved in all facets of civil air transportation within Canada and between Canada and other countries. This involvement currently includes responsibility for the provision, operation and maintenance of 143 federal land airports, the provision of enroute and airport air navigation and air traffic control facilities and services, the technical regulation of aircraft and flight personnel, and policy advice to the Minister on matters effecting the economic performance of the airline industry. The provision and operation of executive aircraft services for the Government of Canada is also a responsibility of CATA.

With respect to non-federal aviation facilities, CATA provides capital and operating assistance to those airports which qualify on the basis of such factors as traffic demand and air carrier service. As well, capital contributions are made for the provision of airport infrastructure to improve the safety of and accessibility to the national transportation system.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration is divided into six major activities: road safety and motor vehicle regulation, highway transportation, railway and

grain transportation, railway passenger transportation, water transportation assistance and urban transportation. The Administration is responsible for the federal input to the development and operation of railway freight and passenger systems, subsidized ferry and coastal shipping services, international bridges, highway systems, and the Grain Transportation and Handling system. It is also responsible for federal capital assistance for urban transportation, and road and motor vehicle safety.

The Central Headquarters structure of the Department includes the Strategic Planning Group and the Coordination Group.

STRATEGIC PLANNING GROUP

The Strategic Planning Group has two major roles to play. First, it provides overall guidance for strategic planning in Transport Canada. It directs the conduct of medium and long term multi-modal planning to determine future transportation opportunities and issues. Moreover, it develops appropriate objectives, policies and strategies to meet them.

The Strategic Planning Group also plays an important role in the transportation-related science and technology activities of the federal government. The Research and Development Directorate is responsible for planning and recommending a coordinated set of Research and Development policies and programs. The Directorate monitors, coordinates and influences all transportation related research, development and demonstration projects conducted by federal departments. The Directorate, through the Transportation Development Centre, manages activities to apply science and technology to transportation. These activities are aimed at providing components of Transport Canada with assistance in their operational, regulatory, policy planning and evaluation functions; and at conducting exploratory Research and Development addressing opportunities that are high risk, long range and national in scope.

COORDINATION GROUP

The responsibilities of the Coordination Group include liaison with other governments. Within Coordination, the Government Relations Directorate is the departmental focal point for consultation between Transport Canada and the transportation departments of the provincial and territorial governments. The group analyzes and evaluates transportation issues and policies from the point of view of their application to specific regions, acts as a secretariat for the other components of the department to facilitate consultation with the provinces and territories on modal policies and/or programs, and chairs federal/provincial/territorial committees to facilitate inter-governmental liaison. The Group also administers a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport and transportation of dangerous goods by all modes of transport using federal and provincial legislative powers and resources as appropriate.

CANADA PORTS CORPORATION

The Canada Ports Corporation (CPC), formerly the National Harbours Board, is a Crown corporation reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Established in 1983 the Canada Ports Corporation is responsible for the development of a port system according to the national ports policy and in support of government trade and transportation objectives. It operates 15 major ports strategically located on the Atlantic coast, the Pacific coast and the St. Lawrence/Great Lakes system.

CANARCTIC

The Canarctic Shipping Company Limited was incorporated by letters patent pursuant to an agreement dated December 1975 between the Government of Canada (the major shareholder) and North Water Navigation Limited. The Company was established to operate the "MV Arctic", an experimental Arctic Class 2 bulk carrier designed and built in Canada.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED

The Northern Transportation Company Limited is a Crown corporation incorporated under federal legislation and continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The company's primary objective is to provide an economic, reliable and comprehensive transportation service on a profit-oriented commercial basis throughout Northern Canada and the Arctic. The Company forms the principal transportation link for the movement of bulk petroleum products and dry cargo to isolated communities and exploration and mining sites in Northern Canada.

HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PORTS AND HARBOURS

The Federal-Municipal Harbour Commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. Public Harbours are proclaimed under the provisions of the Public Harbours and Port Facilities Act and administered directly by the Department of Transport. Government wharves as well as privately-owned wharf facilities are located in most public harbours.

THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was incorporated as a Schedule D Crown corporation in 1954 to construct, operate and maintain, in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction on the Seaway has led to several circumstances where municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were altered, and joint remedial arrangements were negotiated to compensate for these changes.

THE PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES

The Four Pilotage Authorities: Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific created under the Pilotage Act supply pilotage services in their respective region to enhance marine safety. The Pacific and Laurentian Pilotage Authorities are now financially self-sufficient but the Atlantic Authority still relies on appropriations. The Great Lakes Authority may require funding this year if traffic levels remain depressed.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways and VIA Rail Canada Inc., which are all autonomous Crown corporations, operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. However, none of these bodies are directly involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Department of Transport — **Page**

COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM 249
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS 249
CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC 250
CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO 251
TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECTS 251
WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 252
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND (PHASES I AND II) 253
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND UNDER THE SPECIAL RECOVERY CAPITAL PROJECTS PROGRAM 254
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 254
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT 255
URBAN TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 256

Harbours Commissions, Ports and Harbours

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT 257

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS 257
AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY) 258
WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS 258
TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM 260

COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Atlantic Regional Office of the Canadian Air Transportation Administration.

Purpose:
To provide airports in selected communities along the coast of Labrador so as to enable these communities to be served by aircraft on a regular basis.

Authority:
This program is under the aegis of the Newfoundland Transportation Plan, approved by Cabinet on July 23, 1981.

Time Frame:
To date, federally-financed airstrips are being developed for Nain, Makkovik, Mary's Harbour, Davis Inlet, Postville, Rigolet and Port Hope Simpson. One airstrip, Cartwright, has been developed by the Province. Over the next six years, Canada and Newfoundland will strive to construct the remaining airstrips in the fourteen airstrip program at Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River, Fox Harbour, and depending on the results of a reassessment of need, at Red Bay, and Hopedale.

Scope:
The coastal Labrador aviation facilities include an airstrip, maintenance equipment and shelter, passenger waiting room, provision of electrical power, appropriate airfield lighting consistent with day/VFR standards, an access road, and a navigation aid (NDP).

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of a Federal/Provincial Umbrella Agreement on the provision and operation of airstrips on coastal Labrador with an associated adjustment in marine passenger services, signed in July, 1982, Canada will contribute 100% of the actual direct construction costs of the aviation facilities, as well as owning and maintaining enroute navigation aids. Newfoundland will be responsible to own, manage, operate and maintain the aviation facilities, including the terminal navigation beacons, although Canada has agreed to a restoration program whereby certain facilities will be restored to their original operational capability on a regular basis.

Payments:
The federal contributions to date for the eight airstrips either operational or underway total $10.7 million (current dollars). Costs for the remaining airstrips are estimated to be about $40 million, in addition to an estimated $500,000 annual cost for the restoration program.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.P. Vaillancourt
Atlantic Regional Administrator
P.O. Box 48
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8K6

Tel.: (506) 388-7212

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS
(Part of the Air Transportation Program)

Administered By:
The Airport Planning Branch of Airports and Construction Services.

Purpose:
To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame:
There are two continuing programs to provide financial assistance for airport infrastructure development and operation. The first, a formal program covered under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", came into effect on July 13, 1972. This program provides for operating subsidies to public bodies to meet the expenditure versus revenue short-fall at airports that are of significance to the national air transportation program. The Policy also permits the funding of 100% of the cost of approved capital projects at these airports. The second program, entitled the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", is more informal and ad hoc. It provides a means by which the Minister can provide for capital improvements at existing local and local commercial airports.

Financing and Operation:
The financial assistance is generally restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

Admissibility:
To be eligible for assistance under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", the public airport must qualify for the National Group which consists of those airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more, e.g., Hamilton and Sudbury, Ontario, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The policy, however, is under review and no new financial assistance requests for operating subsidies have been approved since 1978 or will be approved until the new policy is available.

It also includes airports with an Air Traffic Demand Index below 400 in those cases where:

1) the airport was eligible for an operating subsidy as of December 31, 1971, under the policy in effect at that time so long as the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service;

2) the airport is designated as eligible for the assistance available to this group on the basis of factors related to aviation, sociological and/or economic benefits provided the airport receives a Class I or Class II Air Carrier Service.

To be eligible under the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", the request should be directed toward improving a facility at an existing airport. In addition, the aerodrome must be licensable and should be receiving some form of air service licensed by the Canadian Transport Commission.

Assistance:

1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,

2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may be provided by the Department of Transport.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Capital and Operating Assistance Payments to Municipalities or Other Public Bodies (by Province)

Province	*1978-79 Expenditures ($000)*	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	100	515	340	2,087	2,166
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	241
New Brunswick	776	551	401	18	766
Quebec	1,411	2,439	2,121	4,920	6,064
Ontario	2,660	2,045	1,868	1,963	2,809
Manitoba	2,079	1,034	1,113	1,468	2,135
Saskatchewan	515	521	322	390	650
Alberta	1,410	626	559	623	476
British Columbia	725	1,461	840	865	2,000
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	1,728
Yukon	—	—	—	—	619
Total	9,676	9,192	7,564	12,334	19,654

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. P. Champagne
Director
Policy Planning and Programming, Airports
Canadian Air Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N8

Tel.: (613) 992-1167

CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

Administered By:
The Quebec Regional Office of CATA.

Purpose:
To construct airports, including air navigation aids and access roads, in 14 isolated communities in Northern Quebec.

Authority:
This program was approved by Cabinet in March, 1982. Program received preliminary Treasury Board approval in August 1983.

Joint Responsibility:
Under the terms of an Umbrella Agreement signed on September 27, 1983 with the Province of Quebec, Canada will be responsible to own, finance, construct, operate and maintain all navigation aids, as well as the airports in the Cree territory. With respect to the airports in the Inuit territory, Canada and the Province of Quebec will act jointly in the project management of the construction of the aviation facilities, while Quebec will be responsible for their ownership, operation and maintenance.

Time Frame:
The program is scheduled to commence in 1983-84 in Cree territory and 1984-85 in Inuit territory and run over a period of 10 years; the two levels of government are striving to reduce this period to six or seven years, if possible.

Scope:
The Northern Quebec Aviation facilities will include a runway, visual and electronic navigation aids, including a NDB and runway approach and edge lighting, provision of electric power, meteorological and communication facilities and services, maintenance equipment and storage, a small passenger building and an access road.

Payments:
The total cost of this program is estimated to be approximately $101 million as follows:

Cree airports (3)	$16.5 million
Inuit airports (11)	$84.5 million

Under the terms of the Umbrella Agreement, Canada will finance 100% of the costs related to the Cree airports and 60% of the costs of Inuit airports.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. A.O. Dumas
Quebec Regional Administrator
P.O. Box 5000
Montreal International Airport
Dorval, Quebec
H4Y 1B9

Tel.: (514) 636-3266

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Administered By:
The Ontario and Central Regional Offices of CATA.

Purpose:
To provide navigational aids at remote airports in Northern Ontario.

Authority:
Negotiated agreement at Ministerial level within scope of Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, the Federal Government is responsible for purchase and installation of navigational aids and the Provincial Government will be responsible for the airports facilities in Northern Ontario at specified and mutually agreed locations.

Legal agreements between the Provincial and Federal Governments are being prepared with respect to the lease of land required at each site for the navigation aids, and for the construction of access roads, site preparation, and connection to commercial hydro service by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, with 100% reimbursement by Transport Canada. Transport Canada is proceeding simultaneously to acquire title to each site.

Payments:
Construction of the navigation aids and services in Northern Ontario is being planned by Ontario and Central Regions on a priority basis, and will be undertaken subject to the availability of funds, to arrangements being made with the Province on site preparation, and to the timely availability of the necessary equipment.

For Further Information:
Officers Responsible:

For sites East of Thunder Bay

Mr. D.A. Lane
Ontario Regional Administrator
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 300
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A5

Tel.: (416) 224-3120

For sites Thunder Bay and West of 88°W longitude.

Mr. F.E. Lay
Central Regional Administrator
P.O. Box 8550
125 Garry Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0P6

Tel.: (204) 949-4311

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECTS

1. Intermediate Capacity Transit System—Lightweight Bogie Project

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
The purpose of the Intermediate Capacity Transportation System (ICTS) "Lightweight Bogie Project" is to design, construct and test two prototype motorized bogies suitably sized for application on an ICTS type urban rail transit vehicle.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act

Time Frame:
The project commenced March 30, 1979 and is scheduled to be completed March, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor of the work is Bombardier Inc. Montreal under a tri-partite agreement with the Transport Canada Transportation Development Centre, the Quebec Ministry of Transport and Bombardier Inc. Transport Canada's share of the funding is $540,000; Quebec Transport funding is $1,027,000 and Bombardier is contributing $200,000.

Payments:
Payments by Transportation Development Centre were $540,000 as of April 1983.

For Further Information:
Executive Director
Transportation Development Centre
Place de l'Aviation
1000 Sherbrooke Street West
Suite 2421
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2R3

Tel.: (514) 283-7512

2. BCR Electrification Demonstration

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To mount a railway electrification demonstration on a 132 km. section of British Columbia Railway (BCR) and to develop and evaluate electrification technology as an alternative railway motive power, particularly regarding technical problems and probable costs and benefits in the Canadian context.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced September 1, 1982 and is scheduled to be completed June 30, 1985.

Financing and Operation:
The performers of the work are BCR and CP Consulting Services Ltd. under contracts to TDC, according to an agreement between BCR, the BC Government and the federal departments of Transport and Energy, Mines and Resources and Regional Industrial Expansion. The support from TC will total $2,000,000, the support from EMR amounts to $2,500,000, from DRIE $500,000 and from the BC government $5,000,000.

Payments:
Payments by Transportation Development Centre were $803,325 as of September, 1983.

For Further Information:
Executive Director
Transportation Development Centre
Place de l'Aviation
1000 Sherbrooke Street West
Suite 2421
Montreal, Quebec
H3A 2R3

Tel.: (514) 283-7512

WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate

Purpose:
Participation in policy formulation with regard to federal assistance of water transportation services in Canada; development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Canada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; contracting for and provision of subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries and conventional shipping services which are considered important to the national transportation network.

Authority:

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order in Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order in Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and Cabinet Decision/Treasury Board Decision approving transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) to Department of Transport.
8. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support of six local ferries in Newfoundland.
9. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in Quebec.

Financing and Operation:

1. Services operated by companies other than CN Marine.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The services in this category which are still subsidized are as follows:

Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.

Souris, P.E.I./Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec

St. Barbe, Nfld./Blanc Sablon, Quebec

Grand Manan/Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government)

Placentia Bay Service

2. Services operated by Crown corporations.

i. C.N. MARINE

C.N. Marine is a non-comprised wholly-owned subsidiary of Canadian National Railway Company. An Order in Council in May, 1979 and a Tri-partite Agreement between the Crown, C.N. and C.N. Marine established the present working agreement. Annual fixed price contracts are executed by the Department of Transport and C.N. Marine for each of the following services:

Borden, Prince Edward Island/Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Argentia, Newfoundland

Digby, Nova Scotia/Saint John, New Brunswick

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia/Bar Harbor, Maine

Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

The Water Transportation Assistance Directorate is responsible for administering these contracts and for monitoring the services provided.

C.N. Marine is now responsible for providing vessels for the performance of these services.

GRANTS IN SUPPORT OF FERRY SERVICES

Annual grants are paid to the provinces of British Columbia, Newfoundland and Quebec in support of ferry and coastal shipping services.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.H. Pratt
Director General
Water Transportation Assistance Directorate
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND (PHASES I and II)

Administered By:
Highway Branch

Purpose:
This program is designed to enable Canada and the four Atlantic Provinces to finance jointly the strengthening/improvement of certain links of the primary highway network in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland to permit the adoption of specified uniform truck load capacity limits and vehicle configurations that are compatible with those in effect in the other provinces of Canada.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with each of the four Atlantic Provinces with Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
The original submission made jointly by the four Atlantic Premiers to the federal Minister of Transport proposed a ten-year program. Phase I was implemented during 1977-78 and expired in Nova Scotia on March 31, 1980, and in the other three provinces on March 31, 1981. In each case, an additional year was provided for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreements. Following the receipt of a joint submission from the three Maritime Provinces and an individual "Needs Study" from Newfoundland, a Phase II of the program was negotiated and implemented on April 1, 1982. The duration of the program in the Maritime Provinces will be four years and in Newfoundland three years with an additional year provided in both cases for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration provides the funds to support this program. During Phase I, the federal share was $100 million of the total cost of $200

million. For Phase II, the total cost of the program in the Maritime Provinces is $168 million to be shared on a 50% federal: 50% provincial basis. The federal share of $84 million has been allocated to Nova Scotia — $38.5 million; New Brunswick — $37.0 million; and Prince Edward Island — $8.5 million. In Newfoundland, the total cost of the second phase is $48 million of which the federal share is 75% or $36 million.

Individual project selection and approval as well as program evaluation is carried out by a joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee set up under each agreement. Construction is carried out under contracts negotiated by the provincial Departments of Transportation.

Payments:
Payments are made upon receipt of claims for reimbursement of expenditures.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.-J. Séguin
Director General
Highway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON5

Tel.: (613) 995-9443

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND UNDER THE SPECIAL RECOVERY CAPITAL PROJECTS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Highway Branch

Purpose:
This program is designed to spur economic recovery while putting in place key facilities and services to enhance economic and regional development opportunities for the private sector; to finance jointly the construction, upgrading and/or improvement of certain highways.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86. The Agreement with Newfoundland was signed on July 15, 1983, and the one with New Brunswick on August 4, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the two provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 75:25 (federal-provincial) in Newfoundland except for one project (the Trans-Labrador Highway) where the ratio is 85:15 (federal-provincial). The cost-sharing ratio on New Brunswick highway projects is 80:20 (federal-provincial). Under this program a total of $97.0 million will be spent of which the Transport Canada contribution amounts to $77.0 million. In Newfoundland a total of $44.5 million will be expended, of which $35.0 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. $52.5 million will be spent on New Brunswick highways, with the Transport Canada contribution amounting to $42.0 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments:
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.-J. Séguin
Director General
Highway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 995-9443

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Administered By:
Highway Branch

Purpose:
This program is designed to promote industrial development and to consolidate the region's links with the industrial basin of the vast market in the Montreal area; to extend further the main highway network toward the heart of the Province of Quebec.

Authority:
Contract between the Government of Canada as represented by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and the Government of the Province of Quebec. The federal responsibility was transferred to Transport Canada through an Order in Council in September of 1982.

Time Frame:
From April 1, 1974 until April 1, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
This program is part of a larger initiative which involves a federal-provincial overall expenditure of $454,775,000, of which the federal share amounts to $209,105,000 and the provincial share to $245,670,000.

Projects are selected from an established list (contained in Schedule "B" of the Agreement) by the federal-provincial Management Committee. Construction is carried out by the provincial government or its agents.

Payments:
Payments are made by Transport Canada to the Province of Quebec upon receipt of claims from the province, subject to verification of eligibility of the claim.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.-J. Séguin
Director General
Highway Transportation
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 995-9443

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT

Administered By:
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch under the Urban Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP), in co-operation with the Rail Systems Development Branch at the Canadian Transport Commission (C.T.C.).

Purpose:
Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic re-routing proposals, undertaken for purposes such as improving urban form, rationalizing transportation networks or assisting urban transit.

Part II and III of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations. The procedure involves Canadian Transport Commission consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and CTC recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

The Railway Grade Crossing Fund covers federal contributions toward crossing protection and improvement under Part III of the RRCA. The Fund is administered by the Rail System Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the CTC, and details of this program are reported separately.

Authority:
The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act
The Railway Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, but presently funding is being provided under the six-year UTAP arrangement.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Transport Canada may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans requested by urban communities with provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, Transport Canada is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor in Council (through TC) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. On receipt of a positive response, applicants may request that the CTC issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. CTC hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs. Funding for both plan preparation and implementation must be from provincial UTAP allotments.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal contribution toward special grade separations is as follows:

The amount that may be recommended for payment by the Commission to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:

a) for construction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $1 million plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or when costs are more than $5 million, ($3,250,000) plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

b) for reconstruction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37½% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or where costs are more than $5 million, $2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

c) where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an ap-

plication has been made to the Commission, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Commission.

Under Part III of the RRCA, the federal contribution towards grade separation projects is as follows where the total cost does not exceed $1,250,000:

— for a new grade separation construction — 80% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $1 million;

— for the reconstruction of a grade separation — 50% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $625,000.

The Department of Transport has $55.4 million in its budget for urban transportation and RRCA projects allocated for 1983-84.

Payments:
Commitments made to March 31, 1980 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total $1,066,000 for 16 cities — Kamloops, Regina, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, North Bay, Brantford, Moncton, Truro, Amos, Victoriaville, Jonquière, Boucherville and Golden.

Since the Act was passed in 1974, to September 1, 1983, $219.5 million has been committed by Transport Canada for grade separation work.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.H. Galvin
Director, Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tél.: (613) 593-7392

URBAN TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Surface Policy, Planning and Urban Programmes Directorate.

Purpose:
To improve the efficiency of the urban transportation system;
To improve standards of urban environmental quality and land use efficiency;
To conserve energy;
To improve safety at railway crossings.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1982-10/231 dated January 21, 1982
Master Agreements with each province

Time Frame:
The program has a six-year life and runs from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1984.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Surface Transportation Administration of Transport Canada provides the federal share of the program costs. The contributions made by the federal government are a maximum of 80% in the case of an urban transportation project; a maximum of 50% in the case of a transportation plan or relocation grant under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) and between 50% and 80% of the cost of a railway grade separation, depending on the section of the RRCA that applies. The total cost of the program to the federal government over its six-year life will be approximately $228.6 million. This program combines the former Commuter Services Program and some elements of the Railway Grade Crossing Fund established under the RRCA.

Projects to be funded under this program are initially selected by the province and submitted for approval in principle. The Minister of Transport consults with the federal regional Minister before granting such approval. Upon receipt of the approval in principle, the province submits a detailed application which is evaluated by Transport Canada officials. Upon completion of this evaluation the applicant and Transport Canada sign a project contribution arrangement which outlines the financial and other responsibilities of both parties with respect to a given project.

Payments:

1978-79	$11.0 million
1979-80	$16.1 million
1980-81	$42.2 million
1981-82	$51.3 million
1982-83	$52.6 million

Amount budgeted for 1983-84 is $55.4 million.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. A. Pageot
Director General
Surface Policy, Planning and Urban Programs Directorate
Canadian Surface Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
28th Floor, Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel.: (613) 996-4180

Officer Responsible:

Valérie Dufour
Chief
Urban Transportation Assistance Program
Surface Policy, Planning and Urban Programs Directorate
Department of Transport
28th Floor, Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel.: (613) 996-4180

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
(Harbours Commissions, Ports and Harbours)

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration through the Harbours Commissions and Ports and Harbours Branch of the Department of Transport.

Purpose:
To facilitate the flow of waterborne transit cargo by promoting utilization of Canadian harbours, and by providing facilities for the berthing of vessels and for the handling and protection of cargo.

Authority:
Harbours Commissions Act
Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act
Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act
Public Harbours and Port Facilities Act

Time Frame:
Assistance for harbour improvements is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The Ports and Harbours Branch, which acts as the focal point for the administration of the Ports and Harbours' activity consists of facilities required for the commercial transportation but which are not part of the Canada Ports Corporation. These are divided between public harbours and wharves administered directly by Transport and nine harbours operated by Harbour Commissions. In March 1982 the program responsibility for works supporting the maintenance and construction of commercial public wharves and harbours, including the required dredging within the limits of these facilities, formerly administered by the Department of Public Works, was transferred to Transport Canada by Order in Council. The Ports and Harbours Branch will now administer the federal marine program dealing with public ports and harbours.

The Harbour Commissions located at Port Alberni, Nanaimo, Fraser River (New Westminster), North Fraser, Lakehead (Thunder Bay), Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto and Oshawa are joint federal-municipal bodies and the federal government does make loans and grants to them for capital projects in the harbours which they operate.

The nine active Harbours Commissions, with the exception of Toronto and Nanaimo, are each composed of either three federal members and two municipal members, or two federal members and one municipal member. The Toronto Harbour Commission has three municipal members, and two federal members one of whom is appointed on the recommendation of the Toronto Board of Trade. At Nanaimo, there are three federal members, one municipal member, and one member appointed by the Nanaimo Regional District Board.

In order to undertake a capital project, the Commissions operating under the Harbour Commissions Act must obtain the approval of the Minister of Transport, and if funds must be borrowed from a chartered bank or from the federal government to finance the project, authorization by the Governor in Council as well. The Toronto Harbour Commission, which has been established for many years, and is the only one with a majority of municipal representatives, may borrow directly from a chartered bank without further authorization. However, if it wishes to borrow from the federal government, the approval of the Governor in Council must be obtained.

As well as loans, the federal government has made some capital grants and contributions to Harbours Commissions.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Public Harbours and Wharves
Harbours Commissions

Mr. J.E. Clavelle
Director General, Ports and Harbours
Canadian Marine Transportation Administration
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Tower "A", 12th Floor
Place de Ville
320 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON7

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
(The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority)

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS

Administered By:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame:
This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges are borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments:
Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Tower "A"
Place de Ville
320 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 5A3

Tel.: (613) 992-0641

AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By:
Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame:
The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by The Seaway Authority construction is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific contruction projects and do not involve The Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation:
Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of The Seaway Authority works. While The Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances The Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments:
As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.E. Béland
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Tower "A"
Place de Ville
320 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 5A3

Tel.: (613) 992-0641

WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
The Western Region of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings as follows:

East Main Street	near Welland, Ontario
Lakeshore Road	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Welland Avenue	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Queen Elizabeth Way	near the city of St. Catharines, Ontario
Allanburg	Ontario
Port Colborne	Ontario

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame:

The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above became operational in May 1981.

Financing and Operation:

The Master Agreement provides for The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass).

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne, respectively, may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;
Cost of land required for the crossings;
Cost of surveys;
Cost of expropriation where necessary;
Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;
Cost of engineering services;
Cost of construction of the crossings; and the
Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by The Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of The Seaway Authority in these six crossings is $89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of The Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice The Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the $2.7 million cost. The province constructed the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs were carried totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority now owns the bridge and is solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The Authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments:
Payments made to Ontario by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately $8,580,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

For Further Information:
General:

Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa, Ontario

Director, Planning and Development
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Ottawa, Ontario

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Directorate, Coordination Group.

Purpose:
To develop and implement, with the provinces, a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

Time Frame:
The development of the program requires the passage of provincial statutes complimentary to the Federal Act and the promulgation of regulations. It is expected that all provinces will have enacted their statutes in 1984 and the regulations will have been partially promulgated also.

In 1984, expanded federal and provincial inspection forces will be created to cover areas of transportation activity not presently inspected, and these will be coordinated with the existing inspection activities of the federal government in respect of rail, sea and air transport.

The full operation of the program is expected to commence in 1985-1986.

Scope:
This program is intended to replace existing, narrowly focussed programs of the federal and provincial governments directed to particular modes of transport or to particular groups or types of dangerous goods. It is also intended to extend the responsibility for ensuring safety in the transport of dangerous goods to those who prepare the goods for transport and where relevant, also to those who receive the goods. The program has international linkages, particularly with the USA, but also to all other countries through UN agency based international transport conventions and recommendations.

Financing and Operation:
The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act contemplates the establishment of administrative agreements between the federal and provincial governments in respect of these matters. These agreements are being negotiated.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. T.D. Ellison
Director General
Transport of Dangerous Goods Directorate
Transport Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 992-4624

Department of Veterans Affairs

The role of the Department of Veterans Affairs is to manage special programs for veterans and other specified persons which will compensate for death or disabilities incurred in the service of Canada and which will enable them to be self-sufficient and participative members of the community.

When the Department was established in 1944, the principal focus of its program was the rehabilitation to civilian life of returning veterans of the Second World War. Today, with an older veteran population to serve, efforts are aimed at keeping pace with the needs of an aging clientele in a changing society.

At the same time, through commemoration activities, the Department is committed to ensure that the achievements and the sacrifice made by Canadians for their country in time of war are not forgotten.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is divided into five separate branches — Veterans Services; Finance, Personnel and Administration; Veterans Land Administration; National Capital Operations and Audit and Evaluation — with its head office in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. In addition, there are five regional offices and 32 district offices across Canada whose role is to provide the Department's clients with easier access to services and to facilitate the processing of claims and benefits.

The Department is responsible for a wide range of matters relating to the social well-being of Canadian veterans and their dependants. This broad mandate includes responsibility for War Veterans and Civilian War Allowances, supplementary financial assistance on the basis of need, educational assistance and social counselling services. Also included are hospitalization and medicare assistance. The Department provides treatment services in departmental and contract hospitals for veterans suffering from service-related disabilities and for veterans who are in receipt of a war veterans allowance.

While the assistance of jurisdictions external to the Department is required in dispensing many of these services, the administration of the Hospital Transfer Program and the War Veterans Allowance Act requires the cooperative effort of the Department and provincial- municipal authorities. The Hospital Transfer Program involves the transfer of Departmental hospital facilities to other jurisdictions so that the veteran population will continue to receive a high level of patient care through assimilation into community hospitals.

In addition to the Department, the Veterans Affairs Portfolio includes four independent agencies: the Pension Review Board, the Canadian Pension Commission, the War Veterans Allowance Board and the Bureau of Pensions Advocates, all of which report to Parliament through the Minister of Veterans Affairs.

HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM

Page
262

HOSPITAL TRANSFER PROGRAM
(Part of the Veterans Services Branch)

Administered By:
Veterans Services Branch

Purpose:
The program is intended to achieve the integration of Department of Veterans Affairs' (DVA) Hospitals with those of the local community. This will ensure the availability of adequate treatment for eligible veterans, especially in view of the declining numbers of veterans requiring active care in DVA facilities.

Authority:
Agreements are signed between the Department of Veterans Affairs and the province to which the DVA hospital is being transferred. Agreements have been signed in respect of:

Ste. Foy Hospital, Quebec City, Quebec;
Queen Mary Hospital, Montreal, Quebec;
Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, Ontario;
Westminster Hospital, London, Ontario;
Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, New Brunswick;
Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia;
Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia;
Veterans Hospital, Victoria, British Columbia;
Colonel Belcher Hospital, Calgary, Alberta;
Edmonton Veterans Home, Edmonton, Alberta;
Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Time Frame:
The date of transfer is fixed in each agreement. Once implemented the agreement takes permanent effect.

The mode of federal payments following transfer is also set down in the agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government agrees to transfer each DVA hospital to a community authority. Capital contributions are arranged at the same time to permit purchase of equipment and to facilitate renovation or expansion as required.

The Department of Veterans Affairs provides care and treatment to those veterans who are eligible by virtue of their service in time of war. In order to meet this obligation, the Department requires:

1. that there be adequate community health facilities to meet the needs of entitled veterans;
2. that an agreed number of beds at different treatment levels be available to veterans on a "priority use" basis; and
3. that there be arrangements for the employment of DVA hospital staff with pay and other employment benefits, the total of which should be comparable with what they enjoy in the Public Service of Canada.

For a sum of $1.00, land and physical assets of each DVA hospital are turned over to the new jurisdiction. A cash contribution is made by the federal government equal to the estimated capital that would have been expended had the hospital remained under DVA authority for a continuing period of five years.

After the transfer the Department reimburses the hospital for the costs of treatment required by pensioned veterans.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.B. Brittain
Deputy Minister
Department of Veterans Affairs
East Memorial Building
284 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP4

Tel.: (613) 996-6881

CROWN CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE

The Company was established in 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, RSC 1970, Chapter A-19 and the Canada Corporations Act, Part I (continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act) to develop the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The majority shareholder of the Company is the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Its activities, under the guidance of the Corporate Head Office which provides corporate planning, policy, management, administration and information systems services, are carried out through the following operating units:

- CANDU Operations which designs and markets CANDU reactor systems, components and related technologies in Canada and abroad. This unit is also responsible for heavy water technology and supply and for the management of prototype reactors.
- Radiochemical Division which manufactures and markets medical and industrial radiation equipment and radioisotopes; and
- Research Division which carries out basic and applied research and development in the field of atomic energy.

NUCLEAR COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS Page 265

NUCLEAR COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Prototype and Commercial Power Stations and Heavy Water Plants — CANDU Operations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited — c/o Executive Vice-President

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provinces, to design and construct nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act
Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to three nuclear power plants and one heavy water plant.

Time Frame:
Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation:
The three agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided for the design and construction of three commercial size nuclear power stations:

— Pickering

— Gentilly-II

— Point Lepreau

The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

Commercial Size Nuclear Power Stations:

The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the province of Ontario. In order to share in the risk of establishing such a station, the province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station.

The three parties are to be reimbursed over a period not exceeding thirty years by means of "payback" represented by the difference between the operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This "payback" is shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units. Ontario Hydro, the province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be $395 million of which the federal portion (i.e. amount loaned) including interest is $141 million or about 36%. Prior to March 1977, all "payback" received from Ontario Hydro was sent directly to the Government Consolidated Revenue Fund. Effective April 1, 1977, outstanding loans and accrued interest thereon were converted to equity. The "payback", which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of AECL. Monthly payments are made to AECL by Ontario Hydro relative to AECL's investment in the Pickering generating station (Units 1 and 2).

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station was declared "in service" on April 7, 1983. The station is operated by Hydro-Québec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Québec and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. The federal loan, which totals $151 million, is repayable in equal instalments over a twenty-five year term commencing April 7, 1984. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment.

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station was declared "in service" on April 3, 1983. The station is operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans. The federal portion (including amounts loaned and accrued interest thereon) has a maximum of $350 million with repayment provision over a twenty-five year term commencing April 1, 1984. In fiscal year 1981-82, the interest on the federal loan for a period up to three years from October 9, 1979 or to the in-service date was forgiven. The federal government agreed to provide performance loans to N.B.E.P.C. for the first ten years of operation of the unit, if required as a result of low annual unit availability. The maximum yearly amount is $48.75 million with a maximum total of $130 million. Repayment of any loaned amounts will take place in years when availability exceeds 75%. Any loan balance at year 10 will be repaid during years 11 through 20.

Heavy Water Plants

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant was rehabilitated by AECL, under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the province of Nova Scotia at a cost of $211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of quarterly instalments of $825,000 to Deuterium of Canada Limited over a twenty-year period for a total of $66 million.

In fiscal year 1980-81, all federal loans to AECL for the purchase and rehabilitation of the Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant in Nova Scotia were forgiven as part of a general restructuring of AECL to place the corporation on a sounder financial and commercial base.

For Further Information:
General:

Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Veilleux
Corporate Vice-President
Public and Governmental Affairs
Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OS4

Tel.: (613) 237-3270

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) is the federal government's housing agency. It is a Crown corporation, constituted on January 1, 1946 by an Act of Parliament, with a Board of Directors who report to a Minister responsible to Parliament. CMHC is charged with the administration of the National Housing Act which is the instrument of federal legislation dealing with housing and residential development.

NATIONAL OFFICE ORGANIZATION

The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. The organizational structure of the Corporation comprises, in summary form, five Sectors at National Office headed by four Vice-Presidents and a General Counsel. The five sectors are: Finance and Management Information Systems, General Counsel, Organization Development, Policy Development and Research and Program Operations. The last of these has two Vice-Presidents, Insurance Operations and Programs who report to the Senior Vice-President Program Operations.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

CMHC maintains an extensive field organization headed by the Vice-President, Field Operations. It is divided into five regions, each headed by a General Manager: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies (and the Northwest Territories), and British Columbia (and the Yukon). Currently there are seventy-six local offices situated in all provinces and territories. In addition, CMHC Technical Services is also part of the field organization; it is primarily directed at providing inspection services, and is headed by a General Manager.

Addresses and telephone numbers for the main offices are listed after the last of the individual CMHC program descriptions.

CMHC is one of the largest financial institutions in Canada but at the same time it has extensive departmental-type responsibilities in the administration of grants, contributions and subsidies, and in the provision of policy advice to government on housing and related matters. CMHC promotes Canada-wide housing standards and guidelines. It also delivers the Canadian Home Insulation Program for Canada Energy, Mines and Resources.

In its role as a financial institution, the Corporation's primary function now is that of a mortgage insurer. This helps to attract investments for financing of residential loans. CMHC facilitates the use of a mortgage as security by guaranteeing the lender against loss. CMHC continues, however, to make direct mortgage loans, as a residual lender, and real estate investments with funds borrowed from government. CMHC is also responsible for managing close to $11.0 billion portfolio of federally owned mortgages and investments and real estate holdings of dwelling units owned by CMHC over and above the assets of the Mortgage Insurance Fund. The Corporation also administers the mortgage and/or real estate portfolio of certain government institutions such as the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, Housing Enterprises Ltd., Transport Canada and the Department of National Defence.

In its departmental role, CMHC is responsible for government grants, subsidies and contributions amounting to over $1.5 billion a year, directed to the pursuit of social housing goals in both their urban and their rural setting; to the rehabilitation and conservation of the housing stock; to community improvement; to research, development and demonstration; and to the dissemination of information about its activities.

The NHA has been amended many times in response to social and economic changes within the country. Its general objectives have been twofold: to assist the private market in producing enough affordable housing to meet the needs of most Canadians and to provide housing assistance for people whose needs cannot be met through the private market.

A guiding principle of the federal housing approach is that, while the federal government may act to stimulate and supplement the market for house building, it should not assume direct responsibilities which are constitutionally allocated to other governments, or which could effectively be borne by private enterprise.

Under those CMHC programs offering assistance to provincial or municipal governments (or their agencies), responsibility for initiating activity lies with the province or, providing there is provincial approval, with the municipality. Applications for assistance are normally presented to the nearest CMHC local office, supported by the relevant documentation required by the NHA and the National Housing Loan Regulations. Facilities for consultation and advice on any proposal are available through these local offices at all stages of a project's planning and development.

Although most of the activities carried out by CMHC are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, some areas of activity are of particular interest to them. Under these areas of activity, direct assistance is made available to the provinces and municipalities (or their agencies). This as-

sistance falls into four general categories: direct long-term loans at preferred interest rates; forgiveness of a portion of a loan; cost-sharing arrangements under which the federal government will finance a portion of a joint project; and direct contributions made to other levels of government. The areas of federal/provincial/municipal activity are:

1. Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program;
2. Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program;
3. Non-Profit Cooperative Housing Program;
4. Non-Profit Housing Program;
5. Public Housing Programs;
6. Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program;
7. Rural and Native Housing Program.

	Page
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM	269
LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM	269
NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM	270
NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM	271
PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS	272
RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	274
RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM	277
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES	278

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land and Infrastructure Division

Purpose:
To provide cost-sharing financial assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to develop land presently owned by the partnership for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

(1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;

(2) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in federal land development funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 40

Time Frame:
Until further policy determines otherwise, funding for Sec. 40 after 1978 will be restricted to the development of existing projects.

Financing and Operation:
Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales are shared on the same basis. Costs of municipal services not recovered by the municipality in the general tax rate are included in the sales prices, or recovered through local government charges over a period of years.

House purchasers are expected to select lots appropriate to the proposed house design. Plans and specifications require approval whether or not the house is financed through the NHA. To ensure orderly development of the project, construction of individual houses must be started within six months of lot purchase and completed within 18 months after commencement of construction.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC.

LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land and Infrastructure Division

Purpose:
To provide loan assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces wishing to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes, or to establish land banks for future development of a predominantly residential nature.

The objectives of this program are:

(1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;

(2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and

(3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

Priority in federal land assembly funding will be given to those municipalities where there exists a policy and a goal, with accompanying plans and strategies, designed to provide a continuing adequate supply of serviced residential land by the private sector, with incremental public sector supply as necessary to ensure a competitive and stable market.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 42

Time Frame:
Until future policy determines otherwise, no funding will be provided under Section 42 after 1978, except for increases to existing commitments not yet under repayment.

Financing and Operation:
NHA loans covering up to 90 per cent of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land housing, or for any purpose incidental thereto, are available through any local office of CMHC. Land Assembly loans may also be made to finance connecting trunk services for public land assemblies in the absence of Part VIII NHA assistance, or other funds.

A loan may be made to a province, to a municipality with provincial approval, or to a public housing agency. The loan amount may be up to 90 per cent of the cost of acquisition, clearance, planning and servicing of the land, as determined by CMHC.

Where the loan is to be used to acquire land for later disposal on a long-term leasehold basis, the term may be up to 50 years. In all other circumstances, the maximum term is 25 years. It will bear interest at a rate prescribed by Governor in Council and may be secured by a debenture or such other security satisfactory to CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are:

(1) the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually and may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;

(2) the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

Application for loan assistance will normally, but not necessarily, be made in the following stages and could result in three or more separate loan commitments:

(1) land acquisition,

(2) planning and design,

(3) installation of services.

The applicant will be required to provide to CMHC evidence of need for each project. Details of site services and costs eligible for lending purposes may be obtained from the nearest CMHC office.

Applications will be reviewed by CMHC to ensure the proposal complies with NHA requirements and program objectives.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of buildings removed or demolished.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
Commitments — See table 1.

TABLE 1

Loan Assisted Land Assembly Program Sections 40-42 Commitments

Province	*Sections 40 and 42 1980 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1981 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1982 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1983 Commitment ($ million)*
Newfoundland	5.40	9.31	0.6	1.7
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	0.3
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	0.2
New Brunswick	70	—	0.1	0.5
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	5.90	40	5.7	7.3
Manitoba	—	—	0.2	0.1
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	0.9
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	0.3
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	—	25	—	0.2
CANADA	12.00	9.96	6.6	11.5

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC.

NON-PROFIT COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To assist Co-operative Groups to develop and produce modest, affordable housing through the construction of new units and acquisition of existing accommodation, appropriate to the needs of low and moderate income families and individuals. Eligible applicants under the program are Co-operative Associations, Indian Band Councils and groups of Indians.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Sec. 34.18 Cooperative program.

Financing and Operation:
Start-up Funds (Section 37.1) of up to $75,000 are available to assist applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.

Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% NHA insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. That for existing projects is 35 years or useful life of the buildings.

Federal assistance is available to applicants under Section 56.1 NHA through a maximum subsidy the equivalent to a write-down in the interest rate from the actual lending rate to 2% based on project costs. This assistance is applied in two forms, as follows:

1. Non-Income Tested Assistance

The assistance, available to all the units in a project, is intended to bridge the gap between the economic occupancy charge and the lower end of market rent established by CMHC. It subsidizes the principal and interest payment and remains constant for 3 years. Starting in year four this reduced principal and interest payment increases annually by 5%.

2. Income Tested Assistance

The difference between the maximum federal assistance and the amount determined in (1) above is then available to residents who cannot afford the normal occupancy charges. Such residents pay on the basis of a rent-to-income scale and are subject to an annual income test.

Co-operatives are generally required to provide for at least 15% of this type of occupancy and achieve an income-mix of residents in the project.

When a co-operative does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum of $500 for each unit in the project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants changes significantly.

If Co-operatives gain additional provincial assistance for income penetration purposes, projects will be eligible for Section 44(1)(b) assistance after provincial assistance contributions equate with maximum federal assistance.

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgivable loans up to $5,000 per unit or $2,500 per hostel bed. These maximun forgivable loans may be increased to $6,500 and $3,000 respectively when both repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for the disabled persons and other eligible rehabilitation repairs are done.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has the lead role in facilitating the development of Co-op projects, whether or not some form of provincial assistance may be provided.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To supply adequate low and moderate income rental accommodation for families and individuals who are unable to afford such housing on the open market. To obtain funding under this program a privately sponsored non-profit corporation must be constituted exclusively for charitable purposes. Public non-profit corporations, municipalities, provinces, public housing agencies, Indian Bands and groups of Indians are also eligible under the program.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) and 34.1.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing CMHC program which began in 1978 and replaced the former Section 15.1 non-profit program.

Financing and Operation:
Eligible applicants under the program are non-profit corporations, provinces, municipalities, public housing agencies, Indian band councils and groups of Indians.

— Start-up Funds (Section 37.1) up to $75,000 per project are available to assist private applicants in developing projects to the point of an acceptable application.

— Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through the availability of 100% N.H.A. insured loans under Section 6 or through conventional sources. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years. For existing projects it is 35 years or useful life of the project.

— Maximum federal assistance under Section 56.1 NHA is available to applicants through a subsidy equivalent to a write-down in the interest rate from the actual lending rate of 2%, based on project cost. Unilateral federal assistance under the new program is higher than that available under the previous non-profit program.

— When CMHC has the lead role and a non-profit project does not use all the federal assistance available, a maximum amount of $500 for each unit in a project may be set aside in a separate account and used in later years to offset operating cost increases if the income mix of the tenants in the project changes significantly.

— Further provincial assistance is encouraged to gain income penetration. After provincial assistance equates with the maximum federal assistance, 50/50 cost sharing of further subsidies may be approved under Section 44(1)(b) NHA.

— Residential Rehabilitation Assistance under Section 34.1 NHA may be available to provide forgiveness loans up to $5,000 per unit or $2,500 per hostel bed. These maximum forgivable loans may be incresed to $6,500 and $3,000 respectively when both repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for the disabled persons and after eligible rehabilitation repairs are done.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

An option to purchase may be made available for units under the program.

Maximum rent for tenants is the lower end of market rent. All tenants will pay rent based on the federal rent-to-income scale up to market rent. There are no income limits for occupancy under the program.

Operating Agreements between the province and the federal government will define which party has the lead role in the delivery of private non-profit projects.

Provinces may assume the lead role for all publicly or privately sponsored projects. CMHC will take responsibility for the lead role for all projects for which the province has not assumed the lead role. The lead role party has full responsibility for review and approval of projects in order to avoid administrative duplication.

Payments:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December (see table 2).

TABLE 2

Non-Profit Housing Program

Province	*1981 Commitment (Units)*		*1982 Budget Commitment (Units)*		*1983 Budget Commitment (Units)*	
	Non-Profit	*Cooperative*	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*
Newfoundland	125	120	349	188	432	72
Prince Edward Island	30	10	163	11	60	—
Nova Scotia	291	199	467	345	242	284
New Brunswick	382	86	380	107	503	72
Quebec	4,575	723	5,017	1,578	5,096	1,430
Ontario	4,738	2,375	4,738	2,285	4,649	2,528
Manitoba	702	—	1,054	8	902	94
Saskatchewan	1,181	50	1,196	158	1,053	140
Alberta	1,043	201	701	411	1,225	258
British Columbia	2,770	1,472	1,694	1,307	1,653	1,194
Yukon	2	—	29	—	25	—
Northwest Territories	4	—	6	50	—	20
CANADA	15,843	5,236	15,794	6,448	15,840	6,092

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Social Housing Division

Purpose:
To provide appropriate, well managed, and economical housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation at prices they can afford, in a suitably satisfying community environment.

Authority:
Units may be provided under Sections 40, 43 and 44 of the National Housing Act. Choice of program is a provincial prerogative.

Public Housing Projects under a Federal-Provincial Partnership arrangement.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 of the Act authorizes the federal government to share up to 75 per cent of the capital cost and operating loss of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost is borne by the province, but the municipality may be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share. Under Section 43 of the Act the federal government is authorized to lend up to 90 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken by the government of a province. The province assumes the remaining costs. A project may be obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings, to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments may consist of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of Section 40 projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, are shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments. Responsibility for the development of Section 43 projects rests with the province.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial Section 40 rental projects is provided by a housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the authority are selected by the partnership.

A housing authority is responsible for the hiring of necessary staff for the operation of the project. The housing authority operates under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement and submits audited financial statements of the project operations. Annual operating budgets must also be submitted to the partnership for approval.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Section 44

Whether or not a public housing project is undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may be eligible under Section 44 of the Act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. 50 per cent of operating losses may be covered by grants under Section 44, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. In addition dwellings may be leased by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses. Public housing and rental subsidies for the year 1980 payable in 1981 were $280.6 million.

The federal contribution in 1983 totaled $270.0 million. The estimated total for 1983 payable in 1984 is $320.0 million.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
See table 3.

For Further Information:
Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office.

TABLE 3

Public Housing Programs
(Sections 40 and 43)

Province	*1981 Budget Commitment ($ million)* Section 40	Section 43	*1982 Budget Commitment ($ million)* Section 40	Section 43	*1983 Budget Commitment ($ million)* Section 40	Section 43
Newfoundland	11.3	—	9.4	—	10.2	0.3
Prince Edward Island	6.0	-	3.0	—	3.1	—
Nova Scotia	13.4	—	9.9	—	10.2	—
New Brunswick	4.2	—	0.3	—	0.1	—
Quebec	—	1.2	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	3.5	—	0.2	—	0.6
Manitoba	—	1.3	—	0.1	—	—
Saskatchewan	23.2	—	17.8	—	25.7	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	1.2	10.8	8.6	13.8	3.3	8.7
CANADA	59.3	16.8	49.1	14.1	52.6	9.6

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Residential Improvement Division (RRAP in NIP and Urban Designated areas)
Social Housing Division (Non-Profit RRAP)
Rural and Native Housing Division
(Rural RRAP and DIAND RRAP).

Purpose:
To assist in the repair and improvement of existing substandard housing and to promote its subsequent maintenance.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Section 34.1

Time Frame:
The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

Financing and Operation:
The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

(1) homeowners and landlords for the rehabilitation of dwellings. Before the 1979 Amendments to the NHA, loans were restricted to properties located in specific areas and to non-profit corporations.

(2) non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives.

(3) Indian Reserves.

In addition funds may be made available to non-profit corporations and non-profit co-operatives for the conversion of residential buildings into a greater number of family housing units or hostel beds.

The legislation requires that, as a prerequisite to the operation of the program, the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC.

Assistance under the program may be made available to all property owners in the NIP or designated areas. For landlords, the assistance is conditional upon the entry into a rental agreement.

The maximum amount of loan is $10,000 per family housing unit or, for accommodation of the hostel or dormitory type, $4,000 per bed. Where the borrower is doing repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for a disabled person, as well as other RRAP eligible repairs, the maximum is $13,000. For owner-occupied family housing units, and for those owned by non-profit corporations, repayment of up to $5,000 of the loan may be forgiven, and for privately owned rented family housing units a maximum of $3,500. In the case of hostel or dormitory accommodation, an eligible applicant may obtain a forgivable loan equal to:

— 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of $1,750 for each of the first three bed-units; and

— 50% of the eligible repair costs up to a maximum of $2,500 for each additional bed-unit.

For homeowners, the actual amount of forgiveness available is determined in relation to the applicant's adjusted income. Homeowners with adjusted incomes of $13,000 per year or less are eligible for the maximum of $5,000 forgiveness. The amount of forgiveness reduces by $1.00 for every $2.00 of income over $13,000, so that no forgiveness is available for those with adjusted incomes over $23,000.

For rental loans, and to existing non-profit corporations, the amount forgiven is 50 per cent of the eligible costs up to a maximum of $3,500 per unit. For non-profit corporations acquiring a project the full $5,000 is available depending on the cost of rehabilitation.

The amount of forgiveness available is "earned" by the borrower at a rate of $1,000 per year for homeowner occupants and $700 per year for rental units. For non-profit corporations, the forgiveness is earned at $700 per year for existing projects and for those involving acquisition at $700 plus 20% of the excess for loans above $3,500 depending on the cost of rehabilitation. In the case of a non-profit corporation obtaining funds for the improvement of hostel or dormitory type accommodation, the forgiveness is earned at the rate of $350 per bed for the first three-bed units and $500 for all bed units per year. Homeowners earn the forgiveness by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling. Landlords must continue to adhere to the conditions of the rental operating agreement. In the case of Section 34.1, rental loans for rooming houses, the forgiveable loan will be earned at an annual rate of $350 per bed-unit for the first three bed-units; and $500 per bed-unit for all other bed-units.

Where the borrower is doing both repairs to improve the accessibility of a unit for a disabled person and other RRAP eligible repairs, the following applies:

— Homeowners and Non-Profit Corporations — The maximum forgivable loan is $6,500. The forgiveness to homeowners is based on the adjusted family income. These homeowner forgivable loans are earned at the rate of $1,300 per year by homeowner borrowers and by a borrower that is a council of a band as defined in the Indian Act. Forgivable loans to non-profit cooperatives are based on a percentage of the total repairs to the maximum of $6,500.

— Landlords (self-contained units) — Landlord borrowers are eligible for forgivable loans of 50% of the rehabilitation costs to a maximum of $5,000 for each self-contained rental unit in which they do not reside. These rental forgivable loans are earned at the rate of $1,000 per year.

— Landlords (hostel or dormitory bed-units) — A forgivable loan is available equal to 50% of the cost of rehabilitation of a bed-unit to a maximum of $2,250 for each of the first three bed-units and 50% of the cost to a maximum of $3,000 for each additional bed-unit. These rental forgivable loans are earned by landlord borrowers at the yearly rate of $450 for each of the first three hostel (dormitory) bed-units and $600 for each additional hostel (dormitory) bed-unit.

(In rental projects outside designated areas where some of the units are having accessibility repairs, the other units are eligible for landlord forgivable loans).

Work eligible under RRAP:
The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which not only meets normal health and safety standards, but which also will substantially extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance. A further life of about 15 years is suggested as a general guide.

In order to accomplish this, CMHC has published standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings which not only contain mandatory standards (conforming closely to typical municipal minimum maintenance and occupancy by-laws), but also a series of recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may, if circumstances permit, do with RRAP assistance.

These standards are intended for use in urban Canada, and also as the guide for rehabilitation undertaken as part of the Rural and Native Housing Program. It should be noted however that, under the latter program extensions to dwellings may be financed with rehabilitation funds.

Where a dwelling is occupied by a person or persons who are disabled, modifications which improve the liveability of the dwelling is eligible to the extent that assistance is available after basic health and safety requirements have been met. In addition these dwellings are eligible regardless of location.

Applicants are encouraged to use some of the funds to increase the thermal efficiency of their dwellings wherever practicable.

Federal Involvement:
The fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
See tables 4, 5 and 6.

TABLE 4

Commitments
1981 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	6,700	1,989	—	44
Prince Edward Island	3,015	826	4	11
Nova Scotia	7,943	6,719	454	188
New Brunswick	6,099	3,186	255	325
Quebec	30,674	11,673	738	5,098
Ontario	1,229	5,223	665	2,614
Manitoba	1,265	1,488	515	59
Saskatchewan	2,899	3,886	187	60
Alberta	1,358	3,676	123	12
British Columbia	5,005	8,039	1,521	458
Yukon	4	—	12	—
Northwest Territories	24	—	—	—
CANADA	66,215	46,705	4,474	8,869

TABLE 5

Commitments
1982 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	8,600	2,000	—	100
Prince Edward Island	2,700	700	—	100
Nova Scotia	9,000	7,200	300	200
New Brunswick	6,800	3,900	200	300
Quebec	33,900	12,300	1,100	5,700
Ontario	2,300	9,100	1,500	2,600
Manitoba	2,600	3,600	700	200
Saskatchewan	2,100	3,600	900	100
Alberta	2,600	4,100	200	—
British Columbia	6,300	9,400	2,100	400
Yukon	100	—	100	—
Northwest Territories	200	—	—	—
CANADA	77,200	55,900	7,100	9,700

TABLE 6

Commitments
1983 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	11,849	4,896	—	297
Prince Edward Island	3,010	1,006	—	24
Nova Scotia	10,715	9,008	326	195
New Brunswick	11,462	4,838	233	330
Quebec	32,505	21,921	1,610	6,054
Ontario	7,464	15,545	2,142	1,243
Manitoba	4,032	8,001	1,600	596
Saskatchewan	4,443	4,387	1,150	140
Alberta	3,943	6,116	867	49
British Columbia	7,781	12,218	3,050	385
Yukon	190	49	152	—
Northwest Territories	309	—	—	—
CANADA	97,703	87,985	11,130	9,313

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Rural and Native Housing Division

Purpose:
The acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of 50,000 housing units within a five-year period with the participation of the client group as planners and developers of housing projects.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Section 34.1 and Section 40.

Time Frame:
It should be noted that the Section 40 Federal-Provincial Agreements are for an indefinite period subject to termination or re-negotiation by either party after a three-month notice period.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition improvement and conversion of existing units. Native Associations and community groups are encouraged to participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges, including the payment of taxes, the Federal-Provincial Partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges on a 75/25 basis.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of Section 40 Federal-Provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

Section 34.1 (Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program)

Under this program, homeowners who live in sub-standard houses can obtain a loan of up to $10,000 to upgrade their houses to minimum standards of health and safety, and to extend the life expectancy of their dwellings by at least 15 years. Of this sum, up to $5,000 may be forgiven based on income and cost of rehabilitation. Indian Reserves, regardless of population, became eligible in 1978 to receive funds under the program.

Federal Involvement:
The CMHC fiscal year runs from January to December.

Payments:
See tables 7 and 8.

TABLE 7

RNH Section 40 Commitments to December 31, 1983

Province	1979 Units	1979 ($000)	1980 Units	1980 ($000)	1981 Units	1981 ($000)	1982 Units	1982 ($000)	1983 Units	1983 ($000)
Newfoundland	283	6,901	272	7,719	305	9,769	280	9,800	270	—
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,966
Nova Scotia	180	4,133	168	4,346	149	4,567	150	5,100	150	—
New Brunswick	204	6,182	207	6,772	186	6,425	108	4,300	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	225	6,973	303	9,092	166	5,948	271	10,500	143	7,290
Manitoba	120	3,752	150	4,110	201	6,573	201	8,900	200	9,142
Saskatchewan	441	17,886	349	15,457	199	8,551	150	7,100	170	7,152
Alberta	64	1,179	31	0*	109	0*	203	0*	204	0*
British Columbia	63	2,376	56	2,622	16	858	53	3,100	4	269
Yukon	—	—	4	214	—	—	1	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	2	99	4	119	5	230	9	400	21	1,574
CANADA	1,582	49,481	1,544	50,451	1,336	42,921	1,426	49,200	1,162	31,393

* Section 40 Alberta, effective July 1979 — Capital costs covered 100% by Province.

TABLE 8

RURAL & DIAND RRAP Section 34.1 Commitments to December 31, 1983

Province	1981 RURAL RRAP Units	1981 RURAL RRAP ($000)	1981 DIAND RRAP Units	1981 DIAND RRAP ($000)	1982 RURAL RRAP Units	1982 RURAL RRAP ($000)	1982 DIAND RRAP Units	1982 DIAND RRAP ($000)	1983 RURAL RRAP Units	1983 RURAL RRAP ($000)	1983 DIAND RRAP Units	1983 DIAND RRAP ($000)
Newfoundland	1,305	6,700	—	—	1,496	8,600	—	—	1,893	11,849	—	—
Prince Edward Island	872	3,015	1	4	664	2,700	—	—	652	3,010	—	—
Nova Scotia	1,722	7,943	136	454	1,908	9,000	55	300	1,795	10,715	74	326
New Brunswick	2,458	6,099	71	255	1,848	6,800	73	200	2,473	11,462	57	233
Quebec	7,617	30,674	160	738	8,215	33,900	251	1,100	7,129	32,505	328	1,610
Ontario	310	1,229	207	665	539	2,300	380	1,500	1,450	7,464	475	2,142
Manitoba	285	1,265	112	515	453	2,600	174	700	608	4,032	333	1,600
Saskatchewan	662	2,899	49	187	476	2,100	183	900	937	4,443	230	1,150
Alberta	313	1,358	18	123	549	2,600	67	200	752	3,943	203	867
British Columbia	1,349	5,005	415	1,521	1,637	6,300	490	2,100	1,744	7,781	625	3,050
Yukon	1	4	3	12	16	100	22	100	37	190	37	152
Northwest Territories	7	24	—	—	27	200	—	—	32	309	—	—
CANADA	16,901	66,215	1,172	4,474	17,828	77,200	1,695	7,100	19,502	97,703	2,362	11,130

CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES

National Office

Montreal Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P7

Tel.: (613) 748-2000

Atlantic Region

Regional Office

Suite 1200
Brunswick House
44 Prince William Street
Saint John, New Brunswick
E2L 4S7

Tel.: (506) 648-4460

Provincial Offices

Newfoundland

120 Torbay Road
Prince Charles Building
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1A 3V6

Tel.: (709) 772-4400

Prince Edward Island

Kent Place
180 Kent Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 1N9

Tel.: (902) 892-9181

Nova Scotia

7001 Mumford Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3L 4N8

Tel.: (902) 453-2421

New Brunswick

Suite 370 Kings Place
440 King Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5R2

Tel.: (506) 452-3050

Quebec Region

Regional Office

9th Floor
Place du Canada
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 2N2

Tel.: (514) 283-4464

Ontario Region

Regional Office

Atria North, Suite E 222
2255 Sheppard Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M2J 4Y1

Tel.: (416) 498-7300

Prairie Region

Regional Office

Suite 200
111—2nd Avenue South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7K 1K6

Tel.: (306) 665-4929

Provincial Offices

Manitoba

870 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 2V2

Tel.: (204) 949-5600

Saskatchewan

2111—14th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3B6

Tel.: (306) 359-5880

Alberta

12315 Stony Plain Road
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2M8

Tel.: (403) 482-3431

British Columbia Region

Regional Office

Suite 800
Crown Life Place
1500 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6G 3A1

Tel.: (604) 666-2516

The Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission (C.D.C.) was established by an Act of Parliament in October 1966. The Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council and is accountable to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. It consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and one other member. To assist the Commission with advice on production and marketing matters, there is a consultative committee of nine members, appointed by the Minister, who represent a variety of interests.

The objective of the Commission is to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and consumers with an adequate supply of quality dairy products.

The Commission, under its authority to purchase and sell dairy products, supports the market price of butter and skim milk powder. The prices that producers receive for industrial milk and cream are related to these product support prices.

The Commission operates a major export marketing program for skim milk powder and whole milk products such as evaporated milk, cheese, whole milk powder and other specialty products.

The Commission chairs the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee which is made up of representatives of provincial producer marketing boards, provincial government agencies and the Commission which represents the Government of Canada. The Committee administers national supply management of industrial milk and cream.

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM **Page** 281

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Dairy Commission

Purpose:
The National Dairy Program has the objective of achieving a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market and an approved export program, and provides consumers with an ample supply of high quality dairy products.

Authority:
Canadian Dairy Commission Act

Agricultural Stabilization Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements on "supply management of industrial milk and cream" with the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of butter and skim milk powder; and
2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board towards the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold.
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to manufacturing milk and cream shipments since 1970, and on surplus skim off from fluid milk since 1977.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market requirements and an approved export program. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to cover costs when exporting dairy products. An export quota levy is collected in provinces participating in the special whole milk export program. There is a higher over-quota levy which covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of quota requirements.

Payments:
Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were $274.0 million in 1982-83 and are estimated at $281.6 million for 1983-84.

The following table shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the fiscal years ending July 31, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983.

Direct Subsidies Paid to Canadian Dairy Producers

Province	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	4,285	5,041	4,903	5,144	5,261
Nova Scotia	3,448	3,215	3,784	3,434	3,354
New Brunswick	2,150	3,533	2,901	3,465	3,521
Quebec	132,421	129,178	133,440	130,261	130,313
Ontario	83,771	84,669	89,600	85,086	87,721
Manitoba	10,467	10,377	10,889	10,230	10,471
Saskatchewan	6,562	6,922	6,778	6,819	7,046
Alberta	16,508	17,857	16,750	17,652	17,267
British Columbia	8,028	8,752	9,246	9,346	9,061
Total	267,640	269,544	278,291	271,438	274,015

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G. Choquette, Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2

Tel.: (613) 998-9490

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to the Department of External Affairs; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations; co-ordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian aid programs.

The External Aid Office acquired status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President".

CIDA's central objective today might, in general terms, be described as follows:

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations* and the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-80* form the background against which current Federal/Provincial cooperation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective program depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada".

"In addition to participation in federal programs a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction. *(Federalism and International Relations)".*

"Though the official program of development cooperation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector".

"The Government will encourage the setting up of a special voluntary fund that will facilitate the participation of provinces, of non-governmental organizations, and of individuals in the global Canadian food aid effort".

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international cooperation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international cooperation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising for, international cooperation by Canadians". (Strategy 1975-80).

The existing federal/provincial contact points involve a number of program areas in the Agency. Primarily these are:

- the Policy Branch, which has the responsibility for overall coordination of CIDA activities involving the provinces;
- the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) under the Special Programs Branch;
- the Bilateral Programs Branch, which utilizes provincial government organizations as executing agencies and which draws upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;
- the Special Programs Branch which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international cooperation, in support of NGO ventures. Through its Industrial Cooperation Division, this branch also maintains contact with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian business and industry with Third World counterparts;

— Resources Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces in order to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad and which arranges for the placement of students and trainees in support of several programs and projects;

Of the foregoing, only the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) provides a formal channel permitting provincial governments to receive federal financial and administrative support for provincial initiatives in providing agricultural development assistance and food aid to developing countries.

	Page
VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)	285
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)	285
FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)	286

VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)

Administered By:
Administrator, VADA, Special Programs Branch, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments and Canadian non-governmental organizations in efforts to alleviate famine and in support of agricultural development in the developing world.

Authority:
Cabinet decision in 1975 to sponsor a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme directed to the alleviation of famine and agricultural development in the Third World through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces and Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Time Frame:
VADA is a continuing program which began operations in 1976.

Financing and Operation:
CIDA is responsible for the provision of federal funding in support of program objectives and for co-ordinating individual projects with the donor province, organization or NGO and the recipient developing country or countries through the VADA Federal-Provincial Program Committee. VADA is a shared-cost program with the provinces supplying foodstuffs, commodities or services in support of agricultural development in Third World countries, with the federal government granting funds through CIDA to meet associated delivery costs. Shipment must have a minimum value of $25,000 and shipping charges must not be of a value greater than 70% of the worth of the material being shipped. CIDA also provides cash for co-funding development projects undertaken by provincial governments in Third World countries. Federal expenditures in support of VADA to March 31, 1983 amounted to approximately $3.6 million. The budget for the 1983-84 is $2 million.

Payments:
Invoices for costs associated with the transfer of goods and services provided under VADA are forwarded to CIDA for payment. Payment may also take the form of reimbursement for costs incurred by the donor for delivery to recipients. In addition cash advances are sometimes provided for project activities.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. T.L. Mooney
Chief
Policy Coordination Section
Policy Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel.: (819) 994-1402

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Peter Harkness
Administrator, VADA Program
Special Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel.: (819) 994-5676

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to take part in the principal multilateral technical co-operation program of the Francophonie through the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency.

Authority:
Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame:
An annual grant will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments:
The total grant from the Canadian government was of $1,300,000 in 1983-84. During the same year, Quebec's grant was $25,000 and New Brunswick was $12,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E.N. Hare, Director General
United Nations Programs
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A OG4

Tel.: (819) 997-7718

FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the technical co-operation program of the Association of entirely or partially Francophone Universities, throughout the world.

Authority:
The initial federal grant was announced in 1967 by the Honourable Paul Martin. The decision followed from the government policy to provide assistance to the French-speaking world.

Time Frame:
Contributions are determined annually on the basis of the program approved at the annual meeting of the FICU steering committee.

Financing and Operation:
FICU is linked to AUPELF (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française) and is the source of funds for activities carried out by the Association's secretariat. The donor governments (in Canada), the federal government and Quebec sit on the steering committee which, during its annual meetings, decides upon the avenues to be pursued and distributes the available funds among operations so as to make the most worthwhile use of resources.

Payments:
Grants are made directly to FICU by donors. In 1983-84, CIDA provided a total of $785,000 (including $135,000 for the assignment of a Canadian co-operant).

Quebec's contribution in 1982-83 was $22,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. E.N. Hare, Director General
United Nations Programs
Multilateral Programs Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0G4

Tel.: (819) 997-7718

Canadian Transport Commission

The Canadian Transport Commission has judicial and regulatory functions with respect to:

- all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
- the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada (not currently performed because no pipelines of this nature are operating in Canada at this time);
- the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Commission under the terms of enabling legislation enacted in 1954).

These regulatory activities of the Commission include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the funds allotted by Parliament for the purpose of Part III of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (see below).

The Commission as well has the responsibility of determining and authorizing subsidies payable in connection with the operation by the railways of those few uneconomic rail passenger services which have not yet been absorbed by VIA Rail Canada, uneconomic branch lines and with the movements of commodities by rail and truck within and westbound from the Atlantic Provinces (select territory) to other parts of Canada and with the level of payment to the railways for movements of grain and flour to "Eastern" ports for export pursuant to Section 272 of the Railway Act. On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic Region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within "the select territory". In addition, it administers certain limited subsidies paid under the Regional Air Carrier subsidy policy of 1966 where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.

	Page
ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	288
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)	288

ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Traffic and Tariffs Branch, Canadian Transport Commission

Purpose:
The Maritime Freight Rates Act was passed by Parliament in 1927 to afford to Maritime merchants, traders and manufacturers the larger market of the whole Canadian people instead of the restricted market of the Maritimes themselves. It ordered certain reductions in railway rates westbound from the Region and authorized similar reductions in rail rates on movements originating and terminating within the Region. In return for such concessions, railways were subsidized to the extent of the revenue loss suffered as a result of the reduction of rates ordered by Parliament.

In 1969 the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act was passed to provide, among other things, assistance to motor vehicle undertakings competing with rail carriers on movements subsidized under the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Authority:
Maritime Freight Rates Act

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act and Regulations issued pursuant to Sections 3 and 6 of the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act viz.

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1969-1483, July 22, 1969.

Atlantic Region Selective Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1974-844, April 9, 1974.

Atlantic Regional Special Selective and Provisional Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1978-1812, June 1, 1978.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Payments are made from the consolidated revenue fund to carriers in accordance with amounts certified by the Canadian Transport Commission. Such payments relate to specified percentages of the amounts received by carriers for the eligible movements of goods westbound from the region and within the region in accordance with regulations under which subsidy is authorized.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments Certified under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program
($ millions)

	1978-79	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Maritime Freight Rates Act	15.4	11.7	10.1	10.6	9.5
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act	41.1	48.6	50.7	56.9	55.8
Total	56.5	60.3	60.8	67.5	65.3

For Further Information:

Director
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance
Traffic and Tariffs Branch
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A ON9

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)
(Part of the general Railway Safety Program)

Administered By:
The Standards and Development Branch of the Railway Transport Committee and the Department of Transport under the Urban Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP).

Purpose:
The fund was established to assist financially the railway, highway, municipal and utilities authorities in actual construction costs for the protection, safety and convenience of the public in respect of highway/railway crossings where the highway and railway tracks are on the same level.

Authority:
Railway Act
National Transportation Act
The monies in the fund are supplied annually through the Appropriation Acts.
Railway Relocation and Crossing Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government pays from the fund a share of the construction costs of projects to increase protection, safety and convenience of railway/highway crossings.

Projects eligible for financial assistance from the fund include:

1. Installing protection at an existing public level crossing which has been in existence for three years;
2. Improving grades of approach, visibility and similar work; and
3. Relocating utilities associated with any of the above projects.

Federal contributions are paid to whichever body undertakes to carry out the project. Under 3 above this may include public utility companies. Some contributions are also made to railways for the placing of reflective markings on rolling stock and crossing signs. The part of the costs not paid by the federal government is shared in most cases by the highway authority (usually a province or a municipality) and the railway concerned. The provincial or municipal share in the costs varies according to the type and location of the project. The formula for apportionment of costs is:

1. For installation of automatic protection equipment at level crossings, as under 1 above; fund 80 per cent, and generally railway 7½ per cent, highway authority 12½ per cent;
2. For most other eligible projects the federal contribution from the fund is 80 per cent, with the balance being negotiated among the parties concerned.

The maximum contribution from the fund for any one project is $1,000,000. Federal payments are made on the basis of progress reports detailing work completed.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments from the Federal Government Fund by Province

Province	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Newfoundland	24	124	74	72	43
Prince Edward Island	23	4	—	30	—
Nova Scotia	1,042	172	234	257	305
New Brunswick	1,327	514	627	193	113
Quebec	10,094	3,302	3,508	3,814	1,969
Ontario	6,134	3,923	2,809	2,438	2,617
Manitoba	309	262	214	192	309
Saskatchewan	459	800	1,001	770	639
Alberta	744	1,308	424	1,496	3,216
British Columbia	2,345	1,138	526	640	664
Total	22,501	11,547	9,417	9,902	9,875

For Further Information:
General:

Director, Standards and Development Branch
Railway Transport Committee
Canadian Transport Commission
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N9

Emergency Planning Canada

Emergency Planning Canada (EPC) came into being in 1974, and evolved out of the former Canada Emergency Measures Organization. The organization reports to the President of the Privy Council, as Minister responsible for emergency planning.

Emergency Planning Canada is tasked with the co-ordination of the emergency planning activities of federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations and between them and provincial governments. As well, EPC is responsible for the co-ordination of the federal response to emergency situations when these occur in areas of federal responsibility or when a province requests federal assistance until a department is named to assume this responsibility (a "lead department").

EPC Regional Directors located in each provincial capital maintain ongoing liaison with the federal departments and agencies located in the province and with the provincial government to ensure that federal emergency planning dovetails with that of the provinces and, through the provinces, with that of the municipalities. EPC also assists in a major emergency, monitoring and co-ordinating federal support, when such support is requested.

EPC promotes emergency preparedness in Canada by providing financial assistance to provinces/territories for approved emergency planning projects. It provides guidance on emergency planning; gives and sponsors training courses in emergency planning for representatives from the public and private sectors involved in the field; participates in international exercises; and sponsors research into various aspects of emergencies. In the wake of a disaster, EPC administers the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) arrangements to provide financial assistance to provinces according to an agreed formula based on population.

EMERGENCY PLANNING

Administered By:
Emergency Planning Canada (EPC)

— Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning)

— Director General (Plans)

— Director General (Operations)

— Regional Directors (in each provincial capital)

— NATO attaché

Purpose:
The Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning) represents Canada on NATO's Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee.

Authority:
National Defence Act, 1950, Section 4
Emergency Planning Order P.C. 1981-1305, May 21, 1981
Treasury Board Minutes
Federal-Provincial Agreements
Cabinet Decision 418-80RD(C), October 14, 1980

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

(a) Public Information Program — produces and distributes material designed to inform Canadians about what to do in specific emergencies, such as earthquakes, floods, and winter power failures; publishes a quarterly Digest of articles related to emergency planning; prepares and pre-positions taped radio messages, TV clips and printed material to inform people what to do before, during and after a nuclear attack.

(b) Training and Education Program — provides and sponsors some eighty courses, seminars and conferences annually at the Federal Study Centre in Arnprior, Ontario.

(c) Research Program — sponsors research into many aspects of disasters; awards a post-graduate fellowship, the recipient of which is selected by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

(d) Workmen's Compensation Agreements — under these agreements the federal government assumes 75% of the costs involving payments to civilians injured in the course of civil defence duties. Payments are determined by the Compensation Board of the province concerned.

Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP)

In October 1980 the federal government approved a new program for joint emergency planning. Under the Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP) the federal government, in consultation and co-operation with provincial/territorial governments, undertakes or contributes to emergency planning projects that support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. The program is financed at an annual rate of $6 million. Eligibility of projects for federal funding is determined by criteria contained in guidelines for operation and administration of the program.

Disaster Financial Assistance

The Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements were established to help the provincial governments when the costs of dealing with a disaster place an undue burden on the provincial economy. Assistance is based on a formula which relates damage costs to the provincial population.

For Further Information:
Officers Responsible:

Emergency Planning Canada
Mr. W.B. Snarr
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning)

Tel.: (613) 996-2258

Emergency Planning Canada
Mr. D.W. Hall
Director General, Operations

Tel.: (613) 992-3320

Emergency Planning Canada
Mr. S.N. White
Director General, Plans

Tel.: (613) 992-2727

Postal Addresses:

Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Emergency Planning)
Privy Council Office
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A3

Emergency Planning Canada
141 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

General:

Mr. Ronald J. Behan
Director, Public Information
Emergency Planning Canada
141 Laurier Avenue West, 2nd Floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0W6

Tel.: (613) 992-7380

National Capital Commission

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959 created the National Capital Commission as a Crown corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commission reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The twenty-member Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council to provide representation by residents from each of the ten provinces, the cities of Ottawa and Hull and local municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In his absence this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

The National Capital Region, as set out in the Act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and has about 4,680 square kilometres in area. The Commission is the largest federal landholder in the region, owning slightly more than 88% of all federal land.

In 1969, the Government further defined the objective of the National Capital Commission Program as follows:

"to help develop the National Capital Region so that it will be:

(a) a fitting symbol of Canada's cultural and linguistic values;

(b) an efficient and esthetically satisfying place in which to carry on the nation's business;

(c) a model of urban planning and development that will benefit other parts of the country and be a source of pride for Canadians."

In order to meet its objectives for the National Capital Region, the Commission is empowered to:

(a) acquire, administer, dispose of land;

(b) construct, maintain and operate roads, bridges, parks and other works;

(c) undertake joint projects with municipalities;

(d) construct and operate concessions;

(e) make grants for various purposes;

(f) maintain historic places;

(g) conduct research for the planning of the National Capital Region.

In order to carry out its mandate, the Commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land uses on federal land, and to approve and to review the appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region.

The Commission provides planning aid and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects of benefit to the Region. This assistance is provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, sewage systems, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

In 1971 the Government assigned to the Commission prime responsibility on the subject of official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service. At the same time the Government expressed the general view that policy on the National Capital be coordinated by one body at the federal level and that the N.C.C. is the body most suited to undertake this task.

Page

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES 293

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

TABLE 1

Expenditures Relating to Certain Agreements in Various Fiscal Years as Noted

	1978-1979 ($)	*1979-1980 ($)*	*1980-1981 ($)*	*1981-1982 ($)*	*1982-1983 ($)*
Ontario Sewer Improvement Agreement	629,569	17,621	(7,156)	276,560	1,372,934
Quebec Sewage Disposal System Agreement	1,145,867	10,522,898	11,955,487	7,837,926	4,824,455
Quebec Roadway Agreement	18,110,866	6,249,650	8,912,845	20,925,115	5,199,555
Bilingualism	310,055	141,037	109,812	73,255	161,587
Assistance to Interprovincial Transit	985,601	1,432,828	1,515,172	1,338,499	1,539,817
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Ontario (excluding leased properties)	973,114	1,033,144	2,037,089	3,246,804	4,913,948
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Quebec (excluding leased properties	600,318	379,426	532,089	475,549	440,932
Rideau Centre Development	—	71,460	2,080,726	1,074,893	4,458,000

ONTARIO SEWER IMPROVEMENT AGREEMENT

In order to upgrade and extend the sewage disposal system of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, the National Capital Commission shares with RMOC and the Province of Ontario the cost of certain works on the basis of an agreement signed in 1972. This agreement has recently been amended to cover additional projects contained in a second-phase extension of the system. Some $16.9 million has been expended on this project since 1972.

QUEBEC SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM AGREEMENT

In order to accommodate the population resulting from the rapid development of the Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais over the last several years and to abate pollution of the Ottawa River, development of a modern sewage collection and treatment system is necessary. The NCC, CRO and the Province of Quebec are signatories to an agreement to share the costs of construction of such a system; the Commission share is ⅓ of the costs, to a maximum of $52.4 million, of which $49.8 million has been spent. The ⅔ share to be borne by the Province of Quebec and CRO will be totally financed by loans from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, with 25% of those loans forgivable, for an additional federal contribution to this project of approximately $20 million.

QUEBEC ROADWAY AGREEMENT

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull, it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The NCC participates with the Province of Quebec in sharing the costs on a 50/50 basis of a number of major road construction projects. The NCC share of the costs of construction of the works in the agreement is estimated at $150 million, of which approximately $99.1 million has already been spent.

ASSISTANCE TO INTERPROVINCIAL TRANSIT

The NCC has provided a subsidy for the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities of the NCR. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais has received payments totalling $6.6 million from 1973 to 1983; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received $4.3 million. These subsidies have permitted the expansion of interprovincial transit by the two regional systems.

BILINGUALISM

The NCC's "External" Bilingualism Program is designed to encourage the provision of public and private services in both official languages within the National Capital Region. This is done through a grants system to public and private organizations undertaking projects to improve their bilingual capabilities; these projects are the results of initiatives taken by the groups involved themselves. Total contributions under this program have been, since 1971-72, $2,400,858.

GRANTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXES

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which NCC property is located. NCC lands comprise about 10 per cent of all lands in the NCR. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a similar fashion to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act.

RIDEAU AREA PROJECT

The Rideau Area Agreement of May 15, 1979, between the City of Ottawa, the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and the National Capital Commission specifies financial and other contributions by each party in support of the Rideau Centre Project which is planned to restore the commercial function of the Rideau Street Area and assist the decline of Ottawa's Central Area's share of the retail market.

The total cost of the overall development of the Rideau Area Project including Rideau Centre is estimated to be $203.4 million with costs shared as follows: Private Sector share, $142 million; RMOC, $12.2 million; City of Ottawa, $5.0 million; Province of Ontario, $14 million; Federal, $30.2 million apart from the sale of federal lands.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Marcel D'Amour
Director
Intergovernmental Relations
National Capital Commission
161 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6J6

Tel.: (613) 996-3306

Statistics Canada

The legal foundation for federal statistical activity in Canada goes back to the British North America Act of 1867, but it was not until the Statistics Act of 1918 that the Bureau was created as the national statistical agency and principal component in a national statistical system. The Statistics Act (most recently revised in 1971) assigns Statistics Canada extensive duties and enables it to operate in almost any field of statistical activity.

Statistics Canada is a department of the federal government, headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Supply and Services. Since its inception in 1918 as Canada's central statistical agency, Statistics Canada's mandate has been to:

"...collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people."

While the Bureau has responsibility for its choice of programs (the only exception is the statutory requirement to conduct censuses of population and agriculture at prescribed intervals), this is exercised after careful consideration of user needs in relation to the cost benefit of what can be collected.

The Bureau is committed (within its budget) to meeting statistical needs of all levels of government and the private sector for research, policy formulation, decision-making and general information purposes. The recent approval and implementation of a Small Area Data Program should prove beneficial to all users by integrating a wide variety of statistical programs, administrative records and data bases.

Statistics Canada's national role is manifested by its regional presences. Household surveys, census operations and, increasingly, business surveys, are conducted from offices in nine locations outside Ottawa, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. These regional offices also handle reference and consultative services at the rate of about 285,000 inquiries per year. Regionalization of both data capture and user/marketing activities is being intensified.

In addition to its direct production and dissemination role, Statistics Canada is a focal point for co-ordinating activities of its partners, federal and provincial, in the broader national statistical system to help avoid duplication and ensure consistency and usefulness in combined efforts. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing. Constructive working relations in an area of common interest like statistics make a valuable contribution to the well-being of the Canadian polity.

	Page
STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES	296
COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING	296
VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM	297

STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES

St. John's

Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Halifax

Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Sir John Thompson Building
1256 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1Y6

Montreal

Statistics Canada
4th Floor
Place Guy Favreau
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Ottawa

Central Inquiries
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Toronto

Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Sturgeon Falls

Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0

Winnipeg

Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

Regina

Statistics Canada
5th Floor
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6

Edmonton

Statistics Canada
2nd Floor
11010 — 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5

Vancouver

Statistics Canada
Main Floor
1145 Robson Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 3W8

COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By:
The Agriculture, Balance of Payments, Business Finance, Census, Construction, Education, Culture and Tourism, External Trade, Public Finance, Health, Justice Statistics, Labour, Manufacturing and Primary Industries, Merchandising and Services, Prices, Science and Technology Statistics, Special Surveys, Standards, and Transportation and Communications Divisions of Statistics Canada.

Purpose:
To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority:
Statistics Act

Several hundred informal work-sharing agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame:
Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation:
The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation

on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments:
Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Business, Provincial and
Municipal Relations Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Ellis Drover
Director
Business, Provincial and
Municipal Relations Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel.: (613) 996-5841

VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health Division

Purpose:
To maintain in cooperation with the provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority:
Orders in Council — (PC 693-1919)
— (PC 4851-1945)
— (PC 625678-1964)
— (PC 725130-1974)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

Financing and Operation:
Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer cards and tapes and then return both cards and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

Province	*Expenditures 1979-80 ($)*	*Expenditures 1980-81 ($)*	*Expenditures 1981-82 ($)*	*Expenditures 1982-83 ($)*	*Estimates 1983-84 ($)*
Newfoundland	1,710.10	1,550.90	1,761.10	1,611.00	1,800.00
Prince Edward Island	394.70	390.10	370.10	374.70	400.00
Nova Scotia	3,046.50	2,536.60	2,312.00	2,475.40	3,000.00
New Brunswick	2,556.40	2,060.50	1,916.30	2,260.60	2,600.00
Quebec	34,909.98	30,585.04	38,801.61	22,021.11	38,000.00
Ontario	39,844.56	100,165.05	113,761.17	106,729.42	115,000.00
Manitoba	15,087.08	10,037.03	12,674.08	16,403.93	17,000.00
Saskatchewan	15,172.85	36,249.00	26,630.83	31,225.56	30,000.00
Alberta	18,331.31	7,292.40	29,935.25	61,981.26*	32,000.00
British Columbia	24,763.38	35,323.48	33,236.58	43,808.28	35,000.00
Total	155,816.86	226,190.10	261,399.02	288,891.26	274,800.00

* Includes amount for 1981-82 and 1982-83

For Further Information:

General:

Chief
Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Silins
Chief
Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel.: (613) 995-9593

Annex

List of the Various Federal-Provincial Agreements Categorized According to Type of Program or Activity

1. FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FISCAL ARRANGEMENTS AND ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING ACT, 1977, AS AMENDED IN 1982

	Page
Contracting Out Arrangements	119
Established Programs Financing	118
Extended Health Care Services Program (EHCS)	173
Fiscal Equalization Program	112
Fiscal Stabilization Program	115
Hospital Insurance Program	169
Medical Care Program	172
Post-Secondary Education Financing Program	220
Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments	116
Reciprocal Taxation Program	120
Tax Collection Agreements	115
Transfer Payments with Respect to Tax on 1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	117

2. UNCONDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Coleson Cove Compensation Agreement	56
Grants-In-Lieu of Real Estate Taxes on Consular and Diplomatic Properties	108
Municipal Grants Program	191
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	121
Statutory Subsidies	112
Water Transportation Assistance Program	252

3. CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SHARED-COST PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

(Agriculture)

Canada — British Columbia Agriculture and Rural Development Subsidiary Agreement (ARDSA)	11
Canada — Manitoba Value Added Crops Production Agreement (AGRO-MAN)	12
Canada — New Brunswick Agricultural Resources Development Sub-Agreement II (ASA II)	12
Canada — Newfoundland Agriculture Development Subsidiary Agreement (ADSA)	13
Canada — Nova Scotia Agri-Food Development Agreement	13
Canada — Quebec Agriculture Development Subsidiary Agreement	12
Crop Insurance	4
Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition	6
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act	14
Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid Eradication Program	9
Rabies Indemnification Program	10
4-H Clubs Assistance	5

(Economic and Regional Development)

Canada — Alberta General Development Agreement (1974)	29
Canada — British Columbia General Development Agreement (1974)	30

Canada — Manitoba Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) — (1984) 28

Canada — Manitoba General Development Agreement (1974) 27

Canada — New Brunswick General Development Agreement (1974) 25

Canada — Newfoundland General Development Agreement (1974) 24

Canada — Nova Scotia General Development Agreement (1974) 24

Canada — Ontario General Development Agreement (1974) 26

Canada — Quebec General Development Agreement (1974) 26

Canada — Saskatchewan General Development Agreement (1974) 28

(Employment and Immigration)

Critical Trade Skills Training (CTST) 34

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Development Agreements 36

Industrial Training Program (General) 33

Programs for Special Needs Refugees 44

(Energy, Mines and Resources)

Canada — Nova Scotia Energy Conservation Subsidiary Agreement 58

Canada — Nova Scotia Low-Head Hydro Demonstration 55

Canada — Ontario Agreement on Blind River Area — Radon Cleanup of Uranium Miners' Residences 57

Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Malvern Radioactively Contaminated Soil 57

Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Fossil Fuel Research, Development and Demonstration (R, D&D) Program (1981) 63

Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Program 64

Coleson Cove Study Agreement 56

Federal-Provincial Mineral Development Agreements 53

National Energy Audit Program 60

(Environment)

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 69

Agreements with Provinces, Municipalities or Private, Non-Profit Organizations for Historic Sites 101

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System 104

Canada — Nova Scotia Forest Resource Development Agreement 81

Canada — Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 85

Canada — Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement 81

Federal-Provincial General Development Agreements, Forestry Subsidiary Agreements 80

Lake of the Woods Control Board 75

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals under Parks Canada Jurisdiction 104

(External Affairs)

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation 108

(Health and Welfare)

Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) 181

Family Planning Grants Program 169

National Welfare Grants 179

Provincial Management Information Systems Development 180

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) 184

Young Offenders Agreements 183

(Indian Affairs and Northern Development)

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 138

Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement 144

Canada — Northwest Territories Subsidiary Agreement on Natural Resource Development 150

Canada — Yukon Regional Economic Development Agreement 150

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories 142

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory 143

Natural Resources Development Agreement with Ontario 135

Policing Agreements 135

Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan 136

(Justice)

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes 153

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law 154

Native Courtworker Programme 155

(Labour)

Alberta Pay and Benefits Survey 160

Survey of Salaries, Wages, Working Conditions and Fringe Benefits — Saskatchewan 160

(National Defence)

Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 164

Emergency Planning 291

Foreign Military Training in Canada 166

(Public Works)

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program 269

Water Level Control 189

(Regional Industrial Expansion)

Canada — Alberta General Development Agreement 204

Canada — Atlantic Provinces Management Training Agreement 209

Canada — British Columbia General Development Agreement 204

Canada — Manitoba General Development Agreement 203

Canada — New Brunswick General Development Agreement 202

Canada — Newfoundland General Development Agreement 200

Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement 205

Canada — Nova Scotia General Development Agreement 201

Canada — Ontario General Development Agreement 203

Canada — Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan 201

Canada — Quebec General Development Agreement 202

Canada — Saskatchewan General Development Agreement 203

Canada — Yukon Territory General Development Agreement 205

Canada — Yukon Tourism and Small Business Development Program 205

Domestic Market Development Agreement Falling under the Umbrella of the Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement 206

Group and Individual Familiarization Tours 195

Physical Distribution Advisory Service Agreement 208

Special Projects 197

Visit Canada Program — Media 196

(Secretary of State)

Assistance to Provinces for Special Celebrations 224

Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements 221

Language Textbook Agreements 222

Official Languages in Education at Elementary and Secondary Levels 214

Official Languages in Education at the Post-Secondary Level 215

Official Languages in Education — Special Projects 217

Technical and Financial Assistance to the Non-Federal Public Sector 213

(Solicitor General)

Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) 234

Consultation Centre Activities 228

Exchange of Correctional Services Between Federal and Provincial Governments 237

Federal Law Enforcement Policy 232

Maintenance of Paroled Inmates Apprehended under Warrant of Suspension 239

RCMP Contract Policy 232

Research Division Activities 229

Young Offenders Division Activities 231

(Transport)

Agreement for the Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and Associated Works 257

Construction of Navigational Aids in Northern Ontario 251

Federal-Provincial Primary Highway Strengthening/ Improvement Program in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland (Phases I and II) 253

Federal-Provincial Road Construction Program in New Brunswick and Newfoundland under the Special Recovery Capital Projects Program 254

Federal-Provincial Transport Development Program in the Province of Quebec 254

Financial Assistance to the Construction and Operation of Municipal and other Airports 249

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) 255-288

Urban Transportation Assistance Program 256

Water Transportation Assistance Program 252

Welland Canal Crossing Agreements 258

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Development and Demonstration of Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation Technologies 61

Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program 74

Lake of the Woods Control Board 75

Police Services under Contract 234

Transportation Facilities 189

4. PAYMENTS UNDER CONTRACTS FOR GOODS OR SERVICES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

Agreement with Manitoba Respecting Child Welfare Services for Certain Indian Communities 138

Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities 139

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 138

Agreement with Yukon Territory Covering the Administrative Costs for Services Provided to Indian Children in the Yukon 141

Agreements for Community Assessments and Parole and Temporary Absence Supervision Services 238

Agreements to Compensate for Local Services and Utilities Affected by the Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway (The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) 258

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Provision of the Forest or Municipal Fire Protection 100

Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education 137

Alberta/Canada Energy Resources Research Fund 52

Canada — Manitoba — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands in Southern Manitoba 139

Canada — Manitoba — Northern Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 25 Indian Bands 140

Canada — New Brunswick — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 4 Indian Bands 140

Canada — Northwest Territories Reconstruction of Roads Agreement 146

Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Oil Substitution and Conservation 54

Canada Works 40

Career-Access 38

Employment Injury Benefits Program 158

Exchange of Psychiatric Services 236

Federal-Provincial Aeromagnetic Survey Program 51

Firearms Financial Agreement 236

Forest Fire Agreements 134

Industrial Training Program (General) 33

Job Corps 41

Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council — Canada — Alberta Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 9 Indian Bands 140

Local Employment Assistance and Development (LEAD) 39

National Institutional Training Program 35

Nuclear Cooperative Programs 265

Occupational Safety and Health Program 158

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 164

Skills Growth Funds (SGF) 36

Transportation Research Projects 251

University Research Program 18

Vital Statistics Program 297

Young Offenders Agreements 183

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Aid of the Civil Power 163

Bulk Purchasing of Drugs and Vaccines 243

Canada — Alberta Agreement Regarding Meteorological Programs and Stations in Alberta 68

Canada — Quebec Agreement Regarding Climatological Networks in Quebec 68

Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) 244

Federal-Provincial Cooperative Supply and Source Development 243

Intraprovincial Meat Inspection 8

Police Services under Contract 234

Provincial Visits Abroad and Foreign Visits to the Provinces 107

Provision of Services to Non Defence Agencies 165

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 164

Quebec Immigration Officers Abroad (Cullen-Couture Agreement) 45

Research Station Buildings 11

Weatheradio Repeater Network for New Brunswick 69

Weatheradio Repeater Network for Newfoundland 69

5. PAYMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF LAND, IMPROVEMENTS OR OTHER PHYSICAL ASSETS

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Establishment of National Parks 99

Canada — Nanisivik Mines Ltd. Agreement 151

Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 164

Financial Assistance for Harbour Improvement 257

Hospital Transfer Program 262

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects and Programs of Assistance to Municipalities 293

National Air Tanker Fleet Cooperative Supply Agreement 82

Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement 133

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act 255-288

Small Craft Harbours Program 126

The Trans-Canada Highway System in National Parks 190

Urban Transportation Assistance Program 256

6. LOANS TO PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

a) LOANS WITH FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Point Lepreau Additional Financial Support 60

b) LOANS WITHOUT FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Canada — Alberta Identification and Verification of Active and Inactive Land Disposal Sites in Alberta 84

Canada/Manitoba — Nelson River Transmission System (1966) 54

Canada/Manitoba — Nelson River Transmission System (1977) 54

Canada — New Brunswick, Canada — Nova Scotia and Canada — Prince Edward Island Abandoned Dump Site Study 84

Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund 122

Canada — Prince Edward Island Underwater Cable Agreement 55

Crop Insurance 4

Hydro Quebec Research Institute 58

Loan — Assisted Land Assembly Program 269

Manitoba Indian Agricultural Program Inc. 137

Non-Profit Cooperative Housing Program 270

Nova Scotia — New Brunswick Interconnection 59

Nuclear Cooperative Programs 265

Public Housing Programs 272

7. JOINT ACTIVITIES WHERE EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENTLY FINANCES ITS SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES

Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of British Columbia Relating to the Resolution of Issues Outstanding Between the Two Governments Concerning Oil and Gas Pricing and Related Fiscal Matters 61

Agreement to Amend the Letter of Understanding of October 26, 1981 Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan Relating to Energy Pricing and Taxation 62

Agreement to Amend the Memorandum of Agreement of September 1, 1981 Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta Relating to Energy Pricing and Taxation 63

Agreements with Provinces for the Establishment of Cooperative Heritage Areas 103

Annual Consultations on Immigration Levels 48

Canada — Alberta Identification and Verification of Active and Inactive Land Disposal Sites in Alberta 84

Canada — Alberta Swift Fox Reintroduction Program 79

Canada Games 179

Canada — Manitoba — Northwest Territories — Saskatchewan Agreement to Establish an Interjurisdictional Caribou Management Board 149

Canada — New Brunswick, Canada — Nova Scotia and Canada — Prince Edward Island Abandoned Dump Site Study 84

Canada/Newfoundland — Native Peoples Agreements 133

Canada/Newfoundland Wildlife Conservation 78

Canada/Northwest Territories Wildlife Research 78

Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Offshore Oil and Gas Resource Management and Revenue Sharing 62

Canada — Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 85

Canada — Ontario Irradiated Fuel Waste Management Agreements 56

Canada/Yukon Interim Subsidiary Agreement on Tourism Development 141

Canadian Police Services 233

Canadian Travel Survey 198

Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges 3

Coastal Labrador Airstrip Program 249

Construction of air Transportation Infrastructure in Northern Quebec 250

Consultation Centre Activities 228

Cooperative Data Gathering and Information Sharing 296

Cooperative Overseas Market Development Program (COMDP) 199

Dairy Support Program 281

Educational Adviser in Abidjan 107

Feed Freight Assistance Adjustment Fund 5

Fishing Vessel Assistance Program 126

Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories 145

Health Protection Cooperative Activities 175

High Point Bog Fuel Pilot Project 86

Indian Economic Development Fund 135

Information Flow Program 107

Inventory of Below Ground Disposal Sites for Hazardous Wastes in Quebec 86

Investigation of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon Contamination in Sydney, Nova Scotia 86

Joint Program for the Control of Contamination in Shellfish Beds in Quebec (Environmental Portion) 87

Joint Program for the Inventory of Sources of Pollution and for the Application of Corrective Measures 88

Letter of Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan Relating to Energy Pricing and Taxation 62

Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants Program; Agreements with the Provinces for Sulphur Dioxide Emission Reductions 88

Lower Churchill Development Corporation (LCDC) 59

Mackenzie River Basin Study 144

Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement 133

Meetings and Incentive Travel 198

Memoranda of Understanding Concerning the Coordination of Forest Research 81

Memorandum of Agreement Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta Relating to Energy Pricing and Taxation 61

Mineral Statistics Survey Programs 52

National Air Pollution Surveillance Network (NAPS) 89

National Alerting and Reporting Network 93

National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES) 94

National Health Research and Development Program 174

National Inventory of Municipal Waterworks and Wastewater Systems in Canada (MUNDAT) 94

National Survey of Abandoned Waste Disposal Sites 95

Northwest Highway System 190

Outreach Program 42

Palais des congrès de Montréal (Phases A and B) 19

Prince Edward Island Co-operative Shellfish Program 95

Product Development Management Program (PDMP) 195

Programs for Special Needs Refugees 44

Propagation Research Program 18

Public Housing Programs 272

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Quebec 97

Remote Sensing Enhancement Program in Manitoba 51

Remote Sensing Enhancement Program in the Maritimes 52

Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program 274

Rural and Native Housing Program 277

Salmonid Enhancement Program with British Columbia 128

Small Craft Harbours Program 126

Special ARDA Agreements 206

Special Development Program (SDP) 285

Special Needs Refugees Agreement 46

Special Program of Cultural Initiatives 20

Subsidiary Development Agreement Canada — New Brunswick Saint John Market Square Development 192

Subsidiary Development Agreement Canada — Ontario Sault Ste-Marie Infrastructure 192

Subsidiary Development Agreement Canada — Quebec Montreal Water Treatment 192

Telidon Field Trial Activities 18

Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) 285

Water Quality Monitoring Programs 76

Yukon River Basin Study Agreement 145

8. SUPPORT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL LIAISON AND JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 69

Beverley — Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement 79

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre Operating Agreement 82

Committee on Megaproject Industrial and Regional Benefits (C-MIRB) 199

Continuing Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee of Officials Responsible for Human Rights 223

Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority 77

Federal-Provincial Boundary Commissions 51

Financial Assistance for Harbour Improvement 257

Flood Damage Reduction Programs 71

Lake of the Woods Control Board 75

Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation Limited 208

Planning and Liaison Division Activities 231

Regulation, Apportionment, Monitoring and Survey Programs 73

River Basin Programs 70

Statistics Division Activities 230

Technical Co-operation with Provincial Governments 225

Tourism Product Upgrading — Awareness and Attitude 197

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Accords for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality:

Canada — Alberta 83

Canada — Manitoba 83

Canada — New Brunswick 83

Canada — Nova Scotia 83

Canada — Prince Edward Island 83

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program 288

Canada and Newfoundland Agreement Concerning the Restructuring of the Newfoundland Fishery 128

Canada — Northwest Territories Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement 147

Canada — Northwest Territories Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement 146

Canada — Northwest Territories Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement 148

Canada — Northwest Territories Wildlife Research and Coordination Agreement 146

Canada Student Loans Plan 218

Canada — Yukon Territory Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement 148

Canada — Yukon Territory Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement 147

Canada — Yukon Territory Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement 149

Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources Sharing Agreement 82

Canadian Travel Film Program 196

Collection by Customs of Provincial Fees on Importations of Liquor 187

Conferences of Education Ministers and of Youth and Sports Ministers of French-Speaking Countries 109

Conseil africain et malgache pour l'enseignement supérieur (CAMES) 109

Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders 234

Fonds International de coopération universitaire (FICU) 286

International Conferences and Meetings on Education 110

Mobile Satellite (MSAT) Program 19

Modernization of the Sydney Steel Corporation Plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia (Environmental Portion) 89

National Fish Inspection Program 127

Newfoundland Bait Service 127

Non-Profit Housing Program 271

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland 96

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Ontario 96

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Quebec 97

Pulp and Paper Modernization Program 200

Saskatchewan Indian Agriculture Program Inc. 136

Steering Committee for the Control of Toxic Substances, Established by the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) 97

Subsidy for Dry Docks 189

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Program 260

Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia Concerning Federal and Provincial Responsibilities in Relation to Spills of Oil and of Other Hazardous Materials 98

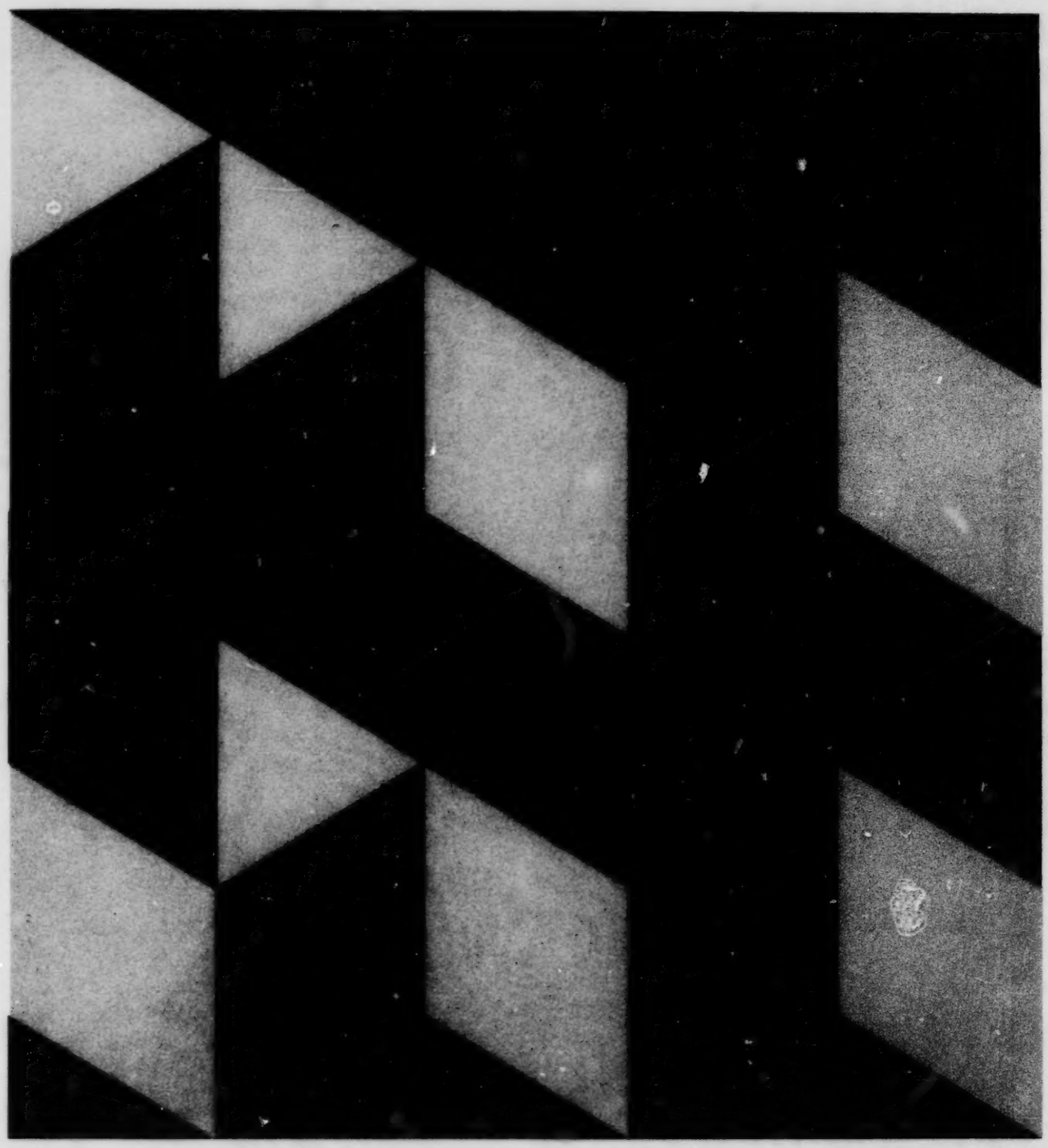
Gouvernement du Canada
Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales

Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial Relations Office

Programmes et activités fédéraux-provinciaux

1983-1984

Répertoire



Canada

Le Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales

Créé en 1975 par la "Loi concernant le poste du secrétaire du Cabinet pour les relations fédérales-provinciales et celui du greffier du Conseil privé", le Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales avait préalablement existé sous le nom de Secrétariat des relations fédérales-provinciales du Bureau du Conseil privé. Il est dirigé par le secrétaire du Cabinet pour les relations fédérales-provinciales qui est aidé par deux sous-secrétaires et relève directement du Premier ministre.

Le BRFP est divisé en cinq branches principales: un secrétariat chargé de la liaison avec les provinces, un autre chargé de l'orientation des politiques, deux autres secrétariats, qui ont trait respectivement aux politiques et programmes économiques et sociaux, et enfin le Bureau des affaires constitutionnelles autochtones.

Le BRFP a pour fonctions de conseiller et d'aider le Premier ministre à s'acquitter de la responsabilité globale qui lui incombe en matière de relations fédérales-provinciales, d'aider le Cabinet en étudiant les questions fédérales-provinciales nécessitant des solutions immédiates ou à long terme, et de faciliter la coopération et les consultations fédérales-provinciales. Le BRFP fournit également aux ministres, ministères et organismes fédéraux l'aide dont ils ont besoin dans la conduite de leurs relations avec les gouvernements provinciaux.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, prière de s'adresser au:

Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales
59, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OA3

RÉPERTOIRE DES PROGRAMMES ET ACTIVITÉS FÉDÉRAUX-PROVINCIAUX

EN VIGUEUR DURANT L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE 1983-1984

Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales
Mai 1984

ISSN 0707-1647

© Ministre des Approvisionnements et Services Canada 1984

N° de cat. CP41-1/1984F

ISBN 0-662-92715-X

A copy of this inventory, in English, may be obtained from the Federal-Provincial Relations Office at 59 Sparks Street, Ottawa, K1A 0A3

Avant-propos

L'édition 1983-1984 du répertoire des programmes et activités conjoints du gouvernement fédéral et des provinces est maintenant disponible pour les personnes qui s'intéressent aux relations fédérales-provinciales.

Ce répertoire publié pour la première fois en 1974 fournit les renseignements disponibles et les statistiques les plus récentes sur les programmes à frais partagés et les activités entreprises conjointement par les deux ordres de gouvernement.

On notera que les transferts fédéraux qui seront faits aux provinces et municipalités en espèces et points d'impôts sont estimés à $23.3 milliards pour l'année financière 1983-1984, comparativement à $20.8 milliards en 1982-1983.

Je profite de l'occasion qui m'est offerte pour remercier les sous-ministres, administrateurs des sociétés de la Couronne et organismes fédéraux ainsi que leur personnel de l'aide qu'ils nous ont apportée cette fois encore et qui a rendu possible la compilation de l'information contenue dans cette publication.

J'espère que ce répertoire continuera d'être jugé utile aux législateurs et aux fonctionnaires de tous les gouvernements, ainsi qu'aux recherchistes, aux journalistes et au grand public.

Gérard Veilleux
Secrétaire du Cabinet
pour les relations fédérales-provinciales
et Greffier suppléant
du Conseil privé

Ottawa
mai 1984

Table des Matières

	Page
INTRODUCTION	i
LE TABLEAU DES PRINCIPAUX PAIEMENTS QUE LE GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL VERSERA AUX PROVINCES ET AUX MUNICIPALITÉS EN 1983-1984	iii
DESCRIPTION DES PROGRAMMES ET ACTIVITÉS FÉDÉRAUX-PROVINCIAUX	
MINISTÈRES	
AFFAIRES DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS, MINISTÈRE DES	1
AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES, MINISTÈRE DES	3
AFFAIRES INDIENNES ET DU NORD CANADIEN, MINISTÈRE DES	8
AGRICULTURE, MINISTÈRE DE L'	31
APPROVISIONNEMENTS ET SERVICES, MINISTÈRE DES	47
COMMUNICATIONS, MINISTÈRE DES	52
DÉFENSE NATIONALE, MINISTÈRE DE LA	57
DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET RÉGIONAL, DÉPARTEMENT D'ÉTAT AU	62
EMPLOI ET L'IMMIGRATION (CEIC), MINISTÈRE DE L'	72
ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES, MINISTÈRE DE L'	91
ENVIRONNEMENT, MINISTÈRE DE L'	109
EXPANSION INDUSTRIELLE RÉGIONALE, MINISTÈRE DE L'	152
FINANCES, MINISTÈRE DES	170
JUSTICE, MINISTÈRE DE LA	184
PÊCHES ET DES OCÉANS, MINISTÈRE DES	189
REVENU NATIONAL (DOUANES ET ACCISE), MINISTÈRE DU	195
SANTÉ NATIONALE ET DU BIEN-ÊTRE SOCIAL, MINISTÈRE DE LA	197
SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA	218
SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL, MINISTÈRE DU	233
TRANSPORTS, MINISTÈRE DES	250
TRAVAIL, MINISTÈRE DU	266
TRAVAUX PUBLICS, MINISTÈRE DES	271
SOCIÉTÉS DE LA COURONNE ET AGENCES	
ADMINISTRATION DE LA VOIE MARITIME DU SAINT-LAURENT	262
AGENCE CANADIENNE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT INTERNATIONAL (ACDI)	278
COMMISSION CANADIENNE DES TRANSPORTS	282
COMMISSION CANADIENNE DU LAIT	285
COMMISSION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE	288
COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES	249
COMMISSIONS PORTUAIRES, PORTS ET HAVRES	261
GENDARMERIE ROYALE DU CANADA	241
L'ÉNERGIE ATOMIQUE DU CANADA LIMITÉE	291
LE SERVICE CORRECTIONNEL DU CANADA	245
PLANIFICATION D'URGENCE CANADA	294
SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE D'HYPOTHÈQUES ET DE LOGEMENT	297
STATISTIQUE CANADA	311
ANNEXE — LISTE DE DIVERS ACCORDS FÉDÉRAUX-PROVINCIAUX SUIVANT LES TYPES DE PROGRAMMES ET ACTIVITÉS	315

Introduction

L'objet du présent répertoire est de décrire de façon générale les programmes et activités fédéraux-provinciaux qui étaient en vigueur durant l'année financière 1983-1984, de fournir des renseignements essentiels à leur égard et d'indiquer à qui s'adresser, au gouvernement fédéral, pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements à leur sujet.

Les programmes et activités étant classifiés selon les champs de responsabilités des ministres fédéraux concernés, ceux qui le consulteront auront avantage à connaître la répartition fondamentale des responsabilités entre les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et municipaux. À la page 315 de l'annexe se trouve une liste des divers accords fédéraux-provinciaux établie d'après les types de programmes ou activités.

Dans ce répertoire, "les programmes et activités" comprennent les principaux programmes à frais partagés, ainsi que d'autres activités fédérales-provinciales importantes administrées conjointement par les deux paliers de gouvernement ou régies par une entente intergouvernementale plus ou moins officielle. La plupart des programmes et activités énumérés comportent un transfert de fonds entre le gouvernement fédéral et un autre gouvernement: dans certains cas, il s'agit d'autres formes d'engagements financiers, c'est-à-dire des garanties de prêts, des prix privilégiés, des transferts de propriétés, etc.; dans d'autres cas, chaque gouvernement verse directement sa part aux entrepreneurs. Le nombre de ces derniers qui figure ici est limité, puisque les primes au développement industriel accordées directement par les gouvernements ou compagnies privées ont été exclues. Ces primes et cette aide ont déjà été décrites dans d'autres publications du gouvernement canadien.

Il va de soi que le présent répertoire n'est qu'un instrument de consultation rapide. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les divers programmes et activités ainsi que sur la possibilité de conclure des accords avec le gouvernement fédéral en vertu de ces programmes et activités, il faut s'adresser directement aux ministères et organismes intéressés.

Toutes les suggestions et observations visant à améliorer le contenu des éditions futures seront les bienvenues. À cette fin, prière de s'adresser à:

Coordinatrice des publications et éditions
Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales
59, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OA3

Transferts fédéraux prévus aux provinces, aux territoires et aux municipalités
Année financière 1983-1984
($ millions)

Programme	T.-N.	Î.-P.-É.	N.-É.	N.-B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alb.	C.-B.	T.N.-O.	Yukon	Total
Subventions statutaires	9.7	.7	2.3	1.8	4.7	6.0	2.2	2.2	3.6	2.5	—	—	35.7
Péréquation fiscale	554.0	124.0	618.0	524.0	2,810.0	—	455.0	—	—	—	—	—	5,085.0
Taxation réciproque	10.5	4.1	23.9	12.5	47.0	64.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	162.5
Transfert de l'impôt sur le revenu des entreprises de services publics	15.7	1.0	—	—	1.7	−9.7	.3	*	116.6	3.3	−.1	−.3	128.5
Recouvrement des allocations aux jeunes	—	—	—	—	−234.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	−234.4
Ajustements pour les années antérieures**													150.0
Total des transferts fiscaux en espèces	589.9	129.8	644.2	538.3	2,629.0	60.8	457.5	2.2	120.2	5.8	−.1	−.3	5,327.3
Assurance-hospitalisation	79.5	17.0	118.7	97.5	559.6	1,146.6	143.9	136.2	241.5	346.0	6.7	2.4	2,895.6
Assurance-maladie	27.4	5.9	40.9	33.6	192.7	394.7	49.5	46.9	83.2	119.1	2.3	.8	997.0
Enseignement postsecondaire	50.6	10.8	75.5	62.1	356.1	729.5	91.5	86.6	153.7	220.1	4.3	1.5	1,842.3
Services complémentaires de santé	20.7	4.4	30.9	25.4	234.7	315.7	37.5	35.7	85.9	102.2	1.7	.9	895.7
Financement des programmes établis — paiements en espèces	178.2	38.1	266.0	218.6	1,343.1	2,586.5	322.4	305.4	564.3	787.4	15.0	5.6	6,630.6
Régime d'assistance publique du Canada	71.4	19.7	93.2	119.2	909.4	848.1	99.3	125.5	343.6	496.8	11.2	2.8	3,140.2
Autres programmes de santé et de bien-être	1.0	.2	3.0	3.1	—	37.4	4.5	3.4	9.3	6.8	.2	1.2	70.1
Bilinguisme dans l'enseignement	2.0	1.1	3.4	18.8	92.6	44.6	5.2	2.4	5.5	6.3	.1	.2	182.2
Assurance-récolte	*	1.2	.2	.5	5.8	22.3	14.2	59.3	38.8	2.7	—	—	145.0
Accords financiers avec les territoires	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	346.0	99.6	445.6
Subventions aux municipalités	1.9	.7	12.2	10.4	51.3	102.1	11.6	5.5	13.2	19.6	1.6	.9	231.0
Autres**													364.0
Total — autres paiements en espèces	76.3	22.9	112.0	152.0	1,059.1	1,054.5	134.8	196.1	410.4	532.2	359.1	104.7	4,578.1
TOTAL DES TRANSFERTS EN ESPÈCES	844.4	190.8	1,022.2	908.9	5,031.2	3,701.8	914.7	503.7	1,094.9	1,325.4	374.0	110.0	16,536.0
Transfert fiscal, financement des programmes établis													
13.5 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers	66.2	13.3	121.9	90.1	1,184.6	1,982.4	179.3	197.9	652.8	707.4	10.0	7.3	5,213.2
1.0 point d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés	3.1	.6	4.2	3.7	50.2	93.1	7.7	8.8	63.0	28.9	.5	.3	264.1
Transfert fiscal, accords de non-participation													
8.5 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers pour le FPE	—	—	—	—	677.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	677.7
5.0 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers pour le RAPC	—	—	—	—	422.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	422.6
3.0 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers pour les allocations aux jeunes	—	—	—	—	234.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234.4
TOTAL DES TRANSFERTS FISCAUX	69.3	13.9	126.1	93.8	2,569.5	2,075.5	187.0	206.7	715.8	736.3	10.5	7.6	6,812.0
TOTAL, ESPÈCES PLUS TRANSFERTS	913.7	204.7	1,148.3	1,002.7	7,600.7	5,777.3	1,101.7	710.4	1,810.7	2,061.7	384.5	117.6	23,348.0
Péréquation fiscale — dollars par personne	965	1,007	721	744	432	—	438	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Le montant ne vaut pas la peine d'être indiqué.
** Répartition non disponible.
Nota: Les chiffres figurant à ce tableau ont été utilisés aux fins des crédits budgétaires de 1983-84. Il se peut qu'ils soient différents des chiffres démontrés ailleurs et qui reposent, dans bien des cas, sur des révisions occasionnées par des projections économiques différentes de celles utilisées lors de la préparation des crédits budgétaires.

DESCRIPTION INDIVIDUELLE
DES DIFFÉRENTS
PROGRAMMES ET ACTIVITÉS FÉDÉRAUX-PROVINCIAUX

Ministère des Affaires des anciens combattants

Le rôle du ministère des Affaires des anciens combattants consiste à administrer des programmes spéciaux destinés aux anciens combattants et à d'autres personnes admissibles qui les indemniseront d'un décès ou d'invalidités survenus pendant leur service et qui leur permettront d'être des citoyens autonomes et actifs au sein de la collectivité.

Lorsque le ministère a été institué en 1944, ses programmes étaient surtout conçus en fonction de la réadaptation à la vie civile des anciens combattants de retour de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Puisqu'il doit aujourd'hui servir des anciens combattants plus âgés, ses efforts visent à répondre aux besoins d'une clientèle qui avance en âge, vivant au sein d'une société en pleine évolution.

De plus, par des activités commémoratives, le ministère veille à ce que les accomplissements et les sacrifices que les Canadiens ont fait pour leur pays pendant la guerre ne soient pas oubliés.

Le ministère des Affaires des anciens combattants se compose de cinq directions générales bien distinctes — la Direction générale des services aux anciens combattants, la Direction générale des finances, du personnel et de l'administration, l'Office de l'établissement agricole des anciens combattants, la Direction générale des opérations dans la Capitale nationale et la Direction générale de la vérification et de l'évaluation. L'Administration centrale du ministère est située à Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard). Il y a en plus cinq bureaux régionaux et 32 bureaux de district dans différents endroits du pays dont le rôle est de fournir aux clients du ministère un accès plus aisé aux services et d'accélérer le traitement des demandes et des prestations.

Le ministère est chargé d'un grand nombre de questions relatives au bien-être des anciens combattants canadiens et des personnes à leur charge. Ce vaste mandat comprend également les allocations d'anciens combattants, les allocations de guerre pour les civils, les suppléments d'aide financière en fonction des besoins, l'aide à l'éducation et les services de consultation en matière de bien-être et de service social, auxquels s'ajoute une aide financière portant sur les frais d'hospitalisation et sur les soins médicaux. Le ministère assure des soins hospitaliers dans ses hôpitaux et dans les hôpitaux locaux aux anciens combattants souffrant d'invalidités liées au service et à ceux qui sont titulaires d'une allocation d'ancien combattant.

Bien que bon nombre de ces services requièrent la collaboration d'autres paliers administratifs, le programme de cession des hôpitaux et la Loi sur les allocations aux anciens combattants font appel, en plus du ministère, aux autorités provinciales et municipales. Le programme de cession des hôpitaux consiste en la cession des hôpitaux régis par le ministère à d'autres autorités afin que les anciens combattants continuent de recevoir un niveau élevé de soins par l'intermédiaire des hôpitaux locaux communautaires.

En plus du ministère, le portefeuille des Affaires des anciens combattants comprend quatre organismes indépendants — le Conseil de révision des pensions, la Commission canadienne des pensions, la Commission des allocations aux anciens combattants et le Bureau de services juridiques des pensions — lesquels relèvent du Parlement par l'entremise du ministre des Affaires des anciens combattants.

PROGRAMME DE CESSION DES HÔPITAUX

Page 2

PROGRAMME DE CESSION DES HÔPITAUX
(Dans le cadre de la Direction générale des Services aux anciens combattants)

Administration:
Direction générale des Services aux anciens combattants

Objet:
Le programme a pour but d'intégrer les hôpitaux du ministère des Affaires des anciens combattants (MAAC) aux réseaux hospitaliers des collectivités où ils se trouvent. Cette mesure vise à assurer aux anciens combattants admissibles les meilleurs soins hospitaliers possibles, compte tenu surtout du nombre décroissant des anciens combattants nécessitant des traitements actifs dans les hôpitaux du ministère.

Autorité:
Des accords sont intervenus entre le ministère des Affaires des anciens combattants et les provinces auxquelles les hôpitaux du MAAC sont cédés. Des accords ont été signés au sujet de:

l'hôpital Sainte-Foy, à Québec, Québec;
l'hôpital Reine-Marie, à Montréal, Québec;
l'hôpital Sunnybrook, à Toronto, Ontario;
l'hôpital Westminster, à London, Ontario;
l'hôpital Lancaster, à Saint-Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick;
l'hôpital Camp Hill, à Halifax, Nouvelle-Écosse;
l'hôpital Shaughnessy, à Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique;
l'hôpital pour anciens combattants de Victoria, Colombie-Britannique;
l'hôpital Colonel Belcher, à Calgary, Alberta;
le foyer Edmonton pour anciens combattants, à Edmonton, Alberta; et
l'hôpital Deer Lodge, à Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Calendrier:
Chaque entente prévoit une date de cession. Une fois mise en application, l'entente devient permanente.

Le mode de versements qu'effectuera le gouvernement fédéral suite à la cession est également précisé dans chaque entente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le gouvernement fédéral est disposé à céder tous les hôpitaux du MAAC à des autorités locales. À la même occasion, des contributions financières sont accordées pour l'achat d'équipement et pour faciliter la modernisation ou l'agrandissement des hôpitaux, au besoin.

Le ministère des Affaires des anciens combattants offre soins et traitements aux anciens combattants admissibles en vertu de leur service en temps de guerre. À cette fin, il exige:

1. que les acquéreurs démontrent qu'ils sont en mesure d'offrir des soins adéquats;
2. que soit réservé un nombre de lits suffisants à l'usage prioritaire des anciens combattants, pour les diverses catégories de traitement; et
3. qu'on garde le personnel hospitalier du MAAC, et qu'on lui accorde une rémunération et des avantages comparables à ceux dont il bénéficiait au sein de la Fonction publique du Canada.

L'emplacement et les installations matérielles de chaque hôpital du MAAC sont cédés à la nouvelle autorité pour la somme de $1. De plus, le gouvernement fédéral verse une contribution en espèces équivalente aux immobilisations estimatives qu'il aurait fallu engager, si l'hôpital avait continué de relever du ministère pendant une période ininterrompue de cinq ans.

Après la cession, le ministère rembourse aux hôpitaux le coût des traitements reçus par les anciens combattants qui y ont droit.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. W.B. Brittain
Sous-ministre
Ministère des Affaires des anciens combattants
Édifice Commémoratif Est
284, rue Wellington
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P4

Tél.: (613) 996-6881

Ministère des Affaires extérieures

Le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures est responsable du ministère des Affaires extérieures, de la Corporation commerciale canadienne, de la Société pour l'expansion des exportations et de l'Agence canadienne de développement international devant le Parlement. Ces organismes prennent part à des activités qui intéressent les gouvernements provinciaux et qui font appel à leur participation.

Le rôle du ministère des Affaires extérieures découle de la Loi organique de 1983 par lequel il fut créé. Ses responsabilités consistent dans l'établissement et la conduite de la politique étrangère du Canada, le maintien des relations avec les autres pays et les organismes internationaux et la défense et la promotion des intérêts canadiens à l'étranger. Ceci comprend également les intérêts provinciaux tel qu'expliqué dans le livre blanc de 1968 intitulé *"Fédéralisme et relations internationales"* et *"Les conférences des ministres de l'Éducation"*.

Depuis le 5 janvier 1982, le ministère des Affaires extérieures est responsable de la politique commerciale canadienne et de la promotion du commerce extérieur, domaines qu'il a hérité de l'ancien ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce. Ces nouvelles responsabilités recouvrent les champs d'activités suivants: la conduite des négociations commerciales bilatérales, l'administration des contrôles à l'importation et à l'exportation et, conjointement avec le ministère des Finances, les questions tarifaires, d'où le transfert au Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures de la Société pour l'expansion des exportations et de la Corporation commerciale canadienne.

En général, le ministère des Affaires extérieures est un ministère coordonnateur et n'est pas chargé d'administrer les "programmes". C'est pourquoi, très peu de ses nombreuses activités touchant les provinces sont considérées dans ce répertoire.

	Page
CONSEILLER EN ÉDUCATION À ABIDJAN	4
VISITES PROVINCIALES À L'ÉTRANGER ET VISITES DE DIGNITAIRES ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PROVINCES	4
PROGRAMME DE DIFFUSION DE L'INFORMATION INTÉRESSANT LES PROVINCES	4
SUBVENTIONS AUX MUNICIPALITÉS EN LIEU ET PLACE DE TAXES FONCIÈRES SUR LES PROPRIÉTÉS DIPLOMATIQUES ET CONSULAIRES	5
AGENCE DE COOPÉRATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE	5
CONFÉRENCES DES MINISTRES DE L'ÉDUCATION (CONFEMEN) ET DES MINISTRES DE LA JEUNESSE ET DES SPORTS (CONFEJES) DES PAYS D'EXPRESSION FRANÇAISE	6
CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)	7
CONFÉRENCES ET RÉUNIONS INTERNATIONALES EN ÉDUCATION	7

CONSEILLER EN ÉDUCATION À ABIDJAN

Administration:
Direction du personnel du ministère des Affaires extérieures et Direction de la coordination fédérale-provinciale.

Objet:
Fournir une expertise aux gouvernements du Canada et du Québec dans toute matière reliée au domaine de l'éducation.

Autorité:
Suite à une entente au niveau ministériel sur recommandation du gouvernement du Québec, cette nomination diplomatique est faite par Arrêté du Gouverneur général en Conseil (2 mars 1971) et l'allocation des fonds est autorisée suite à une soumission au Conseil du Trésor.

Calendrier:
Mandat de deux ans renouvelable.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Un fonctionnaire du ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales est détaché auprès du ministère des Affaires extérieures pour s'occuper des questions d'éducation en Côte d'Ivoire et dans les pays d'accréditation (Haute-Volta, Niger et Mali), en qualité de conseiller auprès de l'Ambassadeur.

Paiements:
Salaire payé par le ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales. Allocations et frais de déménagement et de logement payés par le ministère des Affaires extérieures.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Direction du Personnel
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Ottawa (Ontario)

Tél.: (613) 992-5317

Agents responsables:

Directeur
Direction de la Coordination
fédérale-provinciale
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Ottawa (Ontario)

Tél.: (613) 992-7917

Québec:

Directeur de l'Afrique
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales
Québec (Québec)

Tél.: (418) 643-3630

VISITES PROVINCIALES À L'ÉTRANGER ET VISITES DE DIGNITAIRES ÉTRANGERS DANS LES PROVINCES

Administration:
Direction de la coordination fédérale-provinciale avec les provinces intéressées.

Objet:
Préparer, conjointement avec les autorités provinciales, les visites officielles des provinces à l'étranger à partir du ministère des Affaires extérieures et de la mission canadienne située dans le pays à visiter.

Organiser, conjointement avec les autorités provinciales, les visites officielles de dignitaires étrangers ou de chefs de missions diplomatiques dûment accrédités dans les provinces.

Autorité:
Sous la responsabilité générale du ministère des Affaires extérieures pour la conduite des relations extérieures du Canada et avec la coopération des provinces.

Calendrier:
Chaque visite est un cas particulier et il n'y a aucune limite de temps à ces arrangements.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le ministère des Affaires extérieures est responsable de la liaison entre la province et le pays concernés, la mission diplomatique ou consulaire de ce dernier au Canada y jouant le rôle d'intermédiaire et d'appui pour ce qui relève des questions techniques comme celles du logement, du transport, de l'organisation des réceptions ou autres manifestations officielles.

Paiements:
Les provinces font parvenir au ministère des Affaires extérieures une avance destinée à couvrir les frais.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Direction de la coordination
fédérale-provinciale
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Ottawa (Ontario)

Tél.: (613) 992-7917

PROGRAMME DE DIFFUSION DE L'INFORMATION INTÉRESSANT LES PROVINCES

Administration:
Direction de la coordination fédérale-provinciale

Objet:
Transmettre aux provinces des renseignements réunis par le ministère, tant à Ottawa que dans les missions à l'étranger. Les documents portent surtout sur les questions d'énergie, de l'environnement, du commerce et des richesses naturelles.

Autorité:
Sous la responsabilité générale du ministère des Affaires extérieures pour la conduite des relations extérieures du Canada.

Calendrier:
Les dix provinces reçoivent à toutes les semaines une série de documents spécialement triés à leur intention.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le gouvernement fédéral assume les frais. Les renseignements fournis sont colligés par la Direction de la coordination fédérale-provinciale à partir de documents émanant soit des missions diplomatiques canadiennes à l'étranger, soit d'Ottawa.

Paiements:
Aucun

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Direction de la coordination
fédérale-provinciale
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Ottawa (Ontario)

Tél.: (613) 992-7917

SUBVENTIONS AUX MUNICIPALITÉS EN LIEU ET PLACE DE TAXES FONCIÈRES SUR LES PROPRIÉTÉS DIPLOMATIQUES ET CONSULAIRES

Administration:
Directions des Consultations juridiques et des Finances du ministère des Affaires extérieures ainsi que de la Direction des Subventions aux municipalités du ministère des Travaux publics.

Objet:
Rembourser aux municipalités les pertes de revenus qu'elles subiraient du fait que les propriétés diplomatiques (ambassade ou haut-commissariat et résidence d'un ambassadeur ou d'un haut-commissaire, incluant les bureaux d'organisations internationales et la résidence de son Directeur) et consulaires (consulats et résidences de consuls de carrière en charge) sont exemptes de taxes foncières en vertu du droit international.

Autorité:
Sujet à des décrets émis par le Gouverneur général en Conseil permettant l'utilisation de fonds pour le programme des intérêts du Canada à l'étranger (Crédit 10).

Calendrier:
Fonctionne depuis 1959 pour les propriétés diplomatiques et depuis janvier 1977 avec effet rétroactif à janvier 1975 pour les propriétés consulaires. Durée indéfinie.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme de subventions fonctionne selon le même principe que les subventions aux municipalités pour les propriétés appartenant au gouvernement fédéral. Les propriétés diplomatiques et consulaires doivent être utilisées pour remplir des fonctions diplomatiques ou consulaires conformément à la Convention de Vienne sur les relations diplomatiques ou à la Convention de Vienne sur les relations consulaires.

Le ministère des Affaires extérieures reçoit les demandes de subventions préparées et soumises par les municipalités ou les provinces afin de déterminer si les propriétés mentionnées entrent dans le cadre du programme. Ensuite, le ministère des Travaux publics fait l'évaluation des propriétés et les calculs nécessaires pour établir le montant de la subvention. Le ministère des Affaires extérieures émet alors un chèque à la municipalité ou la province.

Paiements:
Les paiements sont effectués directement aux municipalités ou aux provinces par le ministère des Affaires extérieures.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Direction des Consultations juridiques
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Ottawa (Ontario)

Tél.: (613) 593-7891

AGENCE DE COOPÉRATION CULTURELLE ET TECHNIQUE

Administration:
Le ministère des Affaires extérieures, Direction des Affaires francophones.

Objet:
Permettre au Canada de participer en tant que membre aux activités de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique.

Autorité:
Décisions prises par le Cabinet concernant la participation du Canada aux conférences d'organisation de l'Agence: Niamey I et Niamey II (1969-1970).

Calendrier:
La contribution est versée dans la mesure où le Canada continue de participer en tant que membre aux activités de l'Agence.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La participation canadienne se situe à deux niveaux: celui du gouvernement fédéral et celui des gouvernements du Québec et du Nouveau-Brunswick. Le Canada, représenté par le gouvernement fédéral, est membre à part entière de l'Agence, alors que le Québec et le Nouveau-Brunswick ont un statut de gouvernement participant aux institutions, programmes et activités de l'Agence.

Paiements:
La part du Canada est de 34.37% du budget de l'Agence dont 31.13% est payé par le gouvernement fédéral, 2.94% par le gouvernement du Québec et 0.29% par le gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick. La contribution totale du gouvernement fédéral pour l'année 1983-84 se chiffre à 23,972,069 FF ($3,583,835).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Direction des Affaires francophones
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Ottawa (Ontario)

Tél.: (613) 996-3906

Québec:

M. Jacques Côté
Directeur
Direction des Affaires francophones
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales
Québec (Québec)

Tél.: (418) 643-3075

Nouveau-Brunswick:

M. Raymond Daigle
Conseiller spécial
Ministère de la Jeunesse, des Loisirs et des Ressources Culturelles
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)

Tél.: (506) 453-2976

CONFÉRENCES DES MINISTRES DE L'ÉDUCATION (CONFEMEN) ET DES MINISTRES DE LA JEUNESSE ET DES SPORTS (CONFEJES) DES PAYS D'EXPRESSION FRANÇAISE

Administration:
Le ministère des Affaires extérieures, Direction des Affaires francophones et l'Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI).

Objet:
Permettre au Canada de participer aux activités et aux programmes multilatéraux de la francophonie en supportant financièrement le Secrétariat technique permanent de ces conférences ministérielles (CONFEMEN/CONFEJES).

Autorité:
Le Canada participe à ces conférences ministérielles sectorielles depuis 1969 et depuis 1974-75, l'ACDI y contribue financièrement.

Calendrier:
La contribution est versée annuellement dans la mesure où le Canada continue de participer à ces conférences ministérielles.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les conférences ont lieu annuellement. La délégation canadienne comprend généralement des représentants du Québec, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Ontario et du Manitoba ainsi que des conseillers de l'administration fédérale. La présidence de la délégation canadienne est habituellement assumée par un ministre provincial.

La contribution fédérale permet de financer la réalisation de diverses activités (assistance technique au secrétariat de la conférence, programme de bourses, projets variés de formation) alors que les provinces contribuent davantage sous la forme de détachement d'experts complétés par des apports financiers modestes.

Paiements:
Suite à la fusion des deux secrétariats techniques de ces conférences intervenue en 1976, et compte tenu des récentes adhésions à ces conférences, la part du Canada est de 26% du budget de fonctionnement du secrétariat technique permanent. Le gouvernement du Québec assume 50% de la contribution canadienne. La contribution du Canada pour l'exercice 1983 s'élève à environ $28,000.

En 1984-85, l'ACDI consacrera une somme près de $600,000 à ce programme. Les provinces y détacheront un peu plus d'une dizaine d'experts pour de brèves missions et le Nouveau-Brunswick assurera l'accueil d'un séminaire pouvant regrouper une vingtaine de participants.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Direction des Affaires francophones
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Ottawa (Ontario)

Tél.: (613) 996-3906

M. E.N. Hare, Directeur général
Programmes des Nations-Unies
Direction générale des programmes multilatéraux
Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI)
Hull (Québec)
K1A 0G4

Tél.: (819) 997-7718

Québec:

M. Pierre Lamoureux
Direction des Affaires françaises
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales
Québec (Québec)

Tél.: (418) 643-3075

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administration:
Le ministère des Affaires extérieures, Direction des Affaires francophones.

Objet:
Permettre au Canada de participer aux activités de cet organisme de la francophonie internationale.

Autorité:
Décision du gouvernement canadien de participer à la réunion du CAMES à Kinshasa en 1969.

Calendrier:
La contribution canadienne au CAMES est versée en fonction des termes régissant l'adhésion du Canada à cet organisme.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le CAMES tient ses assises annuelles en marge de la Conférence des Ministres de l'Éducation des pays d'expression française (CONFEMEN). Des représentants du Québec et de l'administration fédérale participent à cette réunion annuelle. Des experts et des spécialistes canadiens participent généralement aux activités mises en oeuvre par le CAMES notamment dans le domaine de l'équivalence des diplômes au niveau de l'enseignement supérieur.

Paiements:
Le budget de fonctionnement du CAMES est partagé à 50% entre les États membres (pays africains) et les États amis (France, Belgique, Luxembourg et Canada). La part du Canada est de 35% de cette portion. Le gouvernement du Québec assume 50% de la contribution canadienne. Pour 1983, la quote-part du Canada s'élève à environ $20,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Direction des Affaires francophones
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Ottawa (Ontario)

Tél.: (613) 996-3906

Québec:

M. Pierre Lamoureux
Direction des Affaires françaises
Ministère des Affaires intergouvernementales
Québec (Québec)

Tél.: (418) 643-3075

CONFÉRENCES ET RÉUNIONS INTERNATIONALES EN ÉDUCATION

Administration:
Le ministère des Affaires extérieures, Direction des Relations académiques, en coopération avec le Conseil des ministres de l'éducation, Canada (CMEC).

Objet:
Permettre la participation de délégués désignés par les autorités provinciales aux réunions internationales au niveau des fonctionnaires dans le domaine de l'éducation. Ces réunions se tiennent le plus fréquemment sous les auspices de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économique (OCDE) et de son centre pour l'innovation et la recherche en enseignement; de l'Unesco; du Commonwealth; et du Conseil de l'Europe.

Autorité:
Accord de subvention entre le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures et le CMEC selon la Directive du Conseil du Trésor 774951 du 17 février 1981.

Calendrier:
L'accord est reconduit annuellement.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La subvention, au montant actuel de $70,000, est versée au CMEC sur la base d'un calendrier de conférences prévues pour l'année. Le Conseil s'en sert pour défrayer les coûts de participation des délégués proposés par les provinces et nommés par le Secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Relations académiques
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G2

Tél.: (613) 996-4551

Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

Sur le plan opérationnel, le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien a des responsabilités dans trois grands secteurs. Dans le premier, le Programme des affaires indiennes et inuit s'occupe, en son nom, d'administrer des ententes conclues avec les provinces. Dans le second, le Programme des affaires du Nord conclut des accords financiers avec les gouvernements des territoires. Dans le troisième, le Bureau des revendications des autochtones règle les revendications foncières des autochtones par voie de négociations auxquelles, dans certains cas, participent directement les provinces.

Les négociations menées par le Bureau des revendications des autochtones s'appuient sur deux déclarations de principes distinctes, "En toute justice", qui traite des revendications globales, et "Dossier en souffrance", qui porte sur les revendications particulières, émises par le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien en décembre 1981 et mai 1982, respectivement. Lorsque les réclamations ont trait à des secteurs de compétence provinciale et que les intérêts et les responsabilités des provinces sont en cause, ces dernières doivent participer aux négociations pour que l'on en arrive à des règlements tout à fait équitables.

Dans une telle situation, les trois parties participent aux négociations et l'entente qui en résulte énonce les droits et indemnités que les autorités fédérales et provinciales accorderont aux groupes autochtones revendicateurs, en rapport avec leurs responsabilités et leurs rôles respectifs. Même si on considère que le règlement des revendications foncières ne s'inscrit pas dans le cadre du présent rapport, voici, à titre d'information, les ententes tripartites conclues à ce jour:

Convention de la Baie James et du Nord québécois, 1975 (Québec)
Convention du Nord-Est québécois, 1978 (Québec)
Entente sur le règlement de la revendication de la bande indienne de Penticton relative aux terres retranchées, 1982 (C.-B.)
Entente sur le règlement de la revendication de la bande indienne d'Osoyoos relative aux terres retranchées, 1982 (C.-B.)
Entente sur le règlement de la revendication de la bande indienne de Clinton relative aux terres retranchées, 1983 (C.-B.)
Entente sur le règlement de la revendication de la bande indienne de Westbank relative aux terres retranchées, 1983 (C.-B.)
Entente sur le règlement de la revendication de la bande indienne de Squamish relative aux terres retranchées, 1983 (C.-B.)

L'administration du programme des affaires indiennes et inuit amène le ministre à conclure de nombreux accords de natures différentes avec les provinces et les municipalités.

Une grande partie de ces accords de coopération intergouvernementale ont un caractère plus ou moins officieux, et la majorité des autres prennent la forme de contrats conclus avec les municipalités pour leur permettre d'étendre leurs services aux populations indiennes ou inuit locales. Le ministère collabore également avec d'autres paliers de gouvernement afin d'assurer divers services municipaux aux Indiens, tels le logement, les routes, les aqueducs, les égouts et l'électricité. Dans d'autres cas, il s'agit d'améliorer les services et l'assistance sociaux des Indiens et des Inuit, leur éducation et leur avancement économique; mentionnons, dans ce dernier domaine, l'aide apportée aux entreprises indiennes. Enfin, d'autres accords portent sur la prévention et l'extinction des incendies de forêt, la règlementation de la pêche et la protection des agglomérations indiennes contre les inondations.

Dix-neuf programmes sont appliqués en vertu d'accords ou d'autres arrangements officiels régissant la participation des provinces:

1. Ententes entre le Canada et les autochtones de Terre-Neuve;
2. La Convention sur l'inondation des terres du nord du Manitoba;
3. L'Entente de transfert du nord québécois;
4. Ententes sur les incendies de forêt;
5. Fonds de promotion économique des Indiens;
6. Entente Canada—Ontario sur la mise en valeur des ressources naturelles;
7. Ententes sur les forces policières;
8. Entente Canada—Saskatchewan sur la construction routière;
9. Programme agricole des Indiens de la Saskatchewan Inc.;
10. Programme agricole des Indiens du Manitoba Inc.;
11. Ententes conclues avec les commissions scolaires ou les ministères de l'éducation;
12. Entente Canada—Ontario sur les programmes de bien-être à l'intention des Indiens;
13. Entente avec le Manitoba au sujet de l'aide à l'enfance dans quelques communautés indiennes;

14. Entente avec la Nouvelle-Écosse au sujet de l'aide à l'enfance dans les communautés indiennes;

15. Entente conclue entre le Canada, le Manitoba et les Indiens, concernant les services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille offerts aux bandes indiennes du sud du Manitoba;

16. Entente conclue entre le Canada, le Manitoba et les Indiens du nord de la province, concernant les services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille offerts à 25 bandes indiennes;

17. Entente conclue entre le Canada, le Nouveau-Brunswick et les Indiens, concernant les services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille offerts à 4 bandes indiennes;

18. Entente conclue entre le Conseil régional des Indiens du Petit lac des Esclaves, le Canada et l'Alberta concernant les services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille destinés à 9 bandes indiennes;

19. Entente avec le Yukon concernant les frais administratifs des services offerts aux enfants indiens du Yukon.

La réalisation du mandat du Programme des Affaires du Nord s'appuie sur les sept objectifs nationaux du Canada pour le Nord, établis en 1972; ceux-ci comprennent un niveau et une qualité de vie plus élevés, l'égalité d'emploi pour les habitants du Nord, la protection constante de l'environnement, tout en respectant l'évolution économique et sociale, de même que des progrès vers l'autogestion du Nord, qui a trait à l'évolution économique, sociale et culturelle des territoires, ne comporte aucun programme mettant les provinces directement en cause. Cependant, en réalisant son mandat pour le Nord, le ministère a conclu un certain nombre d'arrangements et d'ententes avec les gouvernements du Yukon et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, notamment les suivants:

1. Entente auxiliaire provisoire Canada—Yukon sur le développement touristique;

2. Accord financier avec les Territoires du Nord-Ouest;

3. Accord financier avec le Yukon;

4. Entente-cadre de développement économique entre le Canada et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest;

5. Étude du Bassin du Mackenzie;

6. Réduction des dommages causés par les inondations et la cartographie des risques d'inondation dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest;

7. Entente sur l'étude du bassin hydrographique du Yukon;

8. Entente Canada—Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur la recherche et la coordination dans le domaine de la faune;

9. Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur la reconstruction des routes du Nord;

10. Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur le Programme de subvention au chauffage domiciliaire au mazout;

11. Entente Canada — Yukon sur le Programme de subvention au chauffage domiciliaire au mazout;

12. Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur le Programme fédéral d'aide aux abonnés des compagnies d'électricité, pour la consommation à domicile;

13. Entente Canada — Yukon sur le Programme fédéral d'aide aux abonnés des compagnies d'électricité, pour la consommation à domicile;

14. Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur le Programme de réduction du coût de l'électricité pour les petites entreprises commerciales non-gouvernementales;

15. Entente Canada — Yukon sur le Programme de réduction du coût de l'électricité pour les petites entreprises commerciales non-gouvernementales;

16. Entente Canada — Manitoba — Territoires du Nord-Ouest — Saskatchewan sur la création d'un Conseil intergouvernemental de gestion du caribou;

17. Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest — Entente auxiliaire sur la mise en valeur des ressources naturelles;

18. Entente-cadre de développement économique entre le Canada et le Territoire du Yukon;

19. Accord entre le Canada et la Nanisivik Mines Ltd.

Affaires indiennes et inuit **Page**

ENTENTES ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES AUTOCHTONES DE TERRE-NEUVE 11
LA CONVENTION SUR L'INONDATION DES TERRES DU NORD DU MANITOBA 11
L'ENTENTE DE TRANSFERT DU NORD QUÉBÉCOIS 12
ENTENTES SUR LES INCENDIES DE FORÊT 12
FONDS DE PROMOTION ÉCONOMIQUE DES INDIENS 13
ENTENTE CANADA—ONTARIO SUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES 13
ENTENTES SUR LES FORCES POLICIÈRES 14
ENTENTE CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN SUR LA CONSTRUCTION ROUTIÈRE 14
PROGRAMME AGRICOLE DES INDIENS DE LA SASKATCHEWAN INC. 15
PROGRAMME AGRICOLE DES INDIENS DU MANITOBA INC. 15
ENTENTES CONCLUES AVEC LES COMMISSIONS SCOLAIRES OU LES MINISTÈRES DE L'ÉDUCATION 16
ENTENTE CANADA—ONTARIO SUR LES PROGRAMMES DE BIEN-ÊTRE À L'INTENTION DES INDIENS 16
ENTENTE AVEC LE MANITOBA AU SUJET DE L'AIDE À L'ENFANCE DANS QUELQUES COMMUNAUTÉS INDIENNES 17
ENTENTE AVEC LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE AU SUJET DE L'AIDE À L'ENFANCE DANS LES COMMUNAUTÉS INDIENNES 17
ENTENTE CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA, LE MANITOBA ET LES INDIENS, CONCERNANT LES SERVICES D'AIDE À L'ENFANCE ET À LA FAMILLE OFFERTS AUX BANDES INDIENNES DU SUD DU MANITOBA 18
ENTENTE CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA, LE MANITOBA ET LES INDIENS DU NORD DE LA PROVINCE, CONCERNANT LES SERVICES D'AIDE À L'ENFANCE ET À LA FAMILLE OFFERTS À 25 BANDES INDIENNES 18
ENTENTE CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA, LE NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK ET LES INDIENS, CONCERNANT LES SERVICES D'AIDE À L'ENFANCE ET À LA FAMILLE OFFERTS À 4 BANDES INDIENNES 19
ENTENTE CONCLUE ENTRE LE CONSEIL RÉGIONAL DES INDIENS DU PETIT LAC DES ESCLAVES, LE CANADA ET L'ALBERTA CONCERNANT LES SERVICES D'AIDE À L'ENFANCE ET À LA FAMILLE DESTINÉS À 9 BANDES INDIENNES 19
ENTENTE AVEC LE YUKON CONCERNANT LES FRAIS ADMINISTRATIFS DES SERVICES OFFERTS AUX ENFANTS INDIENS DU YUKON 19

Affaires du Nord

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE PROVISOIRE CANADA—YUKON SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT TOURISTIQUE 20
ACCORD FINANCIER AVEC LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST 20
ACCORD FINANCIER AVEC LE YUKON 21
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST 22
ÉTUDE DU BASSIN DU MACKENZIE 23
RÉDUCTION DES DOMMAGES CAUSÉS PAR LES INONDATIONS ET LA CARTOGRAPHIE DES RISQUES D'INONDATION DANS LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST 23
ENTENTE SUR L'ÉTUDE DU BASSIN HYDROGRAPHIQUE DU YUKON 24
ENTENTE CANADA—TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LA COORDINATION DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA FAUNE 24
ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LA RECONSTRUCTION DES ROUTES DU NORD 25
ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LE PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTION AU CHAUFFAGE DOMICILIAIRE AU MAZOUT 25
ENTENTE CANADA — YUKON SUR LE PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTION AU CHAUFFAGE DOMICILIAIRE AU MAZOUT 26
ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LE PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL D'AIDE AUX ABONNÉS DES COMPAGNIES D'ÉLECTRICITÉ, POUR LA CONSOMMATION À DOMICILE 26
ENTENTE CANADA — YUKON SUR LE PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL D'AIDE AUX ABONNÉS DES COMPAGNIES D'ÉLECTRICITÉ, POUR LA CONSOMMATION À DOMICILE 27
ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LE PROGRAMME DE RÉDUCTION DU COÛT DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ POUR LES PETITES ENTREPRISES COMMERCIALES NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES 27
ENTENTE CANADA — YUKON SUR LE PROGRAMME DE RÉDUCTION DU COÛT DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ POUR LES PETITES ENTREPRISES COMMERCIALES NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES 28
ENTENTE CANADA — MANITOBA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST — SASKATCHEWAN SUR LA CRÉATION D'UN CONSEIL INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL DE GESTION DU CARIBOU 28
CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST — ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE SUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES 29
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LE TERRITOIRE DU YUKON 29
ACCORD ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA NANISIVIK MINES LTD. 30

Affaires indiennes et inuit

ENTENTES ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES AUTOCHTONES DE TERRE-NEUVE
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
Le programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit

Objet:
La prestation de services et le partage des frais des programmes destinés aux collectivités admissibles dont une bonne partie de la population est autochtone, à Terre-Neuve et au Labrador.

Autorité:
Décrets du Conseil C.P. 1981-1844 et C.P. 1981-1845 autorisent le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien à négocier ces ententes au nom du Canada.

Calendrier:
Ces ententes ont été signées le 4 juillet 1981 et entraient en vigueur le 1er avril 1981 pour une période de 5 ans.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Terre-Neuve offre des programmes dans les domaines du développement communautaire et économique, de l'éducation, de la pêche, du logement et de la mise en valeur du Nord à sept collectivités autochtone du Labrador, ainsi que des programmes dans les domaines du développement communautaire et économique, de l'éducation et du logement aux habitants de Conne River, dans l'Île de Terre-Neuve.

Le gouvernement fédéral et la province assument respectivement 90% et 10% des frais des programmes et des services offerts aux autochtones des collectivités admissibles, tandis que la province assume la totalité des frais de ces même programmes et services lorsqu'ils s'adressent aux non-autochtones qui habitent ces collectivités.

Paiements:
La contribution fédérale maximale pour la durée des ententes sur les programmes désignés aux communautés éligibles se chiffre à $29,135,100. La contribution provinciale pour la même période se chiffre à $9,696,600.

Pour la communauté de Conne River, la contribution fédérale maximale pour la durée de l'entente sera de $3,864,900. La contribution provinciale sera de $1,187,100.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. W. Rudnicki
Directeur général
Planification du programme et coordination de la politique
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 994-3110

LA CONVENTION SUR L'INONDATION DES TERRES DU NORD DU MANITOBA
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:

— L'administration centrale et le bureau régional du Manitoba, MAINC

— Les autres signataires: le gouvernement fédéral, la province du Manitoba, la société Manitoba Hydro et le Comité contre l'inondation des terres du nord du Manitoba.

Objet:
La Convention prévoit pour les cinq bandes indiennes des mesures correctives et compensatrices afin d'atténuer les effets du projet de barrage hydro-électrique.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1977-2276

Calendrier:
Cette Convention a été signée en septembre 1977 et s'applique pour toute la durée du projet; (y compris celle de tous grands travaux supplémentaires).

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les termes de la Convention attribuent diverses responsabilités de mise en oeuvre aux quatre signataires.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. J.G. Steele

Directeur général
Direction générale de la mise en valeur des ressources, du développement économique et de la création d'emplois
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 997-2682

Directeur général régional
Région du Manitoba
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
275, avenue du Portage
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3B 3A3

Tél.: (204) 949-2474

L'ENTENTE DE TRANSFERT DU NORD QUÉBÉCOIS
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
Le programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit

Objet:
Transférer à la province de Québec la responsabilité de fournir aux Inuit du nord du Québec les services de logement, d'électricité, d'approvisionnement en eau, d'installations sanitaires et les services municipaux connexes.

Céder au Québec les installations, résidences, équipements et véhicules requis aux fins des services susmentionnés.

L'entente était nécessaire à l'accomplissement des mesures de la Convention de la Baie James et du Nord québécois (1975).

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1981-4-324

Calendrier:
L'entente était signée le 13 février 1981 et n'a aucune date d'expiration.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Québec assume la responsabilité de fournir aux Inuit des 13 communautés du Nord québécois les services de logement, d'approvisionnement en eau, d'installations sanitaires et les services municipaux connexes. Tous les services, sauf l'approvisionnement en électricité, seront fournis par des corporations municipales du Québec et/ou le gouvernement régional Kativik.

Le Québec assume la responsabilité financière pour la prestation des services désignés.

Paiements:
Le Canada est tenu selon l'entente de payer $72 millions au Québec au taux annuel de $9 millions pour les huit prochaines années. $30 millions de capital ont été transférés au Québec à la signature de l'entente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Aurélien Gill
Directeur général régional
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
C.P. 3725, Succursale Saint-Roch
Québec (Québec)
G1K 7Y2

Tél.: (418) 694-3270

ENTENTES SUR LES INCENDIES DE FORÊT
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
Les directeurs régionaux intéressés

Objet:
Ces ententes ont pour objet la création de services ayant rapport à toute mesure préventive et au contrôle des incendies de forêt dans les réserves indiennes.

Autorité:
Des ententes fédérales-provinciales ont été signées avec les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Alberta, de la Colombie-Britannique, de l'Ontario, de la Saskatchewan et du Manitoba.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent, mais les ententes peuvent être résiliées ou renégociées par l'une des deux parties sur réception d'un avis écrit le ou avant le 31 mars de chaque année financière. L'entente prend alors fin le 31 mars de l'année financière au cours de laquelle l'avis a été envoyé.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les provinces font tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir pour prévenir, détecter et supprimer les feux d'herbe, de broussailles ou de forêt se produisant sur les terres des réserves indiennes qui font l'objet d'une telle entente de protection et elles assument le montant total des dépenses engagées pour la prévention et le contrôle de tels incendies. Ces services sont les mêmes que ceux offerts par les provinces en ce qui a trait aux terres publiques adjacentes.

Le gouvernement fédéral rembourse aux provinces les frais actuels ou un certain montant par acre/hectare, fondé sur le nombre total d'acres protégés. Ce montant par acre varie d'une province à l'autre. En Colombie-Britannique, il existe des frais d'administration annuels fixes et le gouvernement fédéral doit de plus payer la moyenne des frais engagés pour la suppression des incendies dans les réserves indiennes de la province.

Paiements:
Les dépenses du gouvernement fédéral fluctuent d'une année à l'autre et elles se chiffrent présentement aux environs de $300,000 par année. Ce montant sera augmenté l'an prochain à cause du grand nombre de feux de forêt cette année.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Conseillé principal en matière des ressources
Ressources minérales des Indiens
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 994-1327

Agent responsable:

M. J.D. Leask, Directeur général
Réserves et fidéicommis
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 994-1270

Dans chacune des régions, veuillez communiquer avec le directeur des opérations des Affaires indiennes.

FONDS DE PROMOTION ÉCONOMIQUE DES INDIENS
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
La Division du financement du développement et pratiques de gestion de la Direction générale de la mise en valeur des ressources du développement économique et de la création d'emplois.

Objet:
Le Fonds constitue une source de capital pour les Indiens en ce qui a trait à la promotion économique, tant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur des réserves; il aide les Indiens qui font des affaires à avoir accès aux principaux services administratifs, professionnels et techniques nécessaires au succès de leur entreprise; il favorise une participation accrue des hommes d'affaires indiens dans les secteurs importants du monde canadien des affaires, maximisant ainsi les chances de développement économique des Indiens.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil concernant les prêts directs pour le développement économique des indiens (C.P. 1977-3609) et décret du Conseil sur la garantie du développement économique des Indiens (C.P. 1977-3608).

Calendrier:
Les décrets régissant ce programme ont été rendus le 22 décembre 1977. Le programme doit se poursuivre indéfiniment.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Fonds est entièrement administré par le gouvernement fédéral, mais il arrive parfois que des organismes du gouvernement provincial financent conjointement des projets mis en oeuvre grâce au Fonds.

Les demandes de financement commercial sont effectuées par le biais des Affaires indiennes. Le montant des subventions octroyées par les organismes fédéraux, provinciaux ou autres est négocié pour chacun des projets en cause. Outre les subventions, le gouvernement fédéral offre des garanties de prêts et des prêts à même le Fonds. Ces prêts sont habituellement accordés pour une période ne dépassant pas quinze ans.

Paiements:
Aucun paiement n'est versé aux provinces ou aux municipalités à partir du Fonds de promotion économique des Indiens.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur, Développement économique
Direction générale de la mise en valeur des ressources,
du développement économique et de la création d'emplois
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 994-0445

ENTENTE CANADA—ONTARIO SUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
Le directeur régional de l'Ontario

Objet:
Aider les Indiens du nord de l'Ontario à planifier et à élaborer des possibilités d'emploi et de revenus par l'utilisation la plus rationnelle possible des ressources naturelles. Cette entente couvre tout ce qui se rapporte au développement, à la gestion et à la récolte des ressources naturelles renouvelables notamment, la pêche commerciale, l'exploitation forestière, la prise d'animaux à fourrure, le tourisme, les entreprises commerciales de loisirs et les entreprises connexes, ainsi que les possibilités d'emploi.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1972-1973-1592 et C.P. 1974-1978-2040

Calendrier:
L'entente est entrée en vigueur le 1er avril 1962 pour une période de dix ans et a été prorogée de deux ans pour prendre fin le 31 mars 1975. Une nouvelle entente est entrée en vigueur le 1er avril 1975 et a pris fin le 31 mars 1980. On négocie présentement une prolongation additionnelle de deux ans de cette entente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le coût total annuel est de $400,000 dont 50% proviennent de l'Ontario et 50% du Gouvernement du Canada. Le Comité consultatif est formé du neuf membres, soit de trois représentants de l'Ontario, dont le président, de deux représentants du Gouvernement du Canada et de quatre représentants des organismes indiens.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. E. Harrigan
Directeur général régional
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
55 est, avenue St-Clair
Toronto (Ontario)
M4T 2P8

Tél.: (416) 966-6201

ENTENTES SUR LES FORCES POLICIÈRES
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
La Direction du logement et soutien des bandes (Administration centrale)

Objet:
Offrir des services policiers dans les réserves indiennes qui soient comparables à ceux disponibles aux autres Canadiens.

Autorité:
Le 21 juin 1973 le ministère a obtenu l'approbation du Cabinet et, le 19 juin 1973, celle du Conseil du Trésor de négocier des ententes sur le recouvrement des frais relativement aux services policiers avec les provinces où la G.R.C. fait fonction de force policière provinciale. Le 2 mai 1979 le Conseil du Trésor a donné l'approbation à l'élargissement graduel du programme au Yukon et aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest. L'autorisation a été obtenue d'étendre le programme aux provinces de l'Ontario et du Québec sous l'administration respective de l'O.P.P. et de la Sûreté du Québec. Des ententes ont été signées avec les deux territoires du Nord et avec toutes les provinces sauf les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et du Québec. Il y a aussi une entente financière entre la force policière du conseil tribal Dakota Ojibway, le ministère et le Procureur général de la province du Manitoba.

Calendrier:
La première entente a été signée avec la Saskatchewan vers la fin de l'année 1974. On étudie actuellement la politique avec la coopération du ministère du Solliciteur général.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu des ententes sur le recouvrement des frais conclues avec les provinces et les deux territoires du Nord pour 1982-1983, la part du gouvernement fédéral est de 46% tandis que celle des provinces est de 54%, sauf pour l'Ontario dont la part est de 48% comparativement à 52% pour le gouvernement fédéral. Des négociations sont en cours avec la province de Québec pour partager la responsabilité financière de ce programme au Québec entre le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement provincial (actuellement le gouvernement fédéral assume la totalité des frais).

Paiements:
Les paiements versés par le ministère pour des programmes fédéraux-provinciaux à frais partagés en 1982-1983 se chiffraient à $5,269,388.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Logement et soutien des bandes
Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Agent responsable:

Directeur
Soutien des bandes
Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

ENTENTE CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN SUR LA CONSTRUCTION ROUTIÈRE
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
Le directeur régional (Saskatchewan)

Objet:
Cette entente a pour objet le partage des coûts liés à la construction et l'entretien des routes dans les réserves indiennes.

Autorité:
Entente conclue entre le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien et le ministère des Affaires municipales du gouvernement de la Saskatchewan.

Calendrier:
Bien que cette entente fut mise en vigueur depuis le 20 juin, 1974, elle est présentement sous renégociation et ne fut pas encore ratifiée.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ceux-ci sont des litiges importantes de renégociation. Compte tenu des modifications qui furent apportées à l'entente, nous recommendons qu'il n'y ait aucune référence au sujet du partage des coûts ou d'identification de chiffres pertinents.

Paiements:
Les paiements sont effectués avec l'autorisation du directeur général régional de la Saskatchewan.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Gestion des immobilisations
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 994-1201

Directeur général régional
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
2332—11e avenue
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 2G7

Tél.: (306) 359-5950

PROGRAMME AGRICOLE DES INDIENS DE LA SASKATCHEWAN INC.
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
Le programme agricole des Indiens de la Saskatchewan Inc. du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

Objet:
Aider les Indiens à mettre en valeur les possibilités liées à leurs ressources agricoles.

Autorité:
Décision nº 756549 du Conseil du Trésor, 30 mars 1978
Décision nº 756546 du Conseil du Trésor, 30 mars 1978

Calendrier:
Du mois d'avril 1978 au mois de mars 1980.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La "Corporation" offre en Saskatchewan des services d'agronome, ainsi que des subventions et des prêts pour la formation des fermiers indiens et la mise en valeur des ressources agricoles des Indiens. Les fonds octroyés à titre de subventions et de contributions en 1978-1979 se chiffraient à $2.6 millions. La caisse de prêts aux entreprises indiennes a fourni des fonds jusqu'à concurrence de $1.5 million en 1978-1979 à cette fin.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. J.G. Steele
Directeur général
Direction générale de la mise en valeur des ressources, du développement économique et de la création d'emplois
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 997-2682

Agent responsable:

Coordonnateur national des Institutions économiques
Direction générale de la mise en valeur des ressources, du développement économique et de la création d'emplois
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 997-2775

PROGRAMME AGRICOLE DES INDIENS DU MANITOBA INC.
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
La Direction générale régionale (Manitoba)

Objet:
Aider les Indiens à mettre en valeur les possibilités liées à leurs ressources agricoles.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1975-707 daté du 27 mars 1975.

Calendrier:
Du 1er avril 1975 au 31 mars 1980.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La "Corporation" offre au Manitoba des services d'agronome, ainsi que des subventions et des prêts pour la formation des fermiers indiens et la mise en valeur des ressources agricoles des Indiens. Les fonds octroyés à titre de subventions et de contributions en 1978-1979 se chiffraient à $2.1 millions. La caisse de prêts aux entreprises indiennes a fourni des fonds jusqu'à concurrence de $6 millions en 1978-1979 à cette fin.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. J.G. Steele
Directeur général
Direction générale de la mise en valeur des ressources, du développement économique et de la création d'emplois
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 997-2682

ENTENTES CONCLUES AVEC LES COMMISSIONS SCOLAIRES OU LES MINISTÈRES DE L'ÉDUCATION
(Partie intégrante du programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit)

Administration:
Les directions générales régionales intéressées

Objet:
Le ministère (Direction de l'éducation) négocie deux genres d'ententes avec les commissions scolaires ou les ministères de l'Éducation.

1. Entente sur les frais de scolarité: offrir des services d'enseignement et autres aux élèves indiens qui fréquentent les écoles administrées par le gouvernement provincial.
2. Entente sur les dépenses d'immobilisation: contribuer proportionnellement aux dépenses d'immobilisation en ce qui concerne les installations éducatives lorsque des élèves indiens fréquentent des écoles provinciales.

Autorité:
Loi sur les Indiens (Article 114)
Autorisation nº 601776 du Conseil du Trésor datée du 9 mars 1963.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. Périodiquement les ententes sur les frais de scolarité sont établies en fonction des frais d'exploitation nets de la province ou du district scolaire, sur lesquels sont calculés les frais de scolarité pour chaque élève.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Subséquemment aux négociations par les bandes indiennes, les directions des écoles provinciales et le ministère, les frais de scolarité et les ententes financières sont conclues par suite du désir des bandes de faire instruire leurs enfants dans les écoles provinciales. Ces demandes de participation scolaire mixte sont habituellement communiquées sous forme de résolutions de conseil de bande et sont souvent ratifiées par la signature de l'entente par la/ou les bandes.

Les commissions scolaires provinciales détiennent tous les pouvoirs en ce qui concerne l'administration et l'exploitation de toutes les écoles publiques dans lesquelles sont inscrits des élèves indiens, en ce qui concerne notamment l'embauchage et la supervision du personnel enseignant et les questions relatives au programme de cours et aux méthodes d'enseignement. Les commissions scolaires promeuvent la participation des Indiens aux affaires scolaires et élaborent souvent des programmes culturels destinés en premier lieu aux élèves indiens.

Pour ce qui est des travaux d'immobilisation mettant en cause des fonds provenant du gouvernement fédéral, les commissions scolaires, après avoir reçu l'assurance de la contribution financière du ministère, planifient et mettent en application les projets de construction. Le ministère rembourse les provinces ou les commissions scolaires pour les services et contribue à la prestation d'installations éducatives. Le remboursement et la contribution sont alloués de façon proportionnelle pour les étudiants indiens demeurant sur une réserve ou sur les terres de la Couronne.

Paiements:
Les contributions du ministère en ce qui a trait à la construction d'écoles provinciales fluctuent d'année en année et se chiffrent actuellement à environ $6,000,000.

Les remboursements en ce qui a trait aux frais de scolarité varient aussi d'année en année en fonction des frais d'opération des Commissions scolaires ou des ministères provinciaux de l'Éducation, et conformément à la liste d'inscription des étudiants indiens demeurant sur réserve ou sur des terres de la Couronne.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. P.E. Bisson
Direction de l'éducation
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 994-3555

ENTENTE CANADA—ONTARIO SUR LES PROGRAMMES DE BIEN-ÊTRE À L'INTENTION DES INDIENS

Administration:
Le directeur régional (Ontario)

Objet:
Offrir aux personnes demeurant dans les réserves indiennes les services et les programmes provinciaux de bien-être qui sont offerts aux personnes demeurant dans d'autres collectivités.

Autorité:
Entente conclue entre le Canada et l'Ontario

Calendrier:
L'entente est entrée en vigueur le 1er décembre 1965 et la date de son expiration n'a pas été déterminée. Elle prévoit cependant des dispositions stipulant qu'elle peut prendre fin 12 mois après que l'une des deux parties ait émis le désir de résilier l'entente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En ce qui concerne l'aide et les services financiers, le Canada rembourse à l'Ontario environ 95% des dépenses engagées pour offrir de l'aide et des services financiers aux personnes à qui l'entente s'applique. Le montant réel est déterminé par une méthode qui tient compte des différences existant entre les dépenses engagées pour chaque personne par l'Ontario afin d'offrir des services et de l'aide aux personnes à qui l'entente s'applique.

En ce qui concerne les dépenses d'immobilisation, le Canada assume 90% des dépenses pour les projets d'immobilisation qu'il aura approuvés avant leur mise en oeuvre.

Les paiements sont versés à l'Ontario par Santé nationale et Bien-être social qui est remboursé ensuite par le ministère.

L'entente exige que les bandes indiennes soient consultées et qu'elles souscrivent à la prestation de programmes de bien-être offerts par l'Ontario avant que ces derniers ne soient offerts.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Éducation et Promotion économique

Agent responsable:

M. O. Gobeil
Directeur
Direction du développement social
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 994-3995

ENTENTE AVEC LE MANITOBA AU SUJET DE L'AIDE À L'ENFANCE DANS QUELQUES COMMUNAUTÉS INDIENNES

Administration:
Le Directeur général régional du Manitoba

Objet:
Mettre les services de la société d'aide à l'enfance à la portée des familles indiennes et des enfants dans les communautés, soit ⅓ de la population indienne du Manitoba. Ces services sont offerts afin de protéger les enfants du mauvais traitement qu'on pourrait leur faire subir et pour les sortir du foyer et les replacer à un autre endroit, de préférence chez des familles indiennes.

Autorité:
Le Conseil du Trésor 655395 en date du 26 mai 1966.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur depuis le 1er avril 1965 et aucune date d'expiration n'est indiquée quoique les deux parties peuvent mettre fin au contrat, en donnant un pré-avis de 90 jours.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada rembourse le Manitoba pour le coût des services d'aide à l'enfance et pour les coûts des services aux familles et ce jusqu'à un maximum de $350,000 par année tel que négocié selon les clauses de l'entente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Éducation et Promotion économique

Agent responsable:

M. O. Gobeil
Directeur
Direction du développement social
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 994-3995

ENTENTE AVEC LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE AU SUJET DE L'AIDE À L'ENFANCE DANS LES COMMUNAUTÉS INDIENNES

Administration:
Le Directeur général régional de la région de l'Atlantique

Objet:
Mettre les services de la société d'aide à l'enfance à la portée des familles indiennes et de leurs enfants. Ces services sont offerts afin de protéger les enfants du mauvais traitement.

Autorité:
Le Conseil du Trésor 624755 en date du 23 avril 1964.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur depuis le 1er avril 1964. Aucune date d'expiration n'est indiquée quoique les deux parties peuvent mettre fin au contrat en donnant un avis de 3 mois.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada rembourse la Nouvelle-Écosse pour le coût total des services d'aide à l'enfance selon le taux statutaire d'aide de la Nouvelle-Écosse et aussi pour les services aux enfants et à leurs familles.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Direction générale de l'Éducation et du
Développement social

Agent responsable:

M. O. Gobeil
Directeur
Direction du développement social
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 994-3995

ENTENTE CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA, LE MANITOBA ET LES INDIENS, CONCERNANT LES SERVICES D'AIDE À L'ENFANCE ET À LA FAMILLE OFFERTS AUX BANDES INDIENNES DU SUD DU MANITOBA

Administration:
Le Comité des services d'aide à l'enfance destinés aux Indiens du Manitoba est composé de représentants du Canada, du Manitoba et de la Confédération des premières nations.

Objet:
Prévoir des mécanismes et des principes directeurs, de même que les arrangements financiers connexes, en vue d'offrir au moyen d'ententes auxiliaires des services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille aux bandes indiennes du sud du Manitoba.

Autorité:
Décision nº 781-354 du Conseil du Trésor et décret du Conseil C.P. 1982-581, daté du 19 février 1982.

Calendrier:
L'entente expire le 31 mars 1986.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada rembourse, conformément aux dispositions des ententes auxiliaires, le coût des services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille dispensés aux Indiens par les agences ou les organismes pertinents.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général de l'Éducation et du
Développement social

Agent responsable:

M. O. Gobeil
Directeur
Direction du développement social
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 994-3995

ENTENTE CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA, LE MANITOBA ET LES INDIENS DU NORD DE LA PROVINCE, CONCERNANT LES SERVICES D'AIDE À L'ENFANCE ET À LA FAMILLE OFFERTS À 25 BANDES INDIENNES

Administration:
Le Comité des services d'aide à l'enfance destinés aux Indiens du nord du Manitoba est composé de représentants du Canada, du Manitoba et de la Manitoba Keewatoninowi Okimakanak Inc.

Objet:
Prévoir des mécanismes et des principes directeurs, de même que les arrangements financiers connexes, en vue d'offrir au moyen d'ententes auxiliaires des services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille aux enfants et aux familles de 25 bandes indiennes du nord du Manitoba.

Autorité:
Décision nº 781-354 du Conseil du Trésor et décret du Conseil C.P. 1982-581, daté du 19 février 1982.

Calendrier:
L'entente expire le 31 mars 1986.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada rembourse à l'agence Awasis, conformément aux dispositions des ententes auxiliaires, le coût des services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille qu'elle dispense.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général de l'Éducation et du
Développement social

Agent responsable:

M. O. Gobeil
Directeur
Direction du développement social
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 994-3995

ENTENTE CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA, LE NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK ET LES INDIENS, CONCERNANT LES SERVICES D'AIDE À L'ENFANCE ET À LA FAMILLE OFFERTS À 4 BANDES INDIENNES

Administration:
Le Comité des services d'aide à l'enfance destinés aux Indiens du Nouveau-Brunswick est composé de représentants du Canada, du Nouveau-Brunswick et des bandes de Big Cove, Burnt Church, Eel Ground et Tobique.

Objet:
Prévoir des mécanismes et des principes directeurs, de même que les arrangements financiers connexes, en vue d'offrir à 4 bandes, au moyen d'ententes auxiliaires, des services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille. Des dispositions ont été prévues pour permettre aux 11 autres bandes d'adhérer à l'entente si elles le souhaitent un jour.

Autorité:
Décision nº 788-369 du Conseil du Trésor et décret du Conseil C.P. 1983-1509, daté du 20 mai 1983.

Calendrier:
L'entente expire le 31 mars 1988.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada rembourse, conformément aux dispositions des ententes auxiliaires, le coût des services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille dispensés aux Indiens par les agences ou les organismes compétents.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général de l'Éducation et du
Développement social

Agent responsable:

M. O. Gobeil
Directeur
Direction du développement social
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 994-3995

ENTENTE CONCLUE ENTRE LE CONSEIL RÉGIONAL DES INDIENS DU PETIT LAC DES ESCLAVES, LE CANADA ET L'ALBERTA CONCERNANT LES SERVICES D'AIDE À L'ENFANCE ET À LA FAMILLE DESTINÉS À 9 BANDES INDIENNES

Administration:
Le Comité des services d'aide à l'enfance destinés aux Indiens du Petit lac des Esclaves est composé de représentants du Canada, de l'Alberta et du Conseil.

Objet:
Prévoir des mécanismes et des principes directeurs, de même que les arrangements financiers connexes, en vue d'offrir au moyen d'ententes auxiliaires des services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille aux enfants et aux familles de 9 bandes.

Autorité:
Décision nº 788-369 du Conseil du Trésor et décret du Conseil C.P. 1983-1509, daté du 20 mai 1983.

Calendrier:
L'entente expire le 31 mars 1988.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada rembourse au Conseil, conformément aux dispositions des ententes auxiliaires, le coût des services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille qu'il dispense.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général de l'Éducation et du
Développement social

Agent responsable:

M. O. Gobeil
Directeur
Direction du développement social
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 994-3995

ENTENTE AVEC LE YUKON CONCERNANT LES FRAIS ADMINISTRATIFS DES SERVICES OFFERTS AUX ENFANTS INDIENS DU YUKON

Administration:
Directeur régional du Yukon.

Objet:
Rembourser au Commissaire du Yukon les frais administratifs engagés pour les services d'aide à l'enfance offerts aux Indiens du Yukon.

Autorité:
Décision nº 577872 du Conseil du Trésor datée du 22 juin 1961.

Calendrier:
L'entente est entrée en vigueur le 1er avril 1960 et n'a aucune date d'expiration.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Chaque année financière, le ministre rembourse au Yukon les frais administratifs engagés en divisant le nombre de cas où des services d'aide à l'enfance ont été offerts à des

Indiens par le nombre de cas où les mêmes services ont été dispensés à tous les enfants, Indiens ou non, et en multipliant le quotient obtenu par les frais administratifs approuvés pour cette année-là.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général de la région du Yukon

Agent responsable:

M. Mark Feldstein
Directeur du développement social
Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Région du Yukon
B.P. 4100
Whitehorse (Yukon)
Y1A 3S9

Tél.: (403) 668-6474

Affaires du Nord

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE PROVISOIRE CANADA—YUKON SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT TOURISTIQUE

Administration:
Programme des affaires du Nord, MEIR, gouvernement du Yukon

Objet:
Permettre au Canada et au Yukon de procéder ensemble à la mise en oeuvre de programmes visant à encourager le développement de l'industrie touristique tout en favorisant la création d'emplois et de revenus pour les habitants de ce territoire.

Autorité:
Entente-cadre de développement Canada—Yukon, Loi sur le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, crédit 11A, Loi nº 5 de 1973 portant affectation de crédits.

Calendrier:
Jusqu'au 31 mars 1983

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entente vise à établir un processus de restructuration et de renforcement de l'industrie touristique et à fournir les mécanismes de recherche et de planification nécessaires à l'élaboration d'une stratégie de développement touristique à long terme.

L'entente prévoit l'établissement de programmes liés au développement touristique et à la recherche et à la planification en matière de tourisme.

Paiements:
L'entente prévoit l'affectation de $6 millions ($1.5 million du MAINC, $3.6 millions du MEIR, $0.9 million du Yukon).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Murray Morison
Directeur régional, région du Yukon
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
200, chemin Range
Whitehorse (Yukon)
Y1A 3V1

Tél.: (403) 668-5151

ACCORD FINANCIER AVEC LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Administration:
Programme des Affaires du Nord

Objet:
Permettre au gouvernement des territoires d'assurer des normes raisonnables pour les services publics offerts aux résidents des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Autorité:
Loi portant affectation de crédits.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent en vertu duquel une entente est négociée pour chaque exercice financier.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Des accords financiers annuels entre le Canada et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont conclus par l'entremise d'un comité intergouvernemental sur les relations financières fédérales-territoriales (CIG), formé de représentants du MAINC, du DEDS, du SCT, des Finances et du gouvernement territorial. Le CIG utilise actuellement une "approche de contexte financier" pour déterminer le niveau des subventions de fonctionnement payables au territoire. En vertu de cette approche, le Comité agit principalement en fonction d'une liste de "facteurs de changement" ou "d'ajustements à la base" isolés, par rapport au niveau accepté de dépenses de fonctionnement de l'année précédente, puis applique à ce contexte financier un pourcentage d'augmentation, donné par le SCT. Le niveau des subventions de fonctionnement est alors établi résiduellement par l'application au contexte financier proposé des revenus, des recouvrements et des paiements de transfert estimatifs. Le niveau des subventions d'investissement est établi par l'application d'un pourcentage d'augmentation équivalent au taux de changement des indices synthétiques des prix pour la construction non résidentielle (Gouvernement) aux subventions d'investissement approuvées de l'année précédente.

Les subventions de fonctionnement et d'investissement approuvées par le CIG sont incorporées dans une entente financière entre le Canada et les territoires, signée par le ministre des Finances, pour le Canada, et le Commissaire, au nom des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

On étudie présentement comment déterminer les subventions fédérales accordées au gouvernement territorial. La nouvelle méthode sera mise en application en 1984-1985 et au cours des années suivantes.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 1.

TABLEAU 1

Accord financier avec les Territoires du Nord-Ouest

	1978-79 ($000)	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Subventions de fonctionnement	128,292	147,876	156,083	199,859	239,764
Subventions en remplacement*	—	—	—	—	—
Subventions d'investissement	52,378	54,815	59,463	73,695	62,472

* En vigueur depuis le 1er janvier 1978, moment où les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ont commencé à percevoir leurs propres impôts sur le revenu. Pour les années précédentes, un paiement était versé au gouvernement territorial, en remplacement de la perception, par le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, des revenus de particuliers et des corporations.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Mme E. Cooperstein
Directeur
Coordination et développement social du Nord
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Agent responsable:

Mme Hélène Gendron
Division des relations territoriales
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Pièce 919
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 997-0601

ACCORD FINANCIER AVEC LE YUKON

Administration:
Programme des Affaires du Nord

Objet:
Permettre au gouvernement territorial d'assurer des normes raisonnables pour les services publics offerts aux résidents du Yukon.

Autorité:
Loi portant affectation de crédits.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme continu, en vertu duquel une entente est négociée pour chaque exercice financier.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Des accords financiers annuels entre le Canada et le Yukon sont conclus par l'entremise d'un comité intergouvernemental sur les relations financières fédérales-territoriales (CIG), formé de représentants du MAINC, du DEDS, du SCT, des Finances et du gouvernement territorial. Le CIG utilise actuellement une "approche de contexte financier" pour déterminer le niveau des subventions de fonctionnement payables au territoire. En vertu de cette approche, le Comité agit principalement en fonction d'une liste de "facteurs de changement" ou "d'ajustements à la base" isolés, par rapport au niveau accepté de dépenses de fonctionnement de l'année précédente, puis applique à ce contexte financier un pourcentage d'augmentation, donné par le SCT. Le niveau des subventions de fonctionnement est alors établi résiduellement par l'application au contexte financier proposé des revenus, des recouvrements et des paiements de transfert estimatifs. Le niveau des subventions d'investissement est établi par l'application d'un pourcentage d'augmentation équivalent au taux de changement des indices synthétiques des prix pour la construction non résidentielle (Gouvernement) aux subventions d'investissement approuvées de l'année précédente.

Les subventions de fonctionnement et d'investissement approuvées par le CIG sont incorporées dans une entente financière entre le Canada et le territoire, signée par le ministre des Finances, pour le Canada, et le Commissaire, au nom du Yukon.

On étudie présentement comment déterminer les subventions fédérales accordées au gouvernement territorial. La

nouvelle méthode sera mise en application en 1984-1985 et au cours des années suivantes.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 2.

TABLEAU 2

Accord financier avec le Yukon

	1978-79 ($000)	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Subventions de fonctionnement	17,068	22,893	32,209	39,913	50,439
Subventions en remplacement*	15,146	12,877	—	—	—
Subventions d'investissement	14,420	15,481	20,048	22,233	24,438

* Le Yukon perçoit ses propres impôts depuis le 1er janvier 1980. En conséquence, depuis 1980-1981, aucune contribution en remplacement de l'impôt sur le revenu n'est payable au territoire.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Mme E. Cooperstein
Directeur
Coordination et développement social du Nord
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Agent responsable:

Mme Hélène Gendron
Division des relations territoriales
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Pièce 919
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0601

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Administration:
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, Expansion industrielle régionale, Commission de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration et le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Objet:
Faciliter la collaboration fédérale-territoriale aux initiatives entreprises par rapport à la planification et à la mise en oeuvre de l'expansion économique et socio-économique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une entente quinquennale, qui a débuté en 1982 et qui se terminera en 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entente-cadre de développement économique est un document permettant la collaboration fédérale-territoriale pour l'expansion économique. L'entente prévoit la dépense d'une somme de $21 millions répartis de la façon suivante; 90% par le gouvernement fédéral et 10% par le G.T.N.-O. Des ententes auxiliaires déterminent les mesures spécifiques entreprises par les gouvernements fédéral et territorial pour atteindre les objectifs mixtes d'expansion et identifier des engagements financiers particuliers.

Paiements:
Aucun paiement n'est effectué par l'entremise des ententes-cadres de développement économique. Voir les ententes auxiliaires.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Agent responsable:

M. R. Sterling
Directeur adjoint
Ententes socio-économiques
Direction de la planification économique du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Pièce 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 997-0440

ÉTUDE DU BASSIN DU MACKENZIE

Administration:
Comité du bassin du Mackenzie

Objet:
Acquérir une meilleure compréhension du bassin du Mackenzie, en mettant l'accent sur les ressources hydrauliques qui lui sont liées.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1978-2-3154 du 20 avril 1978, et C.P. 1981-3-3222, et décision nº 779182 du C.T. relatifs à la Loi sur les ressources en eau du Canada et à la Loi sur les eaux intérieures du Nord

Décret du Conseil nº 417-78 du 4 avril 1978, conformément à la Loi albertaine sur le ministère de l'Environnement

Décret du Conseil nº O.C. 1021 du 27 avril 1978, conformément à la Loi sur le développement mixte Canada — Colombie-Britannique

Décret du Conseil nº 552-78 du 11 avril 1978, conformément à la Loi de 1972 sur la gestion des eaux (Saskatchewan)

Calendrier:
L'étude s'est poursuivie de 1978 à 1981 inclusivement. Le rapport final à été rendu public le 26 février 1982. Pendant 1983-84, le Comité était à préparer des ébauches d'ententes dans le but d'identifier une ligne d'implantation ainsi qu'un horaire concernant les recommandations du rapport.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le budget initial prévoyait des dépenses de $1,600,000, mais elles se sont élevées en fait à $1,345,000 et ont été réparties de la façon suivante:

Ministère de l'Environnement	$652,500
Ministère des Transports	$ 20,000
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien	$349,700
Colombie-Britannique	$107,600
Alberta	$174,850
Saskatchewan	$ 40,350

Rapports disponibles:

1. Mackenzie River Basin Study Report
2. Sensitive Areas, Literature Review, WATDOC References
3. Alluvial Ecosystems
4. Spring Breakup
5. Hydrometeorological Network Design
6. Hydrometeorological Network Design, Background Reports
7. Slave River Delta
8. Athabasca Sand Dunes in Saskatchewan
9. Daily Hydrological Model Users Manual

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Chef, Division des ressources hydrauliques
Direction des ressources renouvelables du Nord
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH4

Tél.: (819) 997-0339

RÉDUCTION DES DOMMAGES CAUSÉS PAR LES INONDATIONS ET LA CARTOGRAPHIE DES RISQUES D'INONDATION DANS LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Administration:
Comité de régie, composé des membres suivants:

M. A. Cullen
Chef régional, Ressources hydrauliques,
Ressources renouvelables
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
C.P. 1500
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2R3

Tél.: (403) 920-8240

M. D. Billing
Chef de la protection de l'environnement pour les Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2L9

Tél.: (403) 873-7645

M. D. Davis
Directeur régional
Région de l'Ouest et du Nord
Direction générale des eaux intérieures
Ministère de l'Environnement
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3R4

Tél.: (306) 523-4691

Objet:
Dresser les cartes et délimiter les secteurs sujets aux inondations et atténuer les dommages causés par les inondations et en contrôler les coûts par l'aménagement futur de ces secteurs.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil nº C.P. 1978-2-3077, le 4 octobre, 1978.
Décision nº 759552 du C.T. du 22 septembre 1978

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien et le ministère de l'Environnement assumeront, à parts égales, la somme de 400,000 dollars que coûte le programme de cartographie des risques d'inondations, prévue pour la période s'échelonnant de 1979-1980 à 1983-1984. La cartographie des risques d'inondations de Hay River a été effectuée, au coût d'environ $225,000. Ce projet a été entrepris grâce à un échange de correspondance entre le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien et celui de l'Environnement Canada.

Des projets cartographiques et hydrauliques ont été entrepris à Fort Simpson, Fort Norman, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson et Tuktoyaktuk.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. A. Cullen
Chef régional, Ressources hydrauliques,
Ressources renouvelables
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
C.P. 1500
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2R3

Tél.: (403) 920-8240

ENTENTE SUR L'ÉTUDE DU BASSIN HYDROGRAPHIQUE DU YUKON

Administration:
Comité d'étude du bassin hydrographique du Yukon

Objet:
L'entente vise la réalisation d'études conjointes qui entraîneront l'élaboration d'un cadre de planification permettant d'évaluer les choix qui s'offrent en matière de mise en valeur du bassin du Yukon. Les modalités d'application de l'entente prévoient que les études et le cadre de planification doivent être de portée très générale, de manière à tenir compte des répercussions sociales, économiques et écologiques de chaque possibilité envisagée.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1980-3-2106, 31 juillet 1980;
Décret du Conseil nº 1802, 21 août 1980;
Ordonnance territoriale nº 7 du 16 avril 1980, aux termes de la Loi sur le Yukon.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'étude ne doit pas coûter plus de $2,200,000 et les frais devront être partagés de la façon suivante: 50% supportés par Environnement Canada, 40% par le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien et, 5% par chacun des gouvernements du Yukon et de la Colombie-Britannique.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. Murray Morison
Directeur régional, région du Yukon
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
200, chemin Range
Whitehorse (Yukon)
Y1A 3V1

Tél.: (403) 668-5151

ENTENTE CANADA—TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LA COORDINATION DANS LE DOMAINE DE LA FAUNE

Administration:
Le directeur du Programme des Affaires du Nord, des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Objet:
Examiner et proposer un programme de recherche sur la faune dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Ce programme ne doit toucher ni les oiseaux migrateurs, ni la faune des parcs nationaux.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord et la Loi sur la faune du Canada.

Calendrier:
L'entente est entrée en vigueur le 26 juillet 1979 et prendra fin le 31 mars 1988.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Pour chaque année de l'accord, le gouvernement fédéral versera une contribution n'excédant pas $800,000, tandis que la contribution du gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest ne dépassera pas $400,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. A. Redshaw
Conseiller spécial, Environnement et conservation
Directeur des Affaires du Nord
Région des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
C.P. 1500
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2R3

ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LA RECONSTRUCTION DES ROUTES DU NORD

Administration:
Programme des Affaires du Nord

Objet:
Mettre à la disposition du gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest des fonds destinés à la réfection des chemins inter-territoriaux.

Autorité:
Décisions du Conseil du Trésor nº 773666, du 16 octobre 1980, et nº 780178, du 21 janvier 1982.

Calendrier:
L'entente est entrée en vigueur en 1980 et se prolongera jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En 1983-1984, le gouvernement canadien a mis à la disposition des Territoires du Nord-Ouest une somme d'au plus de $3,609,000 pour la réfection des routes, conformément à un projet approuvé et aux conditions prévues dans l'entente.

Paiements:
L'entente prévoit des dépenses pouvant atteindre $3,609,000 en 1983-1984.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Agent responsable:

M. W.G. Cleghorn
Directeur adjoint
Division de l'Infrastructure
Direction de la gestion minière et de l'infrastructure
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0033

ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LE PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTION AU CHAUFFAGE DOMICILIAIRE AU MAZOUT

Administration:
Le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Objet:
Aider les habitants du Nord à acquitter les factures de chauffage de leur résidence. Le Programme de subvention au chauffage domiciliaire au mazout vise à ramener au prix en vigueur à Yellowknife, les coûts assumés par les consommateurs admissibles des collectivités éloignées, pour l'achat de mazout, jusqu'à concurrence de 1,500 gallons par année.

Autorité:
L'entente conclue entre le Canada et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Programme est administré par le gouvernement territorial et financé par le gouvernement fédéral. Il suffit, pour avoir droit à l'aide, d'en faire la demande au gouvernement territorial en lui présentant les factures de mazout.

Paiements:
L'entente tient compte de tous les coûts du Programme, y compris les 6.5% de frais d'administration encourus par le gouvernement territorial. Les fonds prévus pour 1983-1984 sont de $100,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Agent responsable:

Alison Atkins
Directeur adjoint
Division de la planification énergétique
Direction de la planification économique du Nord
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
8e étage
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0022

ENTENTE CANADA — YUKON SUR LE PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTION AU CHAUFFAGE DOMICILIAIRE AU MAZOUT

Administration:
Le gouvernement du Yukon

Objet:
Aider les habitants du Nord à acquitter les factures de chauffage de leur résidence. Le Programme de subvention au chauffage domiciliaire au mazout vise à ramener au prix en vigueur à Whitehorse, les coûts assumés par les consommateurs admissibles des collectivités éloignées, pour l'achat de mazout, jusqu'à concurrence de 1,500 gallons par année.

Autorité:
L'entente conclue entre le Canada et le Yukon.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Programme est administré par le gouvernement territorial et financé par le gouvernement fédéral. Il suffit, pour avoir droit à l'aide, d'en faire la demande au gouvernement territorial en lui présentant les factures de mazout.

Paiements:
L'entente tient compte de tous les coûts du Programme, y compris les 6.5% de frais d'administration encourus par le gouvernement territorial. Les fonds prévus pour 1983-1984 sont de $100,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Agent responsable:

Alison Atkins
Directeur adjoint
Division de la planification énergétique
Direction de la planification économique du Nord
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
8e étage
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0022

ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LE PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL D'AIDE AUX ABONNÉS DES COMPAGNIES D'ÉLECTRICITÉ, POUR LA CONSOMMATION À DOMICILE

Administration:
Le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Objet:
Aider les particuliers de l'extérieur de Yellowknife à acquitter leur facture d'électricité pour la maison. Le Programme fédéral d'aide aux abonnés des compagnies d'électricité ramène au prix en vigueur à Yellowknife, le coût mensuel de 700 kWh dans les collectivités éloignées.

Autorité:
L'entente conclue entre le Canada et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Programme est administré par le gouvernement territorial, mis en application par les compagnies d'électricité au nord du 60ième parallèle et financé par le Programme des Affaires du Nord. Les fonds alloués en 1983-1984 sont de $1,900,000.

Paiements:
L'entente tient compte de tous les coûts du Programme, y compris les 6.5% de frais d'administration encourus par le gouvernement territorial.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Agent responsable:

Alison Atkins
Directeur adjoint
Division de la planification énergétique
Direction de la planification économique du Nord
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
8e étage
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0022

ENTENTE CANADA —YUKON SUR LE PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL D'AIDE AUX ABONNÉS DES COMPAGNIES D'ÉLECTRICITÉ, POUR LA CONSOMMATION À DOMICILE

Administration:
Le gouvernement du Yukon

Objet:
Aider les particuliers de l'extérieur de Whitehorse à acquitter leur facture d'électricité pour la maison. Le Programme fédéral d'aide aux abonnés des compagnies d'électricité ramène au prix en vigueur à Whitehorse, le coût mensuel de 700 kWh dans les collectivités éloignées.

Autorité:
L'entente conclue entre le Canada et le Yukon.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Programme est administré par le gouvernement territorial, mis en application par les compagnies d'électricité au nord du 60ième parallèle et financé par le Programme des Affaires du Nord. Les fonds alloués en 1983-1984 sont de $1,200,000.

Paiements:
L'entente tient compte de tous les coûts du Programme, y compris les 6.5% de frais d'administration encourus par le gouvernement territorial.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Agent responsable:

Alison Atkins
Directeur adjoint
Division de la planification énergétique
Direction de la planification économique du Nord
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
8e étage
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0022

ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LE PROGRAMME DE RÉDUCTION DU COÛT DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ POUR LES PETITES ENTREPRISES COMMERCIALES NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES

Administration:
Le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Objet:
Aider les petites entreprises privées de l'extérieur de Yellowknife. Le Programme de réduction du coût de l'électricité pour les petites entreprises du secteur privé ramène au prix en vigueur à Yellowknife, le coût mensuel de 1,000 kWh d'électricité dans les collectivités éloignées.

Autorité:
L'entente conclue entre le Canada et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Programme est administré par le gouvernement territorial et financé par le gouvernement fédéral. La demande d'aide doit être adressée au gouvernement territorial.

Paiements:
L'entente tient compte de tous les coûts du Programme, y compris les 6.5% de frais d'administration encourus par le gouvernement territorial. Les fonds prévus pour 1983-1984 sont de $100,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Agent responsable:

Alison Atkins
Directeur adjoint
Division de la planification énergétique
Direction de la planification économique du Nord
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
8e étage
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0022

ENTENTE CANADA — YUKON SUR LE PROGRAMME DE RÉDUCTION DU COÛT DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ POUR LES PETITES ENTREPRISES COMMERCIALES NON-GOUVERNEMENTALES

Administration:
Le gouvernement du Yukon

Objet:
Aider les petites entreprises privées de l'extérieur de Whitehorse. Le Programme de réduction du coût de l'électricité pour les petites entreprises du secteur privé ramène au prix en vigueur à Whitehorse, le coût mensuel de 1,000 kWh d'électricité dans les collectivités éloignées.

Autorité:
L'entente conclue entre le Canada et le Yukon.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Programme est administré par le gouvernement territorial et financé par le gouvernement fédéral. La demande d'aide doit être adressée au gouvernement territorial.

Paiements:
L'entente tient compte de tous les coûts du Programme, y compris les 6.5% de frais d'administration encourus par le gouvernement territorial. Les fonds prévus pour 1983-1984 sont de $100,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Agent responsable:

Alison Atkins
Directeur adjoint
Division de la planification énergétique
Direction de la planification économique du Nord
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
8e étage
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0022

ENTENTE CANADA—MANITOBA—TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST—SASKATCHEWAN SUR LA CRÉATION D'UN CONSEIL INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL DE GESTION DU CARIBOU

Administration:
Le Programme des Affaires du Nord, le Programme des Affaires indiennes et inuit, le ministère de l'Environnement et les gouvernements de la Saskatchewan, du Manitoba et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Objet:
Coordonner la gestion des hardes Beverley—Kaminuriak de caribous des toundras et mettre sur pied un mécanisme de partage des responsabilités entre les gouvernements et les chasseurs autochtones.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1982-83-2945.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur jusqu'au 3 juin 1992.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le but de l'entente est d'assurer que la gestion des hardes de caribous dont les migrations s'étendent sur les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la Saskatchewan et le Manitoba, s'effectue avec la pleine et entière participation des autochtones qui ont toujours chassé ces animaux.

L'entente prévoit la mise sur pied d'un secrétariat, la publication d'un rapport annuel et d'un bulletin, ainsi que le financement d'un organisme indépendant de recherche et d'étude.

Paiements:
L'entente prévoit des dépenses de $75,000 réparties également entre le MAINC, le ministère de l'Environnement, la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. G. Abrahamson
Chef
Division du développement social
et de l'épanouissement culturel
Direction de la coordination et
du développement social du Nord
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-9458

CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST — ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE SUR LA MISE EN VALEUR DES RESSOURCES NATURELLES

Administration:
Le groupe de gestion est composé du MAINC, des ministères de l'Environnement et de Pêches et Océans ainsi que le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Objet:
D'améliorer les capacités des résidents du Nord, d'appuyer les entreprises, de planifier l'exploitation plus systématique des activités liées aux ressources renouvelables et non renouvelables et l'accès aux possibilités connexes et de donner à la population la possibilité de jouer un rôle actif dans le choix, la planification et la mise en oeuvre de projets de développement de façon à créer un équilibre entre les emplois rémunérés et les activités de soutien de l'économie autochtone traditionnelle.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une entente auxiliaire de cinq ans qui a débuté en 1983 et qui se terminera en 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entente auxiliaire sur la mise en valeur des ressources naturelles est un document permettant la collaboration fédérale-territoriale pour le développement économique. L'entente auxiliaire déterminera les mesures précises dans les domaines des ressources fauniques, de la foresterie, de l'agriculture, du piégeage, de la moisson et de la pêche afin d'aider les résidents du Nord. L'entente auxiliaire facilitera la planification et la mise en place du commerce entre les établissements de la nourriture locale et de la stéatite.

Paiements:
L'entente prévoit la dépense d'une somme de $4.68 millions répartie de la façon suivante; 90% par le MAINC et 10% par le G.T.N.-O. Les paiements seront effectués lorsque le groupe de gestion aura approuvé les projets.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Agent responsable:

M. R. Sterling
Directeur adjoint
Ententes socio-économiques
Direction de la planification économique du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Pièce 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0440

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LE TERRITOIRE DU YUKON

Administration:
Le MAINC, le gouvernement du Yukon, et les ministères de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration et de l'Expansion industrielle régionale.

Objet:
Faciliter la collaboration fédérale-territoriale aux initiatives entreprises par rapport à la planification et à la mise en oeuvre de l'expansion économique et socio-économique du Territoire du Yukon.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une entente quinquennale, qui a débuté en 1984 et qui se terminera en 1989.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entente-cadre de développement économique est un document permettant la collaboration fédérale-territoriale pour l'expansion économique. Des ententes auxiliaires déterminent les mesures spécifiques entreprises par les gouvernements fédéral et territorial pour atteindre les objectifs mixtes d'expansion et identifier des engagements financiers particuliers.

Paiements:
Aucun paiement n'est effectué par l'entremise des ententes-cadres de développement économique.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Agent responsable:

M. R. Sterling
Directeur adjoint
Ententes socio-économiques
Direction de la planification économique du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Pièce 801
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-0440

ACCORD ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA NANISIVIK MINES LTD.

Administration:
Le Comité de surveillance est formé de représentants des gouvernements fédéral et territorial et d'un Inuit d'Arctic Bay. Le Comité de surveillance regroupe les personnes suivantes:

Dr. J. Lazarovich, président: MAINC
David Moll: MAINC
Jim Britton: G.T.N.-O.
Garry Black: G.T.N.-O.
David Kalluk: Inuit d'Arctic Bay (T.N.-O.)

Objet:
Fournir une aide financière pour la construction d'installations d'infrastructure, y compris un aéroport, un quai, des routes et un lotissement urbain et obtenir, en retour, une participation de 18% au capital-actions de la mine. Le projet permet également au Canada de bénéficier d'avantages intéressants: les Inuit reçoivent de la formation et obtiennent des emplois; on utilise au maximum les matériaux et les services canadiens; il s'agit d'une excellente occasion d'assurer le transport par des navires canadiens et, pour le gouvernement fédéral, d'acquérir de l'expérience dans la construction et l'exploitation minière dans l'Extrême-Arctique.

Autorité:
Décision Nº 732460 du Conseil du Trésor du 20 décembre 1974.

Calendrier:
Au moins 12 ans à partir de 1976 (la mine devrait demeurer ouverte jusqu'en 1990).

Financement et fonctionnement:

Nanisivik Mines Ltd.
Suite 401, 44, rue Victoria
Toronto (Ontario)
M5C 1Y2

Paiements:
Initialement, les coûts avaient été évalués à $18.3 millions. Cependant, une fois les installations terminées, les coûts étaient passés à $24.1 millions. En conformité avec les dispositions de l'accord, une portion des dépenses susmentionnées sera recouvrée.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Robin D. Glass
Directeur général
Ressources du Nord et planification économique
Programme des Affaires du Nord
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Dr. J. Lazarovich
Directeur intérimaire
Direction de la gestion minière et de l'infrastructure
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H4

Tél.: (819) 997-9828

Ministère de l'Agriculture

Le ministère de l'Agriculture du Canada a été créé sous le régime d'une loi adoptée par le Parlement et sanctionnée le 22 mai 1868. Avant 1867, la province du Canada possédait déjà le Bureau de l'Agriculture; ainsi, le ministère a précédé la Confédération de plusieurs années. Il est de nos jours chargé de veiller à tous les aspects de la production, de la transformation et de la commercialisation des produits végétaux et animaux.

Le sous-ministre est le maître d'oeuvre administratif du ministère. Relèvent directement de lui le sous-ministre adjoint principal (conseiller en politique), qui est notamment responsable de la Direction générale du soutien du revenu agricole, de la Direction des affaires internationales, de la Division de la planification stratégique et de l'unité de coordination des politiques, ainsi que les sous-ministres adjoints responsables des directions générales suivantes: recherche, production et inspection des aliments, commercialisation et économie, développement régional, et affaires financières et administratives. Trois autres directions générales, qui ont à leur tête un directeur général, sont aussi comptables directement au sous-ministre: il s'agit de la vérification et de l'évaluation, des Communications et de l'Administration du personnel. Le coordonnateur du groupe des céréales est aussi placé sous la direction immédiate du sous-ministre. Le Cabinet du sous-ministre est secondé dans son travail par le secrétariat du ministère.

La Direction générale de la recherche effectue la majeure partie des travaux de recherche agricole du gouvernement fédéral. Elle a notamment pour tâche de trouver des solutions aux problèmes reliés aux sols, aux plantes, aux animaux, aux aliments, aux insectes ravageurs et aux maladies des cultures. Son programme de recherche est réparti entre plus de 50 établissements d'un océan à l'autre. Ces établissements collaborent avec les ministères provinciaux de l'Agriculture, particulièrement avec leurs services de vulgarisation, et, dans certaines provinces, ils partagent avec les services agricoles provinciaux des locaux à bureaux et à laboratoires dans les immeubles fédéraux. La Direction générale applique aussi un programme de recherche contractuelle dans le cadre duquel elle confie des travaux à des organismes extra-ministériels. En 1982-83, la valeur des contrats accordés au secteur privé et aux universités s'est établie à 9.8 millions de dollars. La Division de la pathologie vétérinaire, de la Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments, s'occupe de la recherche sur la maladie des animaux et la Commission canadienne des grains poursuit un programme de recherche sur les qualités des céréales et des oléagineux.

La Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments est chargée de protéger la santé des cheptels animaux du pays, d'offrir un service d'inspection des viandes et d'assurer des approvisionnements de produits agricoles de haute qualité aux consommateurs. Parmi ses programmes, mentionnons ceux qui ont trait à l'inspection et au classement des produits, à l'octroi des permis et à l'enregistrement des établissements. La Direction générale comprend cinq directions: Hygiène vétérinaire, Inspection des aliments, Production et protection des végétaux, Inspection vétérinaire, et Inspection agricole. Par ailleurs, la Division des hippodromes est responsable de la surveillance du pari mutuel aux hippodromes de courses attelées et au galop.

La Direction générale de la commercialisation et de l'économie applique des programmes visant à améliorer l'efficacité du système canadien de commercialisation de produits agricoles, à accroître les exportations agricoles, à encourager l'utilisation des approvisionnements de production canadienne et à assurer la continuité des disponibilités de produits agricoles. Au rang de ses activités se trouvent la prospection des marchés et la recherche de possibilités de commercialisation tant intérieures qu'extérieures pour les produits agricoles primaires et les aliments transformés. Elle est aussi responsable de fournir de l'information sur les marchés et de conseiller les producteurs, en plus de renseigner les consommateurs sur l'alimentation. Elle se compose de deux directions: le Développement des marchés, et l'Analyse des marchés et la politique sur le commerce.

On a regroupé les divers programmes qui traitent de la stabilisation du revenu agricole à la Direction générale du revenu agricole. Elle a pour objectif premier d'élaborer et d'appliquer des programmes efficaces de stabilisation des prix agricoles et d'assurance-récolte, de façon à ce que les producteurs touchent des revenus raisonnables et que les consommateurs soient assurés d'approvisionnements stables de produits agricoles à prix raisonnables. Elle se compose de l'Office de stabilisation des prix agricoles, de l'Office des produits agricoles, de la Division de l'assurance-récolte et de la Division de la stabilisation du revenu des céréaliculteurs de l'Ouest.

Quant à la Direction des affaires internationales, elle est chargée d'assurer la liaison avec les organismes agricoles mondiaux, de recueillir et de diffuser des renseignements agricoles de portée internationale et de développer l'aide technique dans le cadre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger.

La Direction générale du développement régional applique les programmes se rapportant au développement régional et au développement de la production agricole.

La Direction du développement régional est responsable de l'élaboration, de la coordination et de l'évaluation des stratégies et des programmes de développement du secteur agro-alimentaire dans chaque province. Elle a également pour rôle d'effectuer des analyses économiques et de conseiller dans le cadre des politiques et programmes du ministère touchant le développement agricole aux échelles tant provinciale que nationale. Elle dispose d'un Bureau du développement agro-alimentaire dans chaque province; c'est principalement par l'entremise de ces bureaux que le ministère entretient des liens avec les services provinciaux et les organismes non gouvernementaux dans leurs domaines d'activité respectifs.

Les programmes de productions animales et végétales et de développement des exploitations relèvent de la Direction du développement de la production, qui a pour principal objectif de favoriser la prospérité du secteur agro-alimentaire au Canada.

La plupart des programmes du ministère ont des implications à l'échelle provinciale et, à ce titre, beaucoup d'entre eux s'appuient sur la collaboration et la participation des provinces. C'est notamment le cas des programmes d'assurance-récolte, de contrôle des aptitudes des bestiaux et d'amélioration des semences de plantes fourragères. Bien qu'il existe des règlements provinciaux pour le classement de nombreux produits agricoles, ce sont dans la plupart des cas la réglementation et les modalités fédérales qui, par entente, font autorité à cause des implications que cette activité a sur le commerce interprovincial et extérieur. Par ailleurs, d'autres programmes, dont les subventions aux expositions et foires agricoles et l'aide financière aux cercles 4-H, relèvent distinctement des provinces.

L'étendue et la nature de la participation provinciale aux programmes du ministère de l'Agriculture varient considérablement. Certains d'entre eux sont de fait administrés surtout par les services fédéraux; par contre, d'autres se fondent sur la participation des deux paliers de gouvernement. La Commission canadienne des grains touche même au palier municipal par le truchement des subventions qu'elle attribue aux municipalités pour tenir lieu de taxes.

Le ministre de l'Agriculture est responsable devant le Parlement de plusieurs organismes. Certains d'entre eux sont liés par des ententes avec les provinces à propos de leurs activités. Parmi eux figurent la Commission canadienne du lait, l'Office des provendes du Canada, le Conseil national de commercialisation des produits de ferme et la Société du crédit agricole.

	Page
AIDE FINANCIÈRE AUX ÉCOLES DE MÉDECINE VÉTÉRINAIRE	33
ASSURANCE-RÉCOLTE	34
FONDS DE RÉAJUSTEMENT DE L'AIDE AU TRANSPORT DES CÉRÉALES FOURRAGÈRES	35
AIDE AUX CERCLES 4-H	35
AIDE AU TRANSPORT DES BESTIAUX À LA FOIRE ROYALE D'HIVER ET À L'EXPOSITION AGRICOLE DE L'OUEST CANADIEN	36
INSPECTION DES VIANDES DANS UNE PROVINCE	38
PROGRAMME D'ÉRADICATION DE LA PULLOROSE ET DE LA TYPHOSE AVIAIRE	39
PROGRAMME D'INDEMNISATION DES PROPRIÉTAIRES D'ANIMAUX MORTS DE LA RAGE	40
BÂTIMENTS DES STATIONS DE RECHERCHES	41
ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE ET RURAL ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE	42
ENTENTE SUR LA PRODUCTION DES CULTURES À VALEUR AJOUTÉE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LE MANITOBA	42
ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE CANADA — QUÉBEC SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LE QUÉBEC	43
ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES RESSOURCES AGRICOLES ENTRE LE CANADA ET LE NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK, PHASE II	43
ENTENTE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRO-ALIMENTAIRE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE	44
ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE ENTRE LE CANADA ET TERRE-NEUVE	44
LA LOI SUR LE RÉTABLISSEMENT AGRICOLE DES PRAIRIES	45

AIDE FINANCIÈRE AUX ÉCOLES DE MÉDECINE VÉTÉRINAIRE

Administration:
Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments.

Objet:
Étant donné qu'au pays, le nombre de vétérinaires ne suffit pas aux besoins de l'industrie des produits du bétail et que les présentes installations d'enseignement de médecine vétérinaire ne peuvent recevoir tous les étudiants qui y font une demande d'admission, il faut agrandir ces installations afin d'accroître le nombre de vétérinaires diplômés.

Autorité:
En avril 1974, le ministère de l'Agriculture du Canada a été autorisé par un décret en Conseil à conclure des accords avec les provinces du Québec, de l'Ontario et de la Saskatchewan. Ces accords ont été ratifiés en juin 1974.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les accords avec les provinces de l'Ontario, du Québec et de la Saskatchewan prévoient une contribution fédérale jusqu'à concurrence de 50% et jusqu'à concurrence des volumes pré-établis des dépenses d'immobilisation pour l'agrandissement des écoles de médecine vétérinaire de ces provinces. On a maintenant modifié cette entente pour y inclure l'École vétérinaire de la région de l'Atlantique.

Dans l'esprit de ces accords, le terme "construction" désignait l'érection d'un(de) nouveau(x) bâtiment(s), un(des) agrandissement(s) ou des changements apportés à un(des) bâtiment(s) existant(s), les travaux nécessaires et connexes d'aménagement de l'emplacement, les droits de consultation et les fournitures en place, visant exclusivement à agrandir les installations d'enseignement existantes; cependant, afin d'éviter tout malentendu, le terme "construction" ne comprenait pas les produits, biens, matériaux et approvisionnements autres que ceux qui étaient requis pour la construction.

Dans le cas de l'École de médecine vétérinaire du Québec, la contribution fédérale se monte à $2,520,000 par année et doit permettre d'augmenter le nombre de diplômés de 35 à 70. La Phase I vient d'être terminée et la Phase II ne fait que débuter.

Dans le cas de l'École de médecine vétérinaire de l'Ontario, la contribution fédérale atteint $2,880,000 et le nombre de diplômés doit être porté de 80 à 120 par année. En mars 1978, le Conseil du Trésor a approuvé une affectation supplémentaire de $215,000 pour compenser la montée des coûts durant le programme de construction. La nouvelle contribution fédérale s'élève donc à $3,095,000. Le programme de construction est maintenant terminé selon les termes de l'accord et tous les engagements du fédéral ont été respectés.

Au cours de 1983, le ministère a consenti à verser une contribution additionnelle de $250,000, pour défrayer la moitié des coûts de planification dans le but d'améliorer les locaux existants de l'École de médecine vétérinaire de l'Ontario, afin qu'elle se conforme aux normes nord-américaines.

Pour l'École de médecine vétérinaire de l'Ouest, la contribution fédérale s'élève à $2,880,000 et le nombre de diplômés doit passer de 50 à 90.

Durant le mois de juin 1983, le ministère a aussi accepté de contribuer jusqu'à concurrence de $18.25 millions de dollars en guise de participation à la construction de la nouvelle École de médecine vétérinaire de la région de l'Atlantique. Cet octroi couvrira 50% des dépenses en capital qui seront imputées à cette école, devant être située sur le campus de l'université de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, à Charlottetown. La phase de planification du projet a déjà débuté, et l'on prévoit être en mesure de décerner des diplômes à la première classe de 50 étudiants dès 1990.

L'entente conclue avec les quatre provinces de l'Atlantique prévoit que, selon un deuxième accord, celles-ci se partageront l'autre moitié des coûts de construction. Les dépenses prévues pour l'année en cours comportent les frais architecturaux et d'ingénierie, ainsi que ceux du développement du terrain.

Selon les termes de l'accord, chaque université consent à admettre à sa faculté de médecine vétérinaire le nombre supplémentaire minimum d'étudiants susmentionné, et ce pour une durée d'au moins 10 ans suivant la date d'achèvement des travaux de construction, à moins que le nombre de demandes d'admission à cette faculté soit inférieur au nombre d'étudiants susmentionné, peu importe l'année.

Les montants susmentionnés sont payables en versements partiels ou autrement selon des modalités laissées à la discrétion du Gouvernement du Canada. Les universités doivent fournir, à quelque moment que ce soit et de la manière prescrite, une preuve satisfaisante de l'avancement des travaux en cours et un relevé des dépenses engagées à cette fin.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 1.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Sous-ministre adjoint
Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0C5

Tél.: (613) 992-2114

TABLEAU 1

Contribution versée aux provinces à titre d'aide financière aux écoles de médecine vétérinaire

Provinces participantes	*Montant du contrat ($)*	*Montant des paiements pour la période de 1975-1976 à 1983-84 (8 ans) ($)*
Québec	2,520,000	1,274,370
Ontario	3,095,000	3,095,000
Ontario	250,000	—
Saskatchewan	2,880,000	2,880,000
Atlantique	18,250,000	—
Total	26,995,000	7,249,370

ASSURANCE-RÉCOLTE

Administration:
Division de l'assurance-récolte
Direction générale du revenu agricole

Objet:
Assurer à l'agriculteur un revenu stable en réduisant au minimum les fluctuations qui surgissent à la suite de pertes de récoltes attribuables à quelque fléau naturel. Le gouvernement fédéral aide les provinces à mettre sur pied une assurance-récolte couvrant tous les risques, en payant une partie des primes et/ou des frais d'administration. De plus, il assume une partie des risques au moyen de prêts ou d'une réassurance chaque fois que les indemnités dépassent de beaucoup le montant des primes et des réserves.

Autorité:
Loi sur l'assurance-récolte
Règlements sur l'assurance-récolte
Accords entre le fédéral et les provinces.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. Les accords peuvent prendre fin à l'expiration d'une période de cinq ans calculée à compter du jour où un avis d'intention d'y mettre fin est donné ou sur consentement mutuel des parties. Toutefois, un avis d'intention de mettre fin à un accord ne doit pas être soumis avant l'expiration des cinq années en vigueur de l'accord.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les frais de ce programme sont partagés entre le gouvernement fédéral, le gouvernement provincial et l'agriculteur. Les provinces administrent les programmes et les contributions de l'État sont versées aux gouvernements provinciaux participants. Les agriculteurs ne paient pas plus de 50% de la prime totale. Dans le cas du Québec et de Terre-Neuve, les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux paient chacun 25% de la prime et se partagent également les frais d'administration. Dans le cas des autres provinces, le gouvernement fédéral défraie 50% de la prime totale et les provinces assument la totalité des frais d'administration.

Les contributions payables à une province sont versées chaque année et doivent correspondre au montant précisé dans la Loi et les Règlements sur l'assurance-récolte de même que dans les accords en vigueur entre le fédéral et les provinces.

Le gouvernement fédéral peut consentir à la province, tous les trimestres, des contributions, sur remise au ministère d'un relevé des dépenses engagées. Le versement définitif relatif à quelque année que ce soit ne peut être effectué qu'après réception d'un relevé définitif certifié par le vérificateur de la province.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 2.

TABLEAU 2

Versements aux provinces à titre d'assurance-récolte

Provinces participantes	*Dépenses 1979-1980 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1980-1981 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1981-1982 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1982-1983 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve	8	8	9	16
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	682	911	1,105	965
Nouvelle-Écosse	151	157	200	229
Nouveau-Brunswick	53	225	505	463
Québec	3,244	4,300	—*	—*
Ontario	8,631	13,398	15,982	31,904
Manitoba	8,494	9,852	11,234	13,012
Saskatchewan	34,120	42,241	52,867	56,002
Alberta	20,972	27,259	31,818	37,111
Colombie-Britannique	1,742	1,782	2,129	2,468
Total	78,097	100,133	115,850	142,170

* Les contributions au Québec doivent attendre la signature des accords pour 1980-1981, 1981-1982 et 1982-1983.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Agent responsable:

M. T. Pender
Directeur
Division de l'assurance-récolte
Direction générale du revenu agricole
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Immeuble Sir John Carling
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0C5

Tél.: (613) 593-7041

FONDS DE RÉAJUSTEMENT DE L'AIDE AU TRANSPORT DES CÉRÉALES FOURRAGÈRES

Administration:
Division du développement agricole de la Direction générale du développement régional.

Objet:
Aider les agriculteurs à accroître leur capacité de produire leurs propres aliments du bétail en utilisant les fonds disponibles après la révision des taux de l'aide accordée pour le transport des céréales fourragères.

Les provinces participantes sont la Colombie-Britannique, l'Ontario et le Québec. Afin de répondre le mieux possible aux besoins de chaque province, les programmes ont été établis individuellement. L'objectif principal est d'accroître la production d'aliments du bétail et la capacité d'entreprise des exploitations dans les régions visées. Des programmes de recherche à long terme comme la production de nouveaux aliments du bétail pourront être entrepris. Une partie des fonds est consacrée à la promotion de l'innovation.

Autorité:
Décisions du Cabinet 302-75 et 137-76.
Procès-verbal du Conseil du Trésor 747277
Ententes fédérales-provinciales.

Calendrier:
Du 1er janvier 1977 au 31 décembre 1982.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La totalité des fonds provient du gouvernement fédéral. Les programmes établis sont administrés en collaboration avec les ministères de l'Agriculture des provinces participantes. L'acceptation des demandes est confiée à des comités de gestion fédéraux-provinciaux. Les paiements sont versés directement aux agriculteurs. Au Québec, les paiements sont versés aux fermiers par le gouvernement provincial (spécifiant bien que le gouvernement fédéral agit comme source de financement). Le gouvernement du Québec est remboursé par le gouvernement fédéral pour les paiements effectués en vertu de ce programme.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division du développement agricole
Direction générale du développement régional
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0C5

Agent responsable:

Dr W.A. McBride
Chef
Développement de la production
Direction générale du développement régional
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Immeuble Fontaine
9e étage
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0C5

Tél.: (819) 994-0086

AIDE AUX CERCLES 4-H

Administration:
Division de la production animale de la
Direction générale du développement régional

Objet:
Ce programme prévoit le remboursement à une province quelconque de 50% des dépenses qu'elle engage sur des postes désignés dans le cadre de l'aide aux cercles 4-H.

Autorité:
Le financement est approuvé chaque année en vertu des lois portant affectation de crédits.

Il existe présentement des accords avec chaque province, sauf le Québec.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent, sujet à révision tous les ans.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Des cercles 4-H ont été organisés dans chacune des provinces afin d'assurer aux jeunes gens une formation de moniteur et une préparation au civisme. Ces cercles s'adressent spécialement à des jeunes gens provenant d'exploitations agricoles. Les activités des cercles portent sur les sujets suivants: élevage, grandes cultures, emploi des machines agricoles, jardinage, confection de vêtements, économie ménagère et décoration intérieure.

Le gouvernement fédéral verse aux provinces 50% des dépenses certifiées jusqu'à concurrence d'un montant fixé à l'avance chaque année. Ces diverses affectations ne sont pas toujours complètement utilisées étant donné que les

demandes des provinces doivent être présentées au cours de l'année financière. L'aide fédérale est consentie pour les postes suivants:

— les prix et rubans attribués lors des distributions de prix locales;

— le coût des livres et dossiers du club;

— les déplacements des membres et les prix aux concours éliminatoires provinciaux; et

— la formation sur place des volontaires qui désirent devenir moniteurs.

Le gouvernement fédéral accorde de plus, chaque année, une subvention destinée aux frais d'entretien des bureaux du Conseil des cercles 4-H, aux traitements et frais de voyage du personnel du Conseil.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 3.

TABLEAU 3

Contributions versées aux provinces à titre d'aide aux cercles 4-H

Province	*Dépenses 1978-1979 ($)*	*Dépenses 1979-1980 ($)*	*Dépenses 1980-1981 ($)*	*Dépenses 1981-1982 ($)*	*Dépenses 1982-1983 ($)*
Terre-Neuve	5,280	9,955	9,955	9,955	9,300
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	3,600	164	5,280	5,280	6,940
Nouvelle-Écosse	8,800	10,450	10,450	10,450	13,265
Nouveau-Brunswick	4,860	5,380	5,380	5,380	7,180
Québec	23,940	—	—	—	**
Ontario	68,220	62,380	62,380	62,380	89,310
Manitoba	21,180	22,450	22,450	22,450	27,860
Saskatchewan	22,500	21,133	24,880	24,880	32,355
Alberta	22,080	28,160	28,160	28,160	37,710
Colombie-Britannique	9,540	12,300	12,300	12,300	16,080
Total*	190,000	172,372	181,235	181,235	240,000

* Une affectation totale de $190,000 était destinée aux provinces pour les cercles 4-H jusqu'en 1981-1982. À partir de 1982-1983, l'affectation totale passe à $240,000.

** En 1982-1983, un subside (excédents au budget) de $13,605 fut accordé aux deux associations de jeunes ruraux au Québec.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division de la production animale
Direction générale du développement régional
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OC5

Agent responsable:

M. C. MacWilliam
Chef de l'inscription et des cercles 4-H
Division de la production animale
Direction générale du développement régional
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Immeuble Sir John Carling
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OC5

Tél.: (819) 994-0086

AIDE AU TRANSPORT DES BESTIAUX À LA FOIRE ROYALE D'HIVER ET À L'EXPOSITION AGRICOLE DE L'OUEST CANADIEN

Administration:
La Division de la production animale
Direction générale du développement régional

Objet:
Ce programme a été modifié et élargi en 1981 de façon à ce que l'aide financière s'applique à l'expédition de bestiaux tant à l'Exposition agricole de l'Ouest (Agribition, Régina) qu'à la Foire royale d'hiver de Toronto.

Le programme refondu offre aux provinces la possibilité de signer une nouvelle entente ou de continuer à fonctionner sous le régime de l'entente initiale qui prévoit le remboursement, par le fédéral, de 75% des frais de transport aller-retour des bestiaux exposés à la Foire royale d'hiver de Toronto.

En vertu du nouvel accord, la province se fait rembourser 50% des frais de transport aller-retour des bovins laitiers et de boucherie, de moutons et des porcs allant à l'Exposition agricole de l'Ouest et à la Foire royale d'hiver. Par ailleurs, tous les exposants de bestiaux, à l'exception de ceux résidant dans la province où se tient l'exposition, sont admissibles à une aide au transport pour l'une ou l'autre des expositions, ou les deux.

Autorité:
Ce programme prend assise sur l'entente fédérale-provinciale qui remonte à 1946-1947, année où a pris fin la subvention annuelle garantie de fonctionnement de $35,000 dont jouissait la Foire royale d'hiver depuis 1927.

La prestation des fonds nécessaires est approuvée annuellement sous le régime des diverses lois portant affectation de crédits.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent à échéance indéterminée.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les frais de transport aller-retour par wagon des bestiaux allant à la Foire royale d'hiver sont acquittés d'abord par le ministère provincial de l'Agriculture concerné. Le remboursement de 75% des frais de transport est effectué sur présentation d'une demande par la province pour la participation du gouvernement fédéral. La réclamation doit être accompagnée des factures et des récépissés originaux de transport, car ces documents servent à vérifier les poids et les tarifs utilisés.

Pour les provinces qui ont signé la nouvelle entente, les frais de transport par camions pour les animaux envoyés à la Foire royale d'hiver et la Canadian Western Agribition sont remboursés directement à l'exposant par les deux niveaux de gouvernement sur une base de 50-50. Les réclamations sont soumises au ministère provincial de l'Agriculture qui a la responsabilité de certifier les réclamations qui sont acheminées au ministère fédéral de l'Agriculture pour le paiement de sa part.

Les coûts de transport auxquels participe le fédéral ne s'appliquent qu'aux wagons partant d'un point de rassemblement central dans chaque province et allant vers Toronto ou Régina, ou les deux, et en revenant. L'aide fédérale ne s'adresse pas à la province où se tient la foire.

Les frais de transport par wagon des volailles, le transport des wagons et le coût des aliments, de la manutention, etc., ne sont pas admissibles à l'aide accordée dans le cadre de ce programme.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 4.

TABLEAU 4

Paiements aux provinces pour l'aide au transport à la Foire royale d'hiver et/ou à l'Exposition agricole de l'Ouest canadien

Province	*Dépenses 1979-1980 ($)*	*Dépenses 1980-1981 ($)*	*Dépenses 1981-1982 ($)*	*Dépenses 1982-1983 ($)*
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	5,065	7,025	7,125	6,750
Nouvelle-Écosse	4,033	3,341	3,254	3,726
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,275	2,475	1,425	1,500
Québec	9,751	12,951	17,839	21,139
Ontario*	—	—	2,787	5,169
Manitoba	27,154	26,906	31,294	31,912
Saskatchewan*	16,202	18,898	6,030	11,363
Alberta	20,539	20,933	24,312	28,809
Colombie-Britannique	—	—	—	—
Total	84,019	92,529	94,066	110,368

* Provinces qui jouissent d'un nouvel accord.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division de la production animale
Direction générale du développement régional
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OC5

Agent responsable:

M. Jacques Poliquin
Chef, Foires et parcs à bestiaux
Division de la production animale
Direction générale du développement régional
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Immeuble Sir John Carling
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OC5

Tél.: (819) 994-0086

INSPECTION DES VIANDES DANS UNE PROVINCE
(L'inspection des viandes destinées au marché provincial)

Il y a une distinction à faire entre l'inspection des viandes destinées au marché intraprovincial et celle effectuée par le fédéral dans les établissements qui participent au commerce interprovincial ou à l'exportation des produits carnés.

Administration:
Division de l'hygiène des viandes de la Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments.

Objet:
Ce service permet aux provinces participantes de bénéficier d'un service d'inspection des viandes dans les établissements provinciaux que le gouvernement fédéral n'inspecte pas normalement. Ceci permet d'éviter le double emploi des services d'inspection et favorise l'uniformisation des normes dans tout le Canada.

Autorité:
Le ministère de l'Agriculture a reçu l'autorisation par décret de souscrire avec les provinces des accords visant à leur procurer ce service d'inspection des viandes. De tels accords sont actuellement en vigueur dans les provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Colombie-Britannique, de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et de Terre-Neuve.

Calendrier:
La durée de ces accords est indéterminée, mais l'une ou l'autre des parties peut y mettre fin moyennant un préavis de douze mois.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les gouvernements provinciaux ont le pouvoir de fournir un service d'inspection des viandes aux établissements engagés dans ce commerce à l'intérieur de leur territoire. Certaines provinces qui n'assuraient pas un tel service d'inspection des viandes ainsi que d'autres qui le fournissaient ont signé une entente avec le ministère de l'Agriculture pour l'assurer.

Les législations provinciales conservent leur juridiction sur ces programmes particuliers. Leur administration et leur mise en application deviennent la responsabilité de la Direction de l'hygiène des viandes de la Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments.

Selon les ententes, chaque province participante doit payer au ministère de l'Agriculture les services d'inspection selon leur prix coûtant. Ces ententes prévoient aussi une révision annuelle des coûts de façon à faire les ajustements qui s'imposent.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 5.

TABLEAU 5

Versements effectués par les provinces au gouvernement fédéral à titre d'inspection des viandes destinées au marché intraprovincial

Provinces participantes	*1979-1980 ($000)*	*1980-1981 ($000)*	*1981-1982 ($000)*	*1982-1983 ($000)*
Nouvelle-Écosse	34.8	38.6	43.7	55.8
Nouveau-Brunswick	3.0	—*	—	—
Manitoba	152.7	183.8	241.2	256.9
Saskatchewan	129.2	181.0	181.7	261.8
Colombie-Britannique	94.6	128.9	164.5	205.0
Total	414.3	532.3	631.1	779.5

* Programme terminé.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Division de l'hygiène des viandes
Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OY9

Agent responsable:
Chef des programmes fédéraux-provinciaux
et de l'aviculture
Division de l'hygiène des viandes
Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Halldon House
2255, avenue Carling
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OY9

Tél.: (613) 995-5433

PROGRAMME D'ÉRADICATION DE LA PULLOROSE ET DE LA TYPHOSE AVIAIRE

Administration:
Direction de l'hygiène vétérinaire
Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments

Objet:
L'objet de ce programme est d'éliminer la pullorose et la typhose aviaire du cheptel national. Cette élimination se traduira par une substantielle réduction des pertes financières pour le secteur avicole, et une meilleure liberté de mouvement des volailles, des poussins et des oeufs d'incubation à l'intérieur du Canada. Le fait que le Canada soit reconnu exempt de ces maladies devrait entraîner un accroissement des exportations de volailles vers les marchés étrangers.

Autorité:

— Ce programme découle du mandat général du ministère.

— Loi et Règlement sur les maladies et la protection des animaux.

— Des ententes fédérales-provinciales sont en vigueur sous forme de protocoles d'entente entérinés le 15e jour de novembre 1982.

Calendrier:
Le programme doit se poursuivre jusqu'en juillet 1987 et peut être prolongé par consentement mutuel.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les protocoles d'entente varient selon la province signataire. Les articles 79 à 79.2 et l'annexe VI du Règlement sur les maladies et la protection des animaux décrivent des mécanismes de contrôle de l'industrie avicole. Le chapitre XXV du Manuel des méthodes découlant de la Loi et du Règlement sur les maladies et la protection des animaux prévoient des mesures pour le diagnostic de ces maladies, le traitement des troupeaux infectés et l'indemnisation. Une compensation équivalant à la valeur marchande est versée en vertu de l'article 12 de la Loi sur les maladies et la protection des animaux et est payée en entier par le gouvernement fédéral. L'annexe 7.2 du chapitre XXV du Manuel des méthodes consiste en un protocole d'entente entre la Direction de l'inspection agricole, la Direction de l'inspection des aliments, la Direction de l'inspection vétérinaire et la Direction de l'hygiène vétérinaire qui précise les responsabilités de chaque Direction. L'annexe 7.3 du chapitre XXV du Manuel des méthodes est un tableau des responsabilités découlant des protocoles d'entente entre les gouvernements provinciaux et fédéral.

Voir le tableau 6.

TABLEAU 6

Tableau des responsabilités — Protocoles d'entente

Province/ Articles	*79.12*	*79.13*	*79.14 (1)*	*79.14 (2)*	*79.15*	*79.16*	*79.17*	*79.18*	*79.19*	*79.2*	*Procédures d'éradication*
Nouveau-Brunswick	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Terre-Neuve	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Nouvelle-Écosse	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Québec	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P AC	P	P	P	AC
Ontario	AC	P	P AC	P AC	P	P	P	P	P AC	P	AC
Manitoba	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC
Saskatchewan	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Alberta	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Colombie-Britannique	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC

P — Responsabilité provinciale.
AC — Responsabilité d'Agriculture Canada.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Direction de l'hygiène vétérinaire
Direction générale de la production
et de l'inspection des aliments
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Immeuble Sir John Carling
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0C5

Agent responsable:

Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chef, Zoonoses et maladies de la volaille
Division de la santé des animaux
Direction générale de la production
et de l'inspection des aliments
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Halldon House
2255 avenue Carling
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0Y9

Tél.: (613) 995-5433

PROGRAMME D'INDEMNISATION DES PROPRIÉTAIRES D'ANIMAUX MORTS DE LA RAGE

Administration:
Direction de l'hygiène vétérinaire
Direction générale de la production et de l'inspection des aliments

Objet:
Ces paiements ont pour but d'aider les provinces dans la gestion des programmes d'indemnisation des propriétaires d'animaux morts de la rage. Le programme contribue à la lutte contre la rage chez les animaux de ferme en encourageant les exploitants agricoles à déclarer les cas d'animaux morts des suites de cette maladie.

Autorité:
Ce programme se déroule sous l'autorité du mandat général du ministère. Règlements sur l'indemnisation des propriétaires d'animaux morts de la rage.

Des accords fédéraux-provinciaux sont présentement en vigueur avec le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Québec, l'Ontario et le Manitoba.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu des Articles 3 et 12 de la Loi sur la maladie et la protection des animaux, Statuts du Canada, 1974-5-6, chapitre 86, le ministre de l'Agriculture peut exiger l'abattage d'animaux vivants et fournir une compensation à leurs propriétaires. Cependant, comme aucun diagnostic de laboratoire ne peut confirmer avec satisfaction la rage chez un animal vivant, les paiements fédéraux versés dans le cadre de ce programme au propriétaire d'un troupeau ne peuvent être effectués sous le couvert de la Loi sur la maladie et la protection des animaux.

Par conséquent, certaines provinces ont assumé la responsabilité d'administrer des programmes d'indemnisation. Les gouvernements provinciaux effectuent les versements aux propriétaires de troupeaux et l'État leur rembourse les ⅔ des sommes qu'ils ont versées. L'État rembourse aux provinces un maximum de $400 par sujet dans le cas des bovins, $200 pour les chevaux et $80 pour les moutons, les porcs et les chèvres.

Pour être admissibles au remboursement, les provinces doivent présenter leur demande au fédéral. Toutes les demandes sont examinées pour en vérifier la conformité au Règlement sur l'indemnisation des propriétaires d'animaux morts de la rage et doivent être appuyées des documents suivants:

1. une preuve que le propriétaire a été remboursé;
2. un certificat signé par un inspecteur des services vétérinaires attestant que l'animal est mort des suites de la rage; et
3. une estimation de la valeur de l'animal par l'inspecteur.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 7.

TABLEAU 7

Versements aux provinces à titre d'indemnisation des propriétaires d'animaux morts de la rage

Provinces participantes	*Dépenses 1979-1980 ($)*	*Dépenses 1980-1981 ($)*	*Dépenses 1981-1982 ($)*	*Dépenses 1982-1983 ($)*
Nouveau-Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Québec	1,020.00	2,060.00	—	800.00
Ontario	53,346.00	66,356.00	122,000.00	91,892.80
Manitoba	1,970.00	2,274.00	1,200.00	2,930.00
Saskatchewan	1,064.00	780.00	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—
Colombie-Britannique	—	—	—	—
Total	57,400.00	71,470.00	123,200.00	95,622.80

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Direction de l'hygiène vétérinaire
Direction générale de la production
et de l'inspection des aliments
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OC5

Agent responsable:

Dr D.J. Gregory
Chef, Zoonoses et maladies de la volaille
Division de la santé des animaux
Direction générale de la production
et de l'inspection des aliments
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Halldon House
2255, avenue Carling
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OY9

Tél.: (613) 995-5433

BÂTIMENTS DES STATIONS DE RECHERCHES
(Dans le cadre du programme de recherche)

Administration:
Division des affaires administratives
de la Direction générale de la recherche

Objet:
La politique du ministère favorise le partage des locaux pour faciliter la collaboration entre le personnel chargé de la recherche agricole et les employés provinciaux responsables des travaux de vulgarisation; de cette façon, les agriculteurs ont rapidement accès aux solutions des problèmes d'ordre agricole. Dans le cadre de ce programme, certains bâtiments des stations fédérales de recherches sont mis à la disposition des ministères provinciaux de l'agriculture pour y aménager des bureaux et des laboratoires.

Ainsi, le ministère de l'Agriculture et des Forêts de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard occupe les locaux de la station fédérale de recherches de Charlottetown; un édifice fédéral-provincial a été construit à Kentville, Nouvelle-Écosse; certains services du ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'aménagement rural du Nouveau-Brunswick sont localisés dans une aile de la station de recherches fédérale de Frédéricton; en outre, le personnel régional du ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Alberta est logé dans la station de recherches fédérale de Lethbridge. Ces installations ont été érigées en vertu d'accords de partage des coûts d'immobilisation.

Le personnel provincial occupe également à titre de locataire, des locaux inutilisés par le fédéral aux endroits suivants: Saint-Jean ouest (Terre-Neuve), Nappan (Nouvelle-Écosse), l'Assomption et Saint-Jean (Québec), Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing et Vineland (Ontario), Indian Head et Saskatoon (Saskatchewan), Fort Vermilion (Alberta) et Prince George, Sidney et Summerland (Colombie-Britannique).

Autorité:
Il y a deux types d'entente: (a) un accord fédéral-provincial qui s'applique dans le cas où les locaux sont fournis en vertu d'un accord mixte de partage des frais, et (b) un accord de location avec traitement de faveur à l'occupant lorsque le personnel provincial occupe les locaux excédentaires de l'État.

Calendrier:
La durée de ces ententes est définie dans chaque contrat. Ce sont essentiellement des contrats à long terme qui peuvent être résiliés par l'une ou l'autre des parties selon les circonstances.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le financement et l'exploitation de ces installations sont régis par les modalités de chaque accord. En général, la province paie l'État pour les locaux et les services fournis.

Au début, les provinces partagent avec l'État les coûts de construction des nouveaux bâtiments ou des annexes des immeubles et des établissements en place, soit en entreprenant elles-mêmes la construction ou en remboursant une partie des coûts au gouvernement fédéral. Par la suite, les provinces assument elles-mêmes les coûts annuels d'exploitation et d'entretien des locaux qu'elles occupent conformément aux accords individuels. Les frais de certains services administratifs sont également partagés. Les dépenses d'immobilisation courantes relatives aux bâtiments sont partagées suivant une entente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. J.E. Ryan
Directeur
Division des affaires administratives
Direction générale de la recherche
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Immeuble Sir John Carling
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OC5

Tél.: (613) 995-7084

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE ET RURAL ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Administration:
La Direction générale du développement régional (la responsabilité fédérale pour l'entente ayant été transférée du MEER à Agriculture Canada le 3 septembre 1982).

Objet:
L'objet de cette entente comporte trois volets: poursuivre les opportunités de développement par voie de nouveaux projets ou de projets non-exploités; augmenter le nombre d'emplois dans l'industrie de l'agriculture et de la transformation, là ou le potentiel existe aux niveaux production et commercialisation; et améliorer la viabilité des industries existantes en vue de soutenir la croissance.

Autorité:
Entente-cadre de développement, Canada — Colombie-Britannique.

Calendrier:
L'entente a expiré le 31 juillet 1983; toutefois, les paiements sur les projets approuvés continueront d'être effectués jusqu'au 31 mars 1985.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les coûts gouvernementaux sont partagés également entre le fédéral et le provincial. Le secteur privé contribue financièrement à certains projets.

Un comité directeur fédéral-provincial approuve les projets. La province se charge de l'administration du programme et le gouvernement fédéral lui rembourse sa part du coût des projets.

Voir le tableau 8.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Direction générale du développement régional

M. John Berry
Directeur
Développement de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation
Direction du développement régional
Direction générale du développement régional
Agriculture Canada
1016, rue Johnston
Victoria (Colombie-Britannique)
V8V 3N7

Tél.: (604) 388-0271

ENTENTE SUR LA PRODUCTION DES CULTURES À VALEUR AJOUTÉE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LE MANITOBA

Administration:
La Direction générale du développement régional (la responsabilité fédérale pour l'entente ayant été transférée du MEER à Agriculture Canada le 3 septembre 1982).

Objet:
L objet de cette entente comporte deux volets: accélérer l'expansion de la production des cultures à valeur ajoutée, principalement celles qui subissent une transformation et qui peuvent être transformées au Manitoba; et, améliorer la capacité de production et de transformation des cultures en viandes rouges.

Autorité:
Entente-cadre de développement, Canada — Manitoba.

Calendrier:
Du 1er avril 1979 au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les coûts sont partagés entre les gouvernements fédéral (60%) et provincial (40%).

Un comité directeur fédéral-provincial approuve les projets. La province se charge de l'administration du programme et le gouvernement fédéral lui rembourse sa part du coût des projets.

Voir le tableau 8.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Direction générale du développement régional

M. Bill Breckman
Directeur
Développement de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation
Direction du développement régional
Direction générale du développement régional
Agriculture Canada
175 avenue Portage, pièce 303
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3B 2B3

Tél.: (204) 949-4596

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE CANADA — QUÉBEC SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LE QUÉBEC

Administration:
La Direction générale du développement régional (la responsabilité fédérale pour cette entente ayant été transférée du MEER à Agriculture Canada le 3 septembre 1982).

Objet:
L'objet de cette entente comporte deux volets: réaliser un programme intégré d'assainissement des sols agricoles de la plaine de Montréal et de certaines régions périphériques du Québec, et, continuer le programme de réaménagement foncier dans les régions du Bas-Saint-Laurent—Gaspésie, du Saguenay — Lac-Saint-Jean et de l'Abitibi — Témiscamingue. L'entente vise aussi l'extension graduelle de ce dernier programme à d'autres régions du Québec, exception faite de la plaine de Montréal, selon les besoins.

Autorité:
Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Québec, du 15 mars 1974.

Calendrier:
De 1975 à 1982; prolongée jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les coûts admissibles sont partagés entre les gouvernements fédéral (60%) et provincial (40%). Le secteur privé contribue financièrement à certains projets.

Un comité directeur fédéral-provincial approuve les projets. La province se charge de l'administration du programme et le gouvernement fédéral lui rembourse sa part du coût des projets.

Voir le tableau 8.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Direction générale du développement régional

M. Gaston Grammond
Directeur
Développement de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation
Direction du développement régional
Direction générale du développement régional
Agriculture Canada
5, Parc Samuel Holland, suite 164
Québec (Québec)
G1S 4S2

Tél.: (418) 994-4775

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES RESSOURCES AGRICOLES ENTRE LE CANADA ET LE NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK, PHASE II

Administration:
La Direction générale du développement régional (transférée du MEER à Agriculture Canada).

Objet:
L'objet de cette entente est de tirer partie au maximum de la contribution qu'apporte l'agriculture et ses secteurs connexes au rendement de la province, au revenu gagné par ses habitants et à la création d'emplois. Dans cette optique, elle permet au Canada et à la province de participer conjointement à des initiatives orientées à la fois vers la réalisation d'un rendement économique maximal et vers l'amélioration des avantages socio-économiques des ressources agricoles du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Autorité:
Entente-cadre de développement, Canada — Nouveau-Brunswick.

Calendrier:
L'entente se terminera le 31 mars 1984. Aucun programme ou projet ne sera approuvé après la date d'expiration de cette entente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les coûts admissibles pour les projets requérant ou non un capital d'exploitation sont partagés à part égale entre les gouvernements fédéral et provincial, exception faite pour les coûts relatifs à l'acquisition de terrain(s) ou à l'intérêt sur l'achat de terrain(s) ou encore découlant des conditions d'acquisition. Exception peut être faite dans les cas particuliers qui auraient reçu l'aval du comité directeur.

Un comité directeur est responsable de la gestion globale de ladite entente. Pour sa part le Bureau régional est chargé de la coordination des programmes ainsi que de la liaison avec les agences fédérales en ce qui a trait à la mise en oeuvre de l'entente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Direction générale du développement régional
M. Louis-Philippe Albert
Directeur
Développement de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation
Direction du développement régional
Direction générale du développement régional
Agriculture Canada
633, rue Queen, pièce 213
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 1C3

Tél.: (509) 452-3706

ENTENTE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRO-ALIMENTAIRE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Administration:
Agriculture Canada

Objet:
L'objet de cette entente comporte trois volets: encourager l'augmentation de la production d'aliments et la transformation de ceux-ci, en vue de saisir les opportunités qui s'offrent sur les marchés domestiques intérieurs et extérieurs et que le Canada et la Nouvelle-Écosse ont reconnues d'un commun accord dans les domaines de l'horticulture, de la production animale et des grains de provende; accroître l'efficacité de l'industrie agro-alimentaire de la province, surtout au niveau des entreprises de production, de transformation et de commercialisation; et, augmenter les revenus et les possibilités d'emplois, particulièrement dans les régions rurales de la province.

Autorité:
Entente-cadre de développement, Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse.

Calendrier:
La durée de l'entente, s'étendra du 5 octobre 1982 au 4 octobre 1987. Cependant, les paiements reliés aux engagements pris avant le 4 octobre 1987 pourront se poursuivre jusqu'au 31 mars 1989.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Agriculture Canada subventionne et exécute directement cinq programmes tandis que le ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Commercialisation de la Nouvelle-Écosse est chargé du sixième.

Le ministère responsable de l'exécution approuve les projets, mais demande néanmoins conseil aux autres parties intéressées. Le secteur privé contribue financièrement à la plupart des projets. L'exécution de l'entente est planifiée et coordonnée par un comité de liaison, formé de représentants des gouvernements fédéral et provincial.

Voir le tableau 8.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Direction générale du développement régional

Dr. Doug Byers
Directeur
Développement de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation
Direction du développement régional
Direction générale du développement régional
Agriculture Canada
35, rue Commercial
Truro (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2N 5E5

Tél.: (902) 895-1623

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE ENTRE LE CANADA ET TERRE-NEUVE

Administration:
Direction générale du développement régional (la responsabilité fédérale pour l'entente ayant été transférée du MEER à Agriculture Canada le 3 septembre 1982).

Objet:
L'objet de cette entente est d'augmenter la production et d'améliorer la productivité agricole de la province par l'entremise de huit programmes intimement liés. Ces derniers visent les problèmes suivants: le manque de ressources en capital des exploitants, la pauvreté du sol, rocailleux et mal assaini, l'absence de techniques, l'inaptitude en gestion agricole et les faibles structures de marketing. Dans le cadre de cette entente, le ministère des Forêts et de l'Agriculture a aménagé des bureaux et des laboratoires adjacents à la Station de recherche d'Agriculture Canada, à Saint-Jean Ouest.

Autorité:
Entente-cadre de développement, Canada — Terre-Neuve.

Calendrier:
L'entente expirera le 31 mars 1984; toutefois, les paiements sur les projets approuvés pourront être effectués jusqu'au 31 mars 1985.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les coûts admissibles sont partagés entre les gouvernements fédéral (90%) et provincial (10%). Le secteur privé contribue financièrement à certains projets.

Un comité directeur fédéral-provincial approuve les projets. La province se charge de l'administration du programme et le gouvernement fédéral lui rembourse sa part du coût des projets.

Voir le tableau 8.

TABLEAU 8

Ententes auxiliaires agricoles

Province	*Entente* *Signée*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Terre-Neuve	14-07-78	31-03-84	16,341	14,707
Nouvelle-Écosse	05-10-82	04-10-87	48,300	23,300
Nouveau-Brunswick	22-03-78	31-03-84	34,623	27,698
Québec	29-03-76	31-03-84	103,266	61,960
Manitoba	15-12-78	31-03-84	18,500	11,100
Colombie-Britannique	08-07-77	31-07-84	86,750	30,000

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Direction générale du développement régional

Dr. Tom Espie
Directeur
Développement de l'agriculture et de l'alimentation
Direction du développement régional
Direction générale du développement régional
Agriculture Canada
354, rue Water, 2e étage
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 1A0

Tél.: (709) 772-4063

LA LOI SUR LE RÉTABLISSEMENT AGRICOLE DES PRAIRIES

Administration:
Cette Loi est administrée par l'Administration du rétablissement agricole des Prairies (ARAP) dont le bureau central se trouve à Régina en Saskatchewan.

Objet:
La Loi sur le rétablissement agricole des Prairies a été adoptée par le Parlement en 1935 pour venir en aide à la mise en valeur des terres agricoles sérieusement endommagées par la sécheresse et l'érosion éolienne au Manitoba, en Saskatchewan et en Alberta. Des modifications apportées ultérieurement à la Loi ont permis d'élargir la portée des activités de l'Administration.

Les objectifs principaux de l'ARAP sont d'instaurer et d'entreprendre des programmes et des projets destinés à sauvegarder, administrer et à exploiter les ressources primaires pour permettre l'établissement d'un niveau économique plus équilibré et d'encourager la croissance économique.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le rétablissement agricole des Prairies. La Loi (et les modifications consolidées) est maintenant R.S. 1970, C.P. 17.

Calendrier:
Continue

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu de la Loi sur le rétablissement agricole des Prairies, le ministère peut conclure des ententes avec chacune des trois provinces et avec des municipalités ou des particuliers en vue d'atteindre l'objectif général de la Loi.

Les domaines touchés par les programmes de l'ARAP sur la conservation et l'exploitation des sols et de l'eau et sur la lutte à la sécheresse, sont des éléments essentiels pour réaliser le développement économique et social à long terme des Prairies.

Voici les principaux programmes de l'ARAP:

- Programme de l'aménagement hydraulique rural;
- Programme de réfection des réseaux d'irrigation de l'Alberta;
- Programme de distribution d'arbres;
- Ententes avec la Saskatchewan et le Manitoba sur l'aménagement des ressources en eau visant à faciliter l'expansion économique régionale et la lutte contre la sécheresse;
- Programme de pâturage communautaire.

TABLEAU 9

Dépenses au titre de l'Administration du rétablissement agricole des Prairies (ARAP)
($000)

Province	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Manitoba	4,814	4,408	22,299	6,600	5,411
Saskatchewan	22,662	20,508	50,846	32,275	34,057
Alberta	5,112	2,868	6,969	4,890	4,757
Total	32,588	27,784	80,114	43,765	44,225

Ministère des Approvisionnements et Services

Le ministère des Approvisionnements et Services a été constitué le 1er avril 1969 par la Loi de 1969 sur l'organisation du gouvernement (maintenant la Loi sur le ministère des Approvisionnements et Services, S.R.C. 1970, chap. S-18). Ce ministère est né de la fusion du ministère de la Production de défense, du Département des impressions et de la papeterie publiques, de la direction de la construction navale du ministère des Transports, du Bureau du contrôleur du Trésor, du Bureau central du traitement des données du Conseil du Trésor et du Bureau des conseillers en gestion de la Commission de la Fonction publique.

Le ministère comprend deux secteurs: l'administration des Approvisionnements et l'administration des Services. Comme les trois programmes fédéraux-provinciaux se rapportent seulement à l'administration des Approvisionnements, seule cette dernière sera décrite.

ADMINISTRATION DES APPROVISIONNEMENTS

L'administration des Approvisionnements est responsable de l'acquisition des fournitures, équipements et services pour le compte des ministères et organismes du gouvernement, ainsi que d'autres fonctions liées à la gestion du matériel et des services, notamment les services d'impression et d'édition, de publicité, d'exposition, de gestion des transports, de securité industrielle, d'entretien et de réparation de l'équipement, d'entreposage, de distribution et de disposition.

L'administration des Approvisionnements a subi, au cours du dernier trimestre de l'année financière 1982-1983, diverses modifications de structure qui ont été mises en oeuvre dans le but d'offrir un service de meilleure qualité et plus régulier, de rentabiliser davantage les opérations et de renforcer la gestion du programme. Trois nouveaux secteurs de gestion ont été créés, soit ceux de la gestion des Approvisionnements, des Opérations et des Finances, de la Planification et des Systèmes. Voici une brève description de chacun de ces secteurs:

SECTEUR DE LA GESTION DES APPROVISIONNEMENTS

Le nouveau Secteur de la gestion des approvisionnements a été créé pour formuler les objectifs généraux, les politiques, les plans et les stratégies de l'administration des Approvisionnements. Dirigé par le sous-ministre adjoint, Gestion des approvisionnements, ce nouveau secteur regroupe la Direction générale de l'approvisionnement pour l'exportation, l'Office des normes générales du Canada, la Direction générale des politiques, plans et stratégies d'approvisionnement, la Direction du perfectionnement professionnel, la Direction des relations publiques et la Direction de l'assurance de la qualité.

SECTEUR DES OPÉRATIONS

Dirigé par le sous-ministre adjoint, Opérations, ce nouveau secteur est chargé de gérer et de diriger toutes les opérations d'approvisionnement, c'est-à-dire de livrer les biens et services requis à temps et de façon à satisfaire les clients de l'administration des Approvisionnements.

Sur le plan de la restructuration, deux services existants — le Service des achats scientifiques et techniques et le Service des achats commerciaux — ont été fusionnés pour constituer le nouveau secteur. Certains domaines du nouveau Secteur des opérations ont été réalignés en huit directions générales nouvelles ou élargies, soit:

- Aérospatiale et armement
- Services de communications
- Produits industriels et commerciaux
- Systèmes maritimes, électroniques et industriels
- Systèmes de bureautique, de services de bureau et d'information
- Services professionnels et scientifiques
- Opérations régionales
- Services de disposition du matériel (Corporation de disposition des biens de la Couronne).

Les nouvelles directions générales ont été créées afin de refléter plus étroitement les structures opérationnelles et techniques des clients de l'administration des Approvisionnements et dans le but d'améliorer le temps total de service et de réponse. On insiste sur la gestion du cycle de vie total de systèmes complets, y compris la définition des besoins, l'acquisition, le soutien du produit pour les opérations internes et la disposition des biens.

SECTEUR DES FINANCES, DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DES SYSTÈMES

Dirigé par le sous-ministre adjoint, Finances, Planification et Systèmes, ce secteur est responsable de tous les aspects de la planification financière, de la planification intégrée et de celle des systèmes et du personnel. Le secteur regroupe le Bureau du contrôleur — administration des Approvisionnements, la Direction générale des systèmes d'information de gestion, la Direction générale de la planification intégrée, la Direction du personnel, le Conseil de règlement des contrats et la Direction de la sécurité.

DIRECTION DE L'ÉVALUATION DES PROGRAMMES ET DE LA VÉRIFICATION

La direction de l'évaluation des programmes et de la vérification est chargée de fournir périodiquement des évaluations objectives et indépendantes de tous les programmes de l'administration des Approvisionnements et de vérifier de façon systématique, indépendante et globale toutes les opérations de l'administration des Approvisionnements.

	Page
PROGRAMME D'ACHAT EN GROS DE PRODUITS PHARMACEUTIQUES ET DE VACCINS	49
PROGRAMME D'APPROVISIONNEMENT COOPÉRATIF FÉDÉRAL- PROVINCIAL ET LE PROGRAMME D'EXPANSION DES ENTREPRISES	49
OFFICE DES NORMES GÉNÉRALES DU CANADA(ONGC)	50

PROGRAMME D'ACHAT EN GROS DE PRODUITS PHARMACEUTIQUES ET DE VACCINS

Administration:
Un comité de coordination composé de représentants des ministères provinciaux de la santé ainsi que des ministères fédéraux de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, des Approvisionnements et Services, et de l'Expansion industrielle régionale et de Consommation et Corporations.

Objet:
Acheter des produits pharmaceutiques et certains vaccins pour le compte des provinces.

Autorité:
Fédérale: la Loi sur les Approvisionnements et Services, Article 8, et le décret du Conseil nº C.P. 1969-661.

Provinciale: ministres de la santé.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le ministère des Approvisionnements et Services achète certains produits pharmaceutiques et certains vaccins pour le compte de toutes les provinces, sauf le Québec. Ces achats sont financés par les provinces qui versent une taxe de service au MAS. Pour 1982-1983, on a fait des achats d'une valeur globale d'environ $8,213,199.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Bruce W. Lawson
Conseiller spécial, Extension des prestations
Direction des Programmes de santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B4

Agent responsable:

M. Pierre Comeau
Directeur
Centre de produits alimentaires pharmaceutiques et textiles
Ministère des Approvisionnements et Services
Hull (Québec)
K1A OS5

Tél.: (819) 997-5219

PROGRAMME D'APPROVISIONNEMENT COOPÉRATIF FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL ET LE PROGRAMME D'EXPANSION DES ENTREPRISES

Administration:
Les centres d'approvisionnement régionaux de concert avec l'administration centrale des différentes directions générales et le Groupe de la promotion des entreprises canadiennes.

Objet:
Assurer un fonctionnement plus efficace et plus économique des secteurs de l'approvisionnement et des services au sein des administrations provinciales et de l'administration fédérale et promouvoir les achats du secteur public afin d'atteindre les objectifs fédéraux de développement économique.

Autorité:
Fédérale: l'Article 8 de la Loi sur les Approvisionnements et Services, et le décret du Conseil nº C.P. 1969-661.

Provinciale: Varie selon la province.

Calendrier:
C'est un programme permanent qui sera utilisé pour financer le développement de sources d'approvisionnement dans le cadre de la Stratégie et plan annuels d'achat (SPAA) de ASC/MEIR.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le ministère des Approvisionnements et Services assure les services d'approvisionnement à la demande des provinces, auxquelles le MAS facture ces services conformément aux tarifs établis. Les projets de développement de sources d'approvisionnement canadiennes, entrepris conjointement avec les projets provinciaux sont financés par le Fonds d'expansion des entreprises établi à 10 millions de dollars ou comme dans le cas du projet unique des avions citernes CL-215 dont les 200 millions de dollars ont été financés dans le cadre des projets spéciaux.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. K. Downs
Directeur, Direction des relations publiques
Ministère des Approvisionnements et Services
Place du Portage, Phase III, 14A1
Hull (Québec)
K1A OS5

Tél.: (819) 997-7116

M. D.G. Hull
Gestionnaire
Groupe de la promotion des entreprises canadiennes
Ministère des Approvisionnements et Services
Place du Portage, Phase III, 3C1
Hull (Québec)
K1A 0S5

Tél.: (819) 994-3791

Agent responsable:

Directeur intéressé de l'approvisionnement régional

CENTRES D'APPROVISIONNEMENT RÉGIONAUX

Maritimes

M. S.J. Hammond
Directeur des Approvisionnements
Centre d'Approvisionnements — Région des Maritimes
Approvisionnements et Services Canada
2, Promenade Morris
Parc industriel Burnside
Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2B 1K8

Tél.: (902) 426-3881

Québec

M. André Archambault
Directeur des Approvisionnements
Centre d'Approvisionnements — Région du Québec
Approvisionnements et Services Canada
800, chemin du Golf, Île-des-Soeurs
Montréal (Québec)
H3E 1G9

Tél.: (514) 283-5721

Ontario

M. G.C. Westcott
Directeur des Approvisionnements
Centre d'Approvisionnements — Région de l'Ontario
Approvisionnements et Services Canada
295, The West Mall, Suite 200
Etobicoke (Ontario)
M9C 5A4

Tél.: (416) 622-8111

Région de la Capitale

M. E.J. Lacroix
Directeur des Approvisionnements
Centre des Approvisionnements de la Capitale
Approvisionnements et Services Canada
1010, rue Somerset ouest
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0T4

Tél.: (613) 995-1121

Manitoba

M. R.V. McKinnon
Directeur des Approvisionnements
Centre d'Approvisionnements — Région du Manitoba
Approvisionnements et Services Canada
100, rue Otter
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3T 0M8

Tél.: (204) 949-6114

Région de l'Ouest

M. T.A. Simper
Directeur des Approvisionnements
Centre d'Approvisionnements — Région de l'Ouest
Approvisionnements et Services Canada
10225—100e avenue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5J 1J9

Tél.: (403) 420-3701

Pacifique

M. B.M. McLean
Directeur des Approvisionnements
Centre d'Approvisionnements — Région du Pacifique
Approvisionnements et Services Canada
3551, Viking Way
Richmond (Colombie-Britannique)
V6V 1W6

Tél.: (604) 544-3441

Europe

M. G. O'Brien
Gérant des Approvisionnements
Approvisionnements et Services Canada
MacDonald House
1, Grosvenor Square
Londres, Angleterre
W1X OAB

Tél.: 01-629-9492, poste 612

États-Unis

M. B.J. McNally
Directeur des Approvisionnements
Approvisionnements et Services Canada
Ambassade du Canada
2450, avenue Massachussetts N.O.
Washington, D.C.
États-Unis 20008

Tél.: (202) 483-5520

OFFICE DES NORMES GÉNÉRALES DU CANADA(ONGC)

Administration:
Les agents des normes, de l'homologation et de l'accréditation administrent l'ONGC par l'intermédiaire de comités consensuels volontaires formés de représentants des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, de l'industrie, des associations de consommateurs, des organismes de recherche et d'analyse et d'autres groupes intéressés.

Objet:
L'ONGC fournit aux secteurs public et privé des normes et des listes de produits et de services qui ont fait l'objet d'une homologation et d'une accréditation en regard de ces

mêmes normes concernant les achats, les besoins des consommateurs, les lois, les techniques et les méthodes d'essai. En publiant ces normes et ces listes, l'ONGC participe aussi aux activités de normalisation internationale.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère des Approvisionnements et Services, Article 5(2)(c)

Loi sur le Conseil national de recherches, Article 13(c)(v)(vi)

Décrets du Conseil (C.T. 633635) (C.P. 1965-248) (C.P. 1974-10/1539) (C.P. 1974-11/1699) (C.T. 780386)

Calendrier:
En cours

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'ONGC fournit, pour les trois paliers du gouvernement ainsi que pour l'industrie et les consommateurs,les services ci-après:

a) Élaboration de normes consensuelles

b) Élaboration de spécifications d'achat

c) Vente de normes et de spécifications

d) Programmes d'homologation et d'accréditation (listes des produits et services homologués et accrédités)

e) Vente des listes des produits et des services qui ont fait l'objet d'une homologation et d'une accréditation.

Il n'y a pas de crédits votés par le Parlement pour l'ONGC. Ce dernier doit donc recouvrer tous ses frais pour chaque programme.

L'ONGC fait faire à l'extérieur la plus grande partie de ses essais, de ses vérifications et des travaux connexes ayant trait aux programmes d'homologation et d'accréditation. Il utilise aussi, pour réaliser ces programmes, des ressources fournies par d'autres organismes, dont les trois paliers de gouvernement, l'industrie et les associations de consommateurs. Les fonctions internes de l'ONGC se limitent donc à l'administration et à la gestion. Lorsque cela est possible, on confie également à des compagnies extérieures le soin d'élaborer des normes et on fait appel aux ressources des trois paliers de gouvernement et de l'industrie, lesquels agissent alors comme des éléments décentralisés de l'ONGC.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Secrétariat
Office des normes générales du Canada
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G6

Tél.: (613) 992-0038

Ministère des Communications

Les fonctions et pouvoirs du ministre des Communications englobent toutes les questions du ressort du Parlement du Canada que les lois n'attribuent pas à un autre ministère, direction ou organisme du Gouvernement du Canada, concernant:

a) la politique culturelle nationale et les programmes;

b) les télécommunications; et

c) la mise au point et l'utilisation, en général, d'entreprises, d'installations, de systèmes et de services de communications pour le Canada.

Le ministre des Communications, dans l'exercice de ses pouvoirs et fonctions, doit:

a) formuler et mettre en oeuvre la politique culturelle du Canada et les programmes connexes;

b) coordonner, favoriser et recommander des politiques nationales et des programmes nationaux relatifs aux services de communications pour le Canada;

c) favoriser l'établissement, la mise au point et l'efficacité de systèmes et installations de communications pour le Canada;

d) faciliter l'adaptation des systèmes et installations de communications du Canada à l'évolution des conditions nationales et internationales;

e) planifier et coordonner les services de télécommunications pour les ministères, directions et organismes du Gouvernement du Canada;

f) compiler et tenir à jour des renseignements détaillés sur les systèmes et installations de communications et l'activité dans le domaine des communications et sur les tendances et les progrès, au Canada et à l'étranger; et

g) prendre les mesures nécessaires en vue de garantir, par réglementation internationale ou autrement, les droits du Canada dans le domaine des communications.

ORGANISATION ET PROGRAMMES

Le ministère se compose de cinq secteurs: Politique, Technologie et Industrie, Recherche, Gestion du spectre et Affaires culturelles.

Politique

Responsable de la formulation et de la mise en oeuvre des politiques du ministère, ce secteur comprend plusieurs directions: Télécommunications nationales (études et planification du développement des systèmes nationaux de télécommunications); Relations internationales (études, planification et négociations, préparation de conférences et participation à celles-ci); Stratégie et planification; Radiodiffusion et services spécialisés; Services juridiques; Direction générale de l'information et Relations fédérales-provinciales.

Technologie et Industrie

Responsable de tous les aspects liés aux applications de la technologie des communications et au développement de cette industrie. Ce mandat comporte l'évaluation de l'introduction et de l'application des nouvelles technologies d'information et de communications; l'étude des nouvelles possibilités de marché pour les biens et services de communications au pays et à l'étranger; la mise au point de politiques, programmes et moyens pour aider l'industrie canadienne oeuvrant dans le domaine des technologies de communications; et la gestion des principaux programmes d'applications du ministère.

Ce secteur est également responsable de planifier, d'établir et d'administrer des installations et services de télécommunications en vue de répondre de façon économique aux besoins des ministères et organismes fédéraux.

Recherche

Le ministère poursuit un vaste programme de recherches pour trois raisons principales: 1) les progrès technologiques constituent les principaux moyens d'amélioration et d'extension du réseau des télécommunications et de ses services; 2) la recherche sert de base à la planification des politiques et aux fonctions propres au programme du ministère; 3) par le transfert et des connaissances acquises au sein des laboratoires et l'encouragement donné à la recherche dans l'industrie et les universités, le niveau des connaissances au Canada est augmenté et les innovations nées de la recherche d'État profitent à l'industrie canadienne et créent des emplois au Canada dans les domaines de la haute technologie.

La majeure partie de la recherche du ministère s'effectue au Centre de recherches sur les communications (CRC),situé près d'Ottawa. Cependant, vu l'importance d'encourager la plus grande participation possible des industries canadiennes dans la poursuite de travaux de recherche portant sur la haute technologie et les télécommunications, le ministère accorde de plus en plus de contrats de recherche à des entreprises canadiennes situées un peu partout au pays. En outre, une certaine proportion des recherches du ministère s'effectue pour le compte du ministère de la Défense nationale.

Le ministère favorise également, par l'octroi de contrats d'une valeur approximative de $800,000 par année, la recherche de pointe sur les télécommunications dans les universités canadiennes. Les universités effectuent des travaux à l'appui des responsabilités et des priorités du gouvernement fédéral en matière de réglementation ainsi que des aspects sociaux, économiques et techniques des télécommunications et de la culture.

Gestion du spectre

La fonction principale du secteur consiste en la gestion du spectre des fréquences radioélectriques.

La gestion du spectre des fréquences radioélectriques comprend son organisation rationnelle, sa protection au moyen d'ententes internationales et une gestion efficace de son utilisation afin que tous les Canadiens puissent en profiter pleinement.

Afin de bien servir sa clientèle, le secteur a, en plus de son administration centrale à Ottawa, 5 bureaux d'administration régionale et 47 bureaux de district et de sous-district.

Affaires culturelles

Le secteur des Affaires culturelles du ministère des Communications détient la responsabilité de formuler la politique culturelle nationale à l'appui des activités culturelles. Il doit également subventionner ou administrer les programmes artistiques et culturels autres que ceux des organismes culturels fédéraux que le gouvernement choisira à l'occasion. Lors de circonstances particulières, il conseille le ministre sur la mise en oeuvre, par les organismes culturels, de programmes conformes à la politique culturelle nationale et analyse les questions importantes de politiques sociales qui découlent de l'application des technologies dans les domaines de la culture, des communications, de l'espace et de l'information.

	Page
PROGRAMME DE RECHERCHE UNIVERSITAIRE	54
PROGRAMME DE RECHERCHES SUR LA PROPAGATION	54
PROJETS PILOTES TÉLIDON	54
PALAIS DES CONGRÈS DE MONTRÉAL (PHASES A ET B)	55
PROGRAMME DE SATELLITES MOBILES (MSAT)	55
PROGRAMME SPÉCIAL D'INITIATIVES CULTURELLES	56

PROGRAMME DE RECHERCHE UNIVERSITAIRE

Administration:
Secteur de la Recherche

Objet:
Le programme appuie les programmes internes de recherche mis en oeuvre au sein du ministère des Communications, favorise l'établissement dans les universités canadiennes, de centres particulièrement compétents dans divers secteurs des télécommunications et de la culture et aide à former des personnes qui pourraient continuer d'oeuvrer dans le domaine des communications au sein de l'industrie, du gouvernement ou des universités.

Autorité:
Le ministère des Communications appuie un programme de recherche universitaire selon la recommandation du Comité consultatif sur la recherche universitaire. Les universités canadiennes doivent présenter des projets de contrats de recherche ayant trait à des sujets particuliers établis par le ministère.

Calendrier:
Chaque année, au mois de novembre, le ministère réévalue ses besoins dans le domaine de la recherche universitaire. Ensuite, les universités canadiennes sont invitées à présenter des projets de recherche sur des sujets choisis par le ministère.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Il s'agit d'un programme de contrats de recherche et non d'un programme de subventions à la recherche. Par conséquent, les travaux à effectuer font l'objet de négociations et les versements se font en fonction de l'avancement des travaux. Les contrats accordés sont conformes au Règlement sur les marchés de l'État.

Le ministère vise à ce que les contrats soient répartis selon la démographie régionale. Il assure également que la répartition des contrats respecte une représentation équitable des institutions anglophones et francophones du pays.

Paiements:
Inauguré en 1971-1972, ce programme se voyait affecter un modeste budget de $375,000, montant qui a été porté à $800,000 pour l'année budgétaire 1983-1984.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Directeur intérimaire des programmes de recherche
Ministère des Communications
Centre de recherches sur les communications
C.P. 11490, succursale "H"
Ottawa (Ontario)
K2H 8S2

PROGRAMME DE RECHERCHES SUR LA PROPAGATION

Administration:
Secteur de la Recherche

Objet:
Approfondir la compréhension du comportement des ondes électromagnétiques, surtout au Canada. Ces renseignements sont essentiels à la planification et à la conception de systèmes et réseaux de communication fiables et efficaces, ainsi qu'à la gestion du spectre des fréquences radioélectriques.

Autorité:
Le programme fait partie des activités permanentes de recherche menées par le ministère au Centre de recherches sur les communications. Les projets particuliers sont approuvés conjointement par le ministère et la compagnie de téléphone ou l'université participante.

Calendrier:
Les projets sont habituellement menés en vertu d'un accord d'une durée d'un an ou deux.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Dans la plupart des cas, les travaux et les frais sont répartis parmi les participants, de sorte qu'aucun échange de fonds n'est nécessaire. Si une université participe à un projet, les frais découlant de sa participation sont payés par le ministère des Communications et les autres organismes participants.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. K.S. McCormick
Directeur du laboratoire de recherches sur la propagation
Centre de recherches sur les communications
C.P. 11490, succursale "H"
Ottawa (Ontario)
K2H 8S2

PROJETS PILOTES TÉLIDON

Administration:
Secteur de la Technologie et de l'Industrie

Objet:
Le programme a été mis sur pied afin d'encourager et de répandre l'utilisation des services vidéotex de Télidon, d'acquérir de l'expérience et des résultats concrets en vue de la formulation de normes et règlements et du perfectionnement de cette technologie, et afin de contribuer à la création d'une industrie Télidon au Canada.

Autorité:
Les projets pilotes font partie du Programme d'exploitation de Télidon et viennent directement à l'appui de ce programme.

Calendrier:
L'essai de la technologie de Télidon dans des conditions réelles d'exploitation a débuté de façon restreinte en 1979. Sa présentation, tant au pays qu'à l'échelle internationale, a depuis lors fait augmenter progressivement le nombre de projets pilotes. À la fin de 1982, une trentaine de projets pilotes Télidon étaient en cours au Canada et sept autres étaient en marche ou prévus à l'étranger. Certains de ces projets pilotes se poursuivent encore en 1983-1984; d'autres sont sur le point d'être terminés ou transformés en services opérationnels.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les organismes intéressés à mener des projets pilotes Télidon avec l'aide du ministère des Communications sont priés de s'adresser au bureau des projets pilotes du programme Télidon. Le ministère a déjà fourni des terminaux, du matériel et de l'aide sous d'autres formes pour la réalisation de tels projets. Jusqu'à maintenant, des télécommunicateurs, des radiodiffuseurs et des entreprises de câblodiffusion ont parrainé un certain nombre de projets.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Keith Y. Chang
Gestionnaire des applications de systèmes
Ministère des Communications
365 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OC8

Tél.: (613) 995-5081

PALAIS DES CONGRÈS DE MONTRÉAL (PHASES A ET B)

Administration:
Région du Québec

Objet:
Phase A: Mise en place d'un système intégré de signalisation appuyé de la technologie Télidon. (Opérationnel depuis juin 1983).
Phase B: Automatisation des fonctions administratives associées à l'exploitation, à l'organisation et à la gestion des événements qui se tiennent au Palais des Congrès.

Autorité:
Deux protocoles d'entente entre la Société du Palais des Congrès et le ministère des Communications ont été signés.

La gestion du projet a été confiée à un Comité de direction constitué de représentants du ministère des Communications, de la Société du Palais des Congrès et du gouvernement provincial.

Calendrier:
Mai 1982 à octobre 1986.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'exploitation du système est la responsabilité du Palais des Congrès. Le coût total du projet est évalué à $7.2 millions dont $3.6 millions proviennent du gouvernement fédéral et $3.6 millions de la Société du Palais des Congrès.

Paiements:
La phase A a été entièrement payée ($4.5 millions); il reste à finaliser les modalités de paiement de la Phase B.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Jacques Lyrette
Directeur régional
295 est, rue St-Paul
Montréal (Québec)
H2Y 1H1

PROGRAMME DE SATELLITES MOBILES (MSAT)

Administration:
Technologie et Industrie

Objet:
Définir, développer et faire la démonstration d'un système de satellites qui réponde aux besoins du gouvernement et du public en ce qui a trait à des services de communications mobiles (voix et données) pour véhicules, bateaux, avions et stations portatives compactes.

Autorité:
Tel que l'a approuvé le Cabinet en décembre 1981 (463-81RD), le ministère des Communications entreprend, à l'aide d'une série de contrats avec l'industrie canadienne, la Phase B (Définition du projet) du programme MSAT.

Calendrier:
La Phase B devrait se terminer en juillet 1984. Le Cabinet décidera ensuite s'il y a lieu de procéder à l'étude et à la fabrication du satellite pour son lancement en 1988. Le système sera notamment utilisé par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux et par l'industrie, pour effectuer des expériences en communication et offrir des services commerciaux provisoires.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Conseil du Trésor a autorisé le ministère des Communications à dépenser $17 millions pour la Phase B des études qui s'effectueront au cours des années budgétaires 1982-1983 et 1983-1984.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Directeur général des programmes spatiaux
Ministère des Communications
365 ouest, avenue Laurier
Édifice Journal Sud
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0C8

Tél.: (613) 596-9332

PROGRAMME SPÉCIAL D'INITIATIVES CULTURELLES

Administration:
Affaires culturelles

Objet:
Le Programme spécial d'initiatives culturelles vise à fournir de l'aide financière aux organismes canadiens à vocation artistique et culturelle. Il est financé à partir des recettes de Loto Canada du gouvernement fédéral, aux termes de l'entente fédérale-provinciale sur la dissolution de Loto Canada.

Paiements:
La ventilation des dépenses engagées par les provinces au titre du Programme pour 1982-1983 est décrite dans le tableau 1.

TABLEAU 1

Programme spécial d'initiatives culturelles, 1982-1983

Province	*($)*
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	37,900
Nouvelle-Écosse	528,450
Nouveau-Brunswick	24,967
Québec	2,946,748
Ontario	2,599,522
Manitoba	52,450
Saskatchewan	197,708
Alberta	740,628
Colombie-Britannique	262,669
Yukon	5,000
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	206,500
Total	7,602,542

Ministère de la Défense nationale

Le ministère de la Défense nationale est régi par la Loi sur la Défense nationale. Le Gouverneur général du Canada est le commandant en chef des Forces canadiennes, tandis que le Cabinet, organe exécutif du gouvernement, s'occupe des questions touchant la politique de défense. Le ministre de la Défense nationale est chargé de veiller à l'administration, au contrôle et à la gestion d'ensemble des Forces canadiennes, de s'occuper de toutes les questions se rapportant à la défense nationale, et il assume certains pouvoirs et certaines fonctions en matière de situations d'urgence civiles. Le sous-ministre est le principal adjoint civil du ministre, tandis que le chef de l'état-major de la Défense agit à titre de principal adjoint militaire.

Les nombreuses activités nécessaires à l'exécution du mandat du ministère sont administrées dans le cadre du Programme des services de défense (PSD). Planification d'urgence Canada est financé dans le cadre du Programme des services de défense, mais est administré par le Bureau du Secrétaire adjoint du Cabinet (Planification d'urgence) et relève du Président du Conseil privé.

Dans le cadre du Programme des services de défense, le ministère assigne diverses tâches aux Forces canadiennes, en vue de fournir en temps utile l'aide voulue aux autorités civiles, à des fins de sécurité interne et à d'autres fins. Les Forces canadiennes ou les organismes désignés détachent le personnel nécessaire en cas d'urgence ou de désastre, coordonnent des opérations de recherche et de sauvetage et contribuent au développement du pays, sous de nombreux rapports, que ce soit en participant aux programmes à l'intention des jeunes ou au développement du Nord, ou en fournissant un appui aux activités communautaires. Le ministère de la Défense nationale est également chargé d'administrer les programmes d'instruction militaire menés par des pays alliés au Canada et pouvant toucher des points d'intérêt spécifique aux provinces concernées. D'une façon générale, la recherche et le développement au ministère de la Défense nationale vise à permettre l'application efficace de la science et de la technologie à toutes les fonctions ministérielles, depuis les décisions stratégiques portant sur des politiques jusqu'à la mise sur pied et au maintien de ressources efficaces sur le plan du personnel et du matériel en passant par les opérations militaires. Ces activités sont, pour environ deux tiers, menées au niveau interne, et pour le reste, par le biais de contrats octroyés à l'entreprise privée, à des universités et à d'autres ministères fédéraux. Le Programme de planification d'urgence Canada fait l'objet d'un rapport séparé, dans la section des agences de la Couronne du présent volume.

	Page
AIDE AU POUVOIR CIVIL	58
AIDE FINANCIÈRE POUR LES PROJETS DE CONSTRUCTION	59
ACHAT OU VENTE DE SERVICES PUBLICS ET MUNICIPAUX	59
PRESTATION DE SERVICES AUX ORGANISMES NE RELEVANT PAS DE LA DÉFENSE	60
INSTRUCTION MILITAIRE DE FORCES ÉTRANGÈRES AU CANADA	61

AIDE AU POUVOIR CIVIL

Administration:
Sous-chef de l'état-major de la Défense

Objet:
Ce programme permet de fournir une aide armée aux provinces et aux municipalités pour assurer le maintien de l'ordre et le respect des lois.

Autorité:
Loi sur la Défense nationale, Partie XI
Loi sur la Défense nationale, paragraphe 33(1)

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente du ministère. Dans tous les cas, l'intervention des Forces canadiennes dans le cadre du programme d'aide au pouvoir civil commence dès réception d'une demande provenant du Procureur général d'une province et se poursuit jusqu'à ce que ce dernier prescrive officiellement la fin de l'intervention.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Lorsqu'une émeute ou des désordres se produisent, ou sont susceptibles de se produire, le Procureur général de la province en cause peut décider de son propre chef, ou après avoir reçu d'un juge d'une cour supérieure, de comté ou de district compétente, un avis l'informant que l'intervention des Forces canadiennes est nécessaire pour prêter main-forte au pouvoir civil, de demander par écrit que les Forces canadiennes mènent une opération d'aide au pouvoir civil. Lorsque des éléments des Forces canadiennes viennent en aide aux autorités civiles, ils ne les remplacent pas, mais les aident plutôt à maintenir l'ordre et faire respecter les lois.

L'aide armée peut être sollicitée pour assurer le maintien de l'ordre et le respect des lois lorsqu'il y a pénurie de forces policières dans les environs immédiats d'un incident ou que les Forces canadiennes disposent des ressources qui manquent aux forces policières. Lorsque des membres des Forces canadiennes sont appelés à venir en aide aux autorités civiles, on leur assigne les fonctions et pouvoirs d'agent de la paix.

Dans le cadre de ce programme, les Forces canadiennes peuvent être appelées à affronter ou à disperser les manifestants, à protéger le personnel, à assurer la sécurité de points vitaux, à contrôler les allées et venues, à former des cordons de sécurité et à effectuer des perquisitions.

Ce programme est financé aux termes d'une entente conjointe de partage des coûts, c'est-à-dire que le ministère se charge de verser la solde et les indemnités au personnel de la Force régulière, le reste étant normalement assumé par la province ou le ministère fédéral. Toutefois, l'Administration fédérale peut verser certaines contributions supplémentaires. Les frais de l'intervention sont ensuite facturés par le gouvernement fédéral à la province ou au ministère fédéral qui a sollicité l'aide des Forces canadiennes.

Paiements:
Les montants peuvent varier d'une année à l'autre, compte tenu du nombre de demandes d'intervention armée que le ministère reçoit. Il n'existe aucune ventilation de ces dépenses.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Bgén J.Y. Durocher
Directeur général de l'information
Quartier général de la Défense nationale
101, promenade du Colonel-By
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OK2

Tél.: (613) 995-3427

ou

le Bureau d'information régional (voir ci-dessous).

Bureaux régionaux d'information du MDN

Bureau d'information du MDN
BPN Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3K 2X0

Tél.: (902) 426-5589

Bureau d'information du MDN
BFC Montréal
Saint-Hubert (Québec)
J3Y 5T4

Tél.: (514) 671-3711, poste 364

Bureau d'information du MDN
4900, rue Yonge, 6e étage
North York (Ontario)
M2N 6A4

Tél.: (416) 224-4087

Bureau d'information du MDN
BFC North Bay
Hornell Heights (Ontario)
P0H 1P0

Tél.: (705) 474-6600

Bureau d'information du MDN
Base des Forces canadiennes Winnipeg
Westwin (Manitoba)
R2R 0T0

Tél.: (204) 257-3277, poste 277

Bureau d'information du MDN
Base des Forces canadiennes Edmonton
Lancaster Park (Alberta)
T0A 2H0

Tél.: (403) 456-2450, poste 203

Bureau d'information du MDN
Base des Forces canadiennes Esquimalt
BPN Victoria (Colombie-Britannique)
V0S 1B0

Tél.: (604) 388-2380

AIDE FINANCIÈRE POUR LES PROJETS DE CONSTRUCTION

Administration:
Chef—Construction et immeubles

Objet:
Ce programme permet d'offrir une aide financière pour les projets de construction provinciaux et municipaux qui profiteront au ministère.

Autorité:
Pour chaque projet, une entente officielle est conclue entre le ministère et les autorités provinciales ou municipales.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente se rapportant à certains projets précis.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce programme comprend des projets de construction d'écoles, plus précisément la construction de nouvelles écoles, l'agrandissement des écoles, la rénovation des installations scolaires et l'amélioration ou l'établissement d'installations municipales qui profiteront au ministère.

Ces activités sont financées aux termes d'ententes conjointes de partage des coûts. La quote-part du ministère correspond à un pourcentage du coût total du projet, avec un maximum fixé d'avance et le ministère de la Défense nationale verse la somme la moins élevée de ces deux montants. Les fonds alloués à chaque projet sont approuvés par le Conseil du Trésor.

Paiements:
Les paiements sont versés directement à la province ou à la municipalité responsable du projet, conformément aux modalités de l'entente conclue. (Voir le tableau 1).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Bgén J.Y. Durocher
Directeur général de l'information
Quartier général de la Défense nationale
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0K2

Tél.: (613) 995-3427

ou

Bureau d'information régional
(voir la liste sous la rubrique "Aide au pouvoir civil")

TABLEAU 1

Projets d'aide financière pour les années financières 1983-1984 et 1984-1985

Description du projet	*Contribution maximale du MDN ($000)*
Municipalité rurale de Milton nº 292	
Amélioration de la route d'accès SFC Alsask	4,800
Ville de Saint John	
Construction au Manège pour Tattoo 200	50,000
Commune de Raleigh	
Prolongement de la canalisation maîtresse d'eau jusqu'au champ de tir Cedar Springs	88,600
Ville de North Bay	
Construction d'un passage souterrain pour piétons	5,000
Ministère des transports et communications de l'Ontario	
Élargissement de la Route 2 et nouvelle entrée à la BFC Trenton	100,000
Ministère de l'Environnement de l'Ontario	
Amélioration de l'usine régionale du traitement des eaux résiduaires à Petawawa	480,000
Service régional de besoins publics de Washaso	
Aide financière pour une usine régionale de traitement des eaux résiduaires à Penhold	985,000
District de Chilliwack	
Modifications et raccords du système des eaux résiduaires BFC Chilliwack	16,700

ACHAT OU VENTE DE SERVICES PUBLICS ET MUNICIPAUX

Administration:
Directeur général des immeubles et des services publics

Objet:
Acheter, auprès des municipalités et des entreprises privées de services publics à qui une province a accordé une concession, les services publics nécessaires à l'exploitation des installations appartenant au ministère et, dans d'autres cas, recouvrer le coût de services similaires fournis par les installations en question.

Autorité:
Règlement sur les marchés de l'État

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les services publics (aqueduc, égouts, électricité, gaz, enlèvement des ordures et divers autres services du genre) sont achetés aux termes d'accords ou de contrats officiels dont les tarifs, modalités, etc., sont sujets à révision normale. Le ministère offre certains services publics, moyennant recouvrement des coûts, aux villages et à d'autres usagers qui ne peuvent se les procurer autrement. C'est ainsi, par exemple, que le ministère de la Défense natio-

nale fournit les services d'aqueduc aux villages de Petawawa et de Grand Centre et les services d'égouts au hameau de Penhold.

Le paiement des services publics fournis et les réclamations à leur sujet s'effectuent par une transaction entre la municipalité ou la commission des services publics intéressée et la base ou station des Forces canadiennes en cause.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 2.

TABLEAU 2

Achats de services publics et municipaux pour les établissements du ministère dans chaque province, depuis l'année financière 1977-1978

Province	*1977-1978 ($000)*	*1978-1979 ($000)*	*1979-1980 ($000)*	*1980-1981 ($000)*	*1981-1982 ($000)*	*1982-1983 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve	1,460	1,520	1,808	2,137	2,734	4,559
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	560	560	539	596	774	920
Nouvelle-Écosse	6,140	5,905	6,939	6,965	7,770	8,168
Nouveau-Brunswick	2,560	1,700	2,090	2,260	2,520	2,746
Québec	3,335	3,500	4,634	5,015	6,011	9,391
Ontario	14,600	14,850	16,834	20,957	24,977	29,431
Manitoba	3,390	3,850	4,442	4,632	5,361	6,031
Saskatchewan	1,675	1,725	1,857	1,828	2,427	3,037
Alberta	5,840	6,385	5,925	7,235	9,694	11,111
Colombie-Britannique	2,845	3,170	3,225	3,259	4,160	5,085
Territoire du Yukon	—	—	—	—	—	—
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	700	510	259	337	426	587
Total	43,105	43,675	48,552	55,221	66,854	81,065

Le total recouvré de la vente de services publics par le ministère au cours de l'année financière 1982-1983 a été de 2,366,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Bgén J.Y. Durocher
Directeur général de l'information
Quartier général de la Défense nationale
101, promenade du Colonel-By
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0K2

Tél.: (613) 995-3427

ou

Bureau d'information régional
(voir la liste sous la rubrique "Aide au pouvoir civil")

PRESTATION DE SERVICES AUX ORGANISMES NE RELEVANT PAS DE LA DÉFENSE

Administration:
Sous-chef de l'état-major de la Défense

Objet:
Ce programme a pour but de mettre les installations ou services ministériels à la disposition des ministères et organismes provinciaux et fédéraux, des organismes municipaux, ou des particuliers, lorsque l'utilisation de ces installations et services sert l'intérêt public sans faire concurrence aux entreprises commerciales existantes.

Autorité:
La Partie II de la Loi sur la Défense nationale

Publication du ministère de la Défense nationale (PMDN) 55

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente du ministère. Les demandes peuvent être présentées en tout temps, mais elles ne sont satisfaites qu'en fonction de la disponibilité des ressources ministérielles.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Parmi les services offerts, on compte, outre l'aide en cas de désastres civils et l'aide humanitaire, l'enlèvement des explosifs non militaires ou des objets dégageant des radiations, les services courants, l'entretien au sol, l'aide lors d'événements sportifs amateurs, le prêt d'installations et d'immeubles, ainsi que le transfert administratif ou le prêt de matériel.

L'aide en cas de sinistre comprend l'intervention des Forces canadiennes en cas de situation d'urgence due à des inondations, des incendies de forêt, des glissements de terrain, des ouragans, des tempêtes de neige et des accidents écologiques.

L'aide humanitaire comprend les recherches de personnes portées disparues, les vols de secours ou l'évacuation de personnes souffrant de maladies ou de blessures graves, le

transport de matériel et de médicaments essentiels, le prêt d'appareils de décompression, le traitement hospitalier et l'isolement de personnes souffrant de maladies très contagieuses pouvant avoir été contractées à l'étranger, la prestation de soins d'urgence dans le cas où les services locaux sont interrompus en raison d'une grève, d'un incendie, etc., et la prestation de services sanitaires dans les régions isolées lorsqu'il n'existe aucune installation médicale civile ou que les ressources locales sont inadéquates.

L'enlèvement du matériel explosif s'applique aux explosifs commerciaux et aux munitions militaires trouvés abandonnés ainsi qu'aux explosifs de fabrication artisanale.

La prestation de services comprend les travaux effectués par les Forces canadiennes et l'aide qu'elles fournissent aux personnes et aux organismes.

L'appui du ministère aux événements sportifs amateurs prend la forme de prêt de matériel, de services ou d'installations.

Les services ou les installations sont fournis contre remboursement et dans chaque cas, l'organisation qui en bénéficie doit rembourser au ministère le montant que celui-ci juge approprié.

Les bases et les stations des Forces canadiennes, ou le Quartier général de la Défense nationale, peuvent entamer les formalités de recouvrement.

Paiements:
Les montants varient en fonction des circonstances dans lesquelles l'aide est fournie.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Bgén J.Y. Durocher
Directeur général de l'information
Quartier général de la Défense nationale
101, promenade du Colonel-By
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0K2

Tél.: (613) 995-3427

ou

Le Bureau d'information régional
(voir la liste sous la rubrique "Aide au pouvoir civil")

INSTRUCTION MILITAIRE DE FORCES ÉTRANGÈRES AU CANADA

Administration:
Sous-chef de l'état-major de la Défense

Objet:
Dans le cadre de certains programmes d'instruction militaire de forces étrangères sur son territoire, le Canada permet à ses alliés d'accroître l'efficacité de leurs forces, en leur fournissant, là où c'est possible et compte tenu de l'intérêt national, des installations et des terrains d'exercice appartenant au ministère, et ce en divers endroits du pays. Les deux programmes d'instruction les plus importants à l'heure actuelle au Canada concernent le Royaume-Uni dont le personnel des forces aériennes et de l'armée s'entraîne respectivement à Goose Bay, au Labrador, et à la BFC Suffield, en Alberta, et la République fédérale d'Allemagne qui peut utiliser les installations de Goose Bay, au Labrador, au profit de membres de son aviation, et celles de la BFC Shilo, au Manitoba, pour l'instruction de militaires de ses forces terrestres.

Les consultations nécessaires à l'égard de ces programmes entre le gouvernement fédéral et les gouvernements provinciaux peuvent porter sur des questions touchant l'environnement, la location de terrains, la taxation et les permis de conduire.

Autorité:
Directive du Cabinet en date du 13 mai 1971
Diverses ententes internationales

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Tel que stipulé par le Cabinet en 1971, les programmes d'instruction du genre de ceux menés par les forces militaires allemandes et britanniques ne sont autorisés que si tous les aspects de l'instruction sont à la charge financière complète des pays étrangers intéressés.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Bgén J.Y. Durocher
Directeur général de l'information
Quartier général de la Défense nationale
101, promenade du Colonel-By
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0K2

Tél.: (613) 995-3427

Département d'État au Développement économique et régional

Ce département a été créé en vertu d'un décret émis en décembre 1978 pour être au service du Conseil des ministres chargés du développement économique, devenu depuis le Comité du Cabinet chargé du développement économique et régional. Le département a fait fonction de secrétariat général à ces comités du Cabinet et a aidé les ministres à administrer leurs enveloppes du développement économique et de l'énergie.

Le 12 janvier 1982, le Premier ministre a annoncé une réorganisation des ministères à vocation économique afin de permettre au gouvernement fédéral de mieux tenir compte des besoins des régions dans ses décisions en matière de développement économique. Cette réorganisation visait entre autres à faire du développement économique régional la responsabilité de tous les ministères du secteur économique et non pas seulement celle du MEER. Le 7 décembre 1983 était proclamée la Loi organique du gouvernement, 1983. La coordination d'ensemble de l'effort fédéral en matière de développement économique et régional est assurée par le Comité du Cabinet chargé du développement économique et régional. C'est néanmoins le ministre d'État au Développement économique et régional qui s'occupe au premier plan de la coordination.

Les objectifs du département sont les suivants:

- évaluer et coordonner les politiques globales relativement aux programmes et activités du gouvernement qui soutiennent directement le développement économique et régional du Canada;
- entretenir une étroite collaboration avec les provinces, le monde des affaires, les syndicats, les organismes privés et publics pour favoriser le développement économique de toutes les régions du pays;
- fournir des avis sur l'affectation des ressources financières, humaines et autres aux programmes fédéraux qui soutiennent directement le développement économique et régional;
- élaborer des mécanismes pour améliorer et intégrer la prestation des programmes de développement économique et régional à l'échelle locale et régionale.

En vue de remplir son mandat qui reflète une plus grande vocation régionale, le département a établi de nouveaux bureaux fédéraux dans chaque province. Chaque bureau régional est dirigé par un coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique qui est le principal représentant fédéral en matière de développement économique et régional dans sa province. Les coordonnateurs ont accès auprès des ministres chargés du développement économique et auprès de tous les fonctionnaires intéressés, y compris les sous-ministres, pour s'assurer que les vues régionales ont une influence sur la préparation des programmes mis de l'avant par les ministères et des politiques nationales adoptées par le gouvernement fédéral. Ils président aussi les comités établis par les ministères chargés du développement économique dans leur région et ils font en sorte que les stratégies, les politiques et les programmes fédéraux en matière de développement économique sont bien compris et intégrés à l'échelle de la région.

LES ENTENTES FÉDÉRALES-PROVINCIALES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET RÉGIONAL

En 1974, le gouvernement fédéral a conclu des ententes-cadres de développement avec les dix provinces. En vertu de ces ECD, le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale a conclu de nombreuses ententes auxiliaires avec les provinces en vue d'entreprendre conjointement des projets ou des programmes pour accroître le développement de chaque région. Un bon nombre de ces programmes est toujours en vigueur. Les ECD ont une durée de 10 ans.

À la suite de la réorganisation du gouvernement annoncée en janvier 1982, la responsabilité des ententes auxiliaires conclues en vertu des ECD a été transférée du MEER aux ministères sectoriels appropriés. Le département d'État au développement économique s'est vu confier la responsabilité des ECD conclues avec les provinces et le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, l'application des ECD signées avec le gouvernement du Yukon. Ce transfert des responsabilités est entré en vigueur le 3 septembre 1982 en vertu de la Loi sur les remaniements et transferts dans la fonction publique.

Les ECD et le Plan d'ensemble de développement Canada — Île-du-Prince-Édouard se terminent le 31 mars 1984. Aussi le ministre d'État au Développement économique et régional doit-il, pour les remplacer, préparer et négocier des ententes de développement économique et régional (EDER) avec les provinces.

Le but de ces nouvelles ententes est de fournir un cadre de travail favorisant la coopération et la consultation sur des questions ayant trait au développement économique dans chaque province et de coordonner les plans, les politiques et les programmes fédéraux et provinciaux en ce domaine.

Chaque EDER durera dix ans et:

- fournira un cadre de travail en fonction duquel des projets de développement économique pourront être entrepris dans chaque province;
- permettra de déterminer les possibilités de développement en vertu d'ententes auxiliaires et assurera la coordination générale de toutes ces ententes;
- fera en sorte que les gouvernements fédéral ou provinciaux entreprennent des projets de développement économique, lorsque c'est possible, par l'entremise de leurs ministères et programmes respectifs;
- assurera des consultations et une coordination efficaces entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux dans la réalisation des programmes de développement économique; et
- s'il y lieu, prévoira la création de projets en collaboration avec le gouvernement provincial, mais spécifiera clairement les responsabilités de chaque gouvernement.

Les dispositions concernant les mécanismes de consultation et de coordination sont des points essentiels des ententes, dont chacune prescrira que:

- des consultations au niveau ministériel doivent se tenir chaque année sur les priorités et les possibilités de conclure des ententes auxiliaires et des protocoles d'entente;
- des représentants désignés doivent assurer des consultations et une coordination suivies;
- les ministères sectoriels doivent prendre des mesures qui correspondent aux priorités convenues.

Les projets précis entrepris en vertu de chaque EDER sont mis en oeuvre au moyen d'ententes auxiliaires ou de protocoles d'entente, qui sont préparés, négociés, signés et appliqués par les ministres sectoriels fédéraux responsables conjointement avec les provinces concernées.

La première des nouvelles ententes de développement économique et régional d'une durée de dix ans a été conclue avec la province du Manitoba en novembre 1983. Des ententes auxiliaires ont été établies au même moment en vertu de cette EDER concernant la planification du développement et l'exploitation des ressources minérales.

	Page
COORDONNATEURS FÉDÉRAUX DU DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE	64
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — TERRE-NEUVE (1974)	65
PLAN D'ENSEMBLE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD, 1969	65
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE (1974)	65
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK (1974)	66
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — QUÉBEC (1974)	67
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO (1974)	67
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — MANITOBA (1974)	68
ENTENTE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET RÉGIONAL CANADA — MANITOBA (EDER) — (1984)	69
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN (1974)	70
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ALBERTA (1974)	70
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE (1974)	71

COORDONNATEURS FÉDÉRAUX DU DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE

Terre-Neuve

M. Gordon Slade
CFDE — Terre-Neuve
215, rue Water
Bureau 805, Atlantic Place
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 6C9

Tél.: (709) 772-4126

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

M. Douglas Johnston
CFDE — Île-du-Prince-Édouard
134, rue Kent
Bureau 503, Office Tower
Confederation Court Mall
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 8R8

Tél.: (902) 566-7480

Nouvelle-Écosse

M. J. Douglas Love
CFDE — Nouvelle-Écosse
1489, rue Hollis
Bureau 3000
The Brewery
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 3M5

Tél.: (902) 426-8361

Nouveau-Brunswick

M. John MacNaught
CFDE — Nouveau-Brunswick
770, rue Main
14e étage
Place l'Assomption
Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E1C 8L4

Tél.: (506) 388-6126

Québec

M. Normand Plante
CFDE — Québec
800, Place Victoria
Bureau 1200
Montréal (Québec)
H4Z 1J2

Tél.: (514) 283-4841

Ontario

M. Lawrence O'Toole
CFDE — Ontario
100, rue King ouest
Bureau 5850
First Canadian Place
Toronto (Ontario)
M5X 1A9

Tél.: (416) 966-8360

Manitoba

Mme Jean Edmonds
CFDE — Manitoba
185, rue Carlton
Bureau 220
Lakeview Square Three
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 3J1

Tél.: (204) 949-4472

Saskatchewan

M. Arthur Wakabayashi
CFDE — Saskatchewan
2221, rue Cornwall
Bureau 3000
Executive Terrace
Regina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 2L1

Tél.: (306) 359-6727

Alberta

M. Bruce Rawson
CFDE — Alberta
10179 — 105e rue
Bureau 604
Cornerpoint Building
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5J 3N1

Tél.: (403) 420-4164

Colombie-Britannique

Dr. David Bond
CFDE — Colombie-Britannique
1100, rue Melville
15e étage
Sun Life Plaza
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6E 4A6

Tél.: (604) 666-6256

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — TERRE-NEUVE (1974)

Objet:
Les objectifs de l'entente sont d'accroître le nombre et la qualité des possibilités d'emploi viables à long terme, de faciliter à la population de Terre-Neuve l'accès à ces possibilités et de donner aux Terre-Neuviens davantage de possibilités de vivre dans la zone de leur choix et de bénéficier d'un plus haut niveau de vie. Ces objectifs seront poursuivis au moyen de mesures de développement économique et socio-économique visant à:

1) améliorer l'utilisation des richesses naturelles;
2) exploiter toutes les possibilités qu'offre la situation géographique de Terre-Neuve dans l'Atlantique-Nord;
3) maximiser les avantages que tire la province des activités économiques en augmentant, dans les entreprises qui s'y trouvent, la capacité de participer de façon viable à la fourniture de biens et services aux marchés provincial, national et international;
4) donner à la population active de Terre-Neuve la capacité de participer pleinement aux entreprises prévues et d'en bénéficier au maximum;
5) accroître la capacité des secteurs public et privé de la province de déterminer et d'exploiter les possibilités.

Les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec Terre-Neuve étaient en vigueur au 31 décembre 1983 (voir le tableau 1).

TABLEAU 1

TERRE-NEUVE

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Développement industriel	Expansion industrielle régionale	11/6/79	31/3/84	26,650	23,985
Forêts 1981-1985	Environnement Canada	9/1/81	31/3/85	52,093	46,985
Développement communautaire de la région côtière du Labrador	Expansion industrielle régionale	29/5/81	31/3/87	38,996	33,800
Industrie des pâtes et papiers	Expansion industrielle régionale	1/6/81	31/3/85	33,333	30,000
Développement du tourisme	Expansion industrielle régionale	22/2/78	31/3/84	13,265	11,938
Développement de l'agriculture	Agriculture Canada	14/7/78	31/3/84	16,341	14,707
Entente provisoire sur le Labrador	Expansion industrielle régionale	3/12/76	31/3/84	22,097	19,662
Programme de stimulation économique dans le secteur forestier	Environnement Canada	9/1/81	31/3/84	8,700	7,830
Institut maritime	Expansion industrielle régionale	16/5/83	31/3/87	42,308	27,500
Parcs industriels	Expansion industrielle régionale	3/6/83	31/3/88	17,800	17,800
Total				271,583	234,207

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

PLAN D'ENSEMBLE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD (1969)

Le ministre de l'Expansion industrielle régionale est responsable de l'application du Plan d'ensemble de développement Canada — Île-du-Prince-Édouard (voir la section concernant l'Expansion industrielle régionale).

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE (1974)

Objet:
Les objectifs de l'entente sont:

1) de favoriser l'augmentation ou le maintien des possibilités d'emplois viables à long terme en Nouvelle-Écosse et d'y offrir des meilleures conditions de vie;
2) d'accroître les revenus personnels des habitants de la Nouvelle-Écosse;
3) d'appuyer l'instauration d'une économie provinciale dynamique et créatrice qui favorisera l'expansion et la stabilité de l'activité économique dans la province.

Les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec la Nouvelle-Écosse étaient en vigueur au 31 décembre 1983 (voir le tableau 2).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

TABLEAU 2

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Agro-alimentaire	Agriculture Canada	5/10/82	31/3/87	48,300	23,000
Shubenacadie	Travaux publics Canada	5/12/83	31/3/86	4,000	3,000
Développement de la zone du détroit de Canso	Expansion industrielle régionale	31/3/75	31/3/84	30,058	22,503
Cale sèche Panamax	Expansion industrielle régionale	22/1/80	31/3/85	57,600	43,900
Aide à la société Michelin Tires (Canada) Ltée.	Expansion industrielle régionale	7/6/80	31/12/87	56,000	42,000
Industrie des pâtes et papiers	Expansion industrielle régionale	23/5/81	31/3/84	21,250	17,000
Modernisation des installations de la Sydney Steel Corporation	Expansion industrielle régionale	2/6/81	31/3/84	96,250	77,000
Développement de l'industrie océanique	Expansion industrielle régionale	27/4/81	23/7/86	35,000	22,950
Économie d'énergie	Énergie, Mines et Ressources	4/7/78	31/3/84	19,000	15,000
Total				367,458	266,353

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK (1974)

Objet:
L'objectif premier de l'entente est de réduire l'écart qui sépare le Nouveau-Brunswick de l'ensemble du pays pour ce qui est du revenu gagné par habitant. Le deuxième objectif est d'accroître les revenus par habitant tout en diminuant le mouvement de migration en dehors de la province. Ces objectifs seront poursuivis par le moyen de mesures de développement économique et socio-économique visant à:

1) améliorer le rendement et la productivité des industries primaires;
2) accroître la valeur ajoutée découlant de la transformation des richesses naturelles locales;
3) diversifier davantage l'économie par des activités non basées sur les richesses naturelles;
4) favoriser le développement de collectivités viables.

Les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec le Nouveau-Brunswick étaient en vigueur au 31 décembre 1983 (voir le tableau 3).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

TABLEAU 3

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Revitalisation du centre-ville de Moncton (PSR)	Travaux publics Canada	5/12/83	31/3/86	10,000	8,000
Nord-est du Nouveau-Brunswick	Expansion industrielle régionale	23/6/77	31/3/84	95,500	67,175
Industrie des pâtes et papiers	Expansion industrielle régionale	27/8/80	31/3/84	42,250	33,800
Forêts II	Environnement Canada	13/3/81	31/3/84	37,500	30,000
Consolidated — Bathurst	Expansion industrielle régionale	30/3/82	31/3/89	199,500	19,600
Usine pilote de grillage de sulfatation et de lessivage	Expansion industrielle régionale	30/9/83	31/3/87	18,750	15,000
Total				403,500	173,575

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — QUÉBEC (1974)

Objet:
Les objectifs généraux de l'entente sont:

1) de stimuler la création d'emplois productifs et de consolider les emplois des secteurs traditionnels;
2) d'augmenter le niveau de vie;
3) de renforcer la structure industrielle et urbaine et de favoriser le développement optimal des différentes régions;
4) de susciter une participation accrue des Québécois à leur propre développement;
5) de favoriser l'équilibre dans le développement du Québec par rapport aux diverses régions du Canada.

Les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec le Québec étaient en vigueur au 31 décembre 1983 (voir le tableau 4).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

TABLEAU 4

QUÉBEC

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Infrastructures industrielles	Expansion industrielle régionale	26/3/75	31/3/84	137,670	82,602
Développement forestier	Environnement Canada	26/3/75	31/3/84	322,333	193,400
Développement agricole	Agriculture Canada	29/3/76	31/3/84	103,266	61,960
Développement touristique	Expansion industrielle régionale	6/4/78	31/3/84	136,000	69,600
Modernisation de l'industrie des pâtes et papiers	Expansion industrielle régionale	15/5/79	31/3/84	240,000	135,000
Société Inter-port de Québec	Expansion industrielle régionale	3/7/81	31/3/84	9,250	5,550
Développement des transports	Transports Canada	13/9/79	31/3/84	454,775	209,105
Total				1,403,294	757,217

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO (1974)

Objet:
Les objectifs de l'entente sont:

1) d'améliorer les possibilités d'emplois productifs, de faciliter l'accès à ces possibilités et de maintenir les possibilités d'emploi productifs actuelles dans les zones et secteurs de l'Ontario qui, par rapport à d'autres zones et secteurs de la province, nécessitent l'adoption de mesures spéciales pour qu'ils puissent exploiter leur potentiel de développement, en mettant surtout l'accent sur les régions qui sont défavorisées et qui accusent des faiblesses au point de vue socio-économique;
2) de favoriser le développement socio-économique dans les régions de la province nécessitant des activités spéciales pour permettre aux gens qui y habitent de contribuer à ce développement et d'en bénéficier;
3) de raffermir les politiques et les priorités de la province en matière de développement régional en Ontario, dans la mesure où elles touchent les zones et secteurs de la province déterminés à l'objectif (1).

Les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec l'Ontario étaient en vigueur au 31 décembre 1983 (voir le tableau 5).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

TABLEAU 5

ONTARIO

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Localités à industrie unique	Expansion industrielle régionale	18/10/76	31/3/84	19,800	10,215
Mise en valeur des ressources communautaires et rurales	Environnement Canada	7/12/77	31/3/85	33,756	13,328
Gestion forestière	Environnement Canada	8/12/78	31/3/84	82,237	41,118
Amélioration des usines de pâtes et papiers	Expansion industrielle régionale	15/5/79	31/3/84	180,000	60,000
Est de l'Ontario	Expansion industrielle régionale	20/12/79	31/3/84	50,350	25,175
Développement rural dans le Nord	Expansion industrielle régionale	2/3/81	31/3/84	18,500	10,000
Infrastructure de Sault-Sainte-Marie	Travaux publics Canada	22/5/82	31/3/87	69,000	21,000
Infrastructure de Timmins et des municipalités régionales de Sudbury et Niagara (PSR)	Environnement Canada	19/4/83*	31/3/85	25,100	8,500
Total				478,743	189,336

* Date de l'entrée en vigueur de l'entente.

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — MANITOBA (1974)

Objet:

L'entente fournit un cadre pour accroître les possibilités d'emploi et les revenus partout au Manitoba et favoriser le développement socio-économique de la partie septentrionale de la province.

Dans le domaine industriel, on cherchera à exploiter les possibilités de développer davantage le secteur diversifié de la fabrication, d'accroître la capacité au chapitre des services, de la transformation et de la fabrication dans les secteurs de l'agriculture, des forêts et des pêches, en mettant l'accent sur les usines qui raffermiront l'économie des centres urbains secondaires et des agglomérations rurales, de faire jouer à Winnipeg et à d'autres villes un plus grand rôle en tant que centres d'assemblage, de distribution et de services, et d'augmenter les activités de transformation des ressources minérales de la province.

On cherchera à exploiter les possibilités d'augmenter et de diversifier davantage la production agricole en mettant l'accent sur l'élevage et les produits destinés à la transformation, et d'améliorer les agglomérations faisant fonction de centres de service et de commerce de manière à en faire des endroits agréables à habiter et propres à attirer l'industrie.

Dans le nord du Manitoba, on cherchera à favoriser globalement le développement économique et socio-économique afin de réduire les inégalités économiques entre les régions éloignées et les régions urbaines, en donnant aux gens qui y habitent des choix réels et des possibilités de contribuer à l'économie et à la société manitobaines et d'en bénéficier, de conserver leur propre mode de vie avec plus de détermination et de fierté; enfin, on s'intéresse à l'utilisation rationnelle des ressources naturelles au plus grand profit de la population locale et de la population du Manitoba en général.

Les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec le Manitoba étaient en vigueur au 31 décembre 1983 (voir le tableau 6A).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

TABLEAU 6A

MANITOBA

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Développement des terres septentrionales	Expansion industrielle régionale	29/11/82	31/3/87	186,200	125,000
Production des cultures à forte valeur ajoutée	Agriculture Canada	15/12/78	31/3/84	18,500	11,100
Développement touristique	Expansion industrielle régionale	15/12/78	31/3/84	20,000	12,000
Aménagement hydraulique aux fins de l'expansion économique régionale et de la lutte contre la sécheresse (provisoire)	Agriculture Canada	30/5/80	31/3/84	8,950	5,350
Centre de Winnipeg	Expansion industrielle régionale	4/9/81	31/3/86	96,000	32,000
Total				329,650	185,450

ENTENTE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE ET RÉGIONAL CANADA—MANITOBA (EDER) — (1984)

Objet:

a) accroître le développement économique et régional de la province;

b) améliorer les possibilités, pour les citoyens de la province, de contribuer au développement économique et régional de la province et d'en bénéficier; et

c) contribuer à l'expansion de l'économie nationale par la création dans la province, d'entreprises et d'emplois productifs propres à favoriser le développement du potentiel économique de chaque région et, en particulier, des régions dans lesquelles les possibilités de projets et d'emplois productifs sont exceptionnellement faibles.

Au 31 décembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes avec le Manitoba avaient été convenues (voir le tableau 6B).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

TABLEAU 6B

MANITOBA

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Planification du développement	Département d'État au Développement économique et régional	4/1/84	4/1/89	3,000	1,500
Exploitation des ressources minérales	Énergie, Mines et Ressources	1/4/84*	31/3/89	24,700	14,800
Total				27,700	16,300

* Date de l'entrée en vigueur de l'entente.

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN (1974)

Objet:
Les objectifs de l'entente sont:

1) d'accélérer le développement économique et la création d'emplois en Saskatchewan afin de favoriser le développement équilibré de la province et la réalisation de ses possibilités de développement.

2) de favoriser le développement socio-économique nécessaire pour permettre à la population de la Saskatchewan de contribuer au développement économique et d'en bénéficier.

Le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement provincial ont en outre convenu de prendre des mesures, en fonction des priorités, visant les objectifs plus précis énoncés ci-après:

a) favoriser la croissance générale de l'économie provinciale afin d'augmenter le nombre d'emplois, de promouvoir une croissance équilibrée entre les régions rurales et urbaines et de contribuer à l'édification d'une société vivante et dynamique;

b) préserver les richesses naturelles de la province et en accroître la valeur; porter au maximum la valeur ajoutée découlant d'activités de fabrication et de transformation reliées à ces richesses;

c) diversifier l'activité économique de la province afin d'atténuer sa dépendance à l'égard du secteur primaire et de l'aider ainsi à stabiliser son économie;

d) accroître le nombre, l'éventail et les genres d'emplois au sein de la province afin d'utiliser plus efficacement les ressources humaines de la Saskatchewan; et

e) donner aux habitants du nord de la Saskatchewan la possibilité de participer plus intensément à la vie sociale, culturelle et économique de la province.

Les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec la Saskatchewan étaient en vigueur au 31 décembre 1983 (voir le tableau 7).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

TABLEAU 7

SASKATCHEWAN

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Vallée de la Qu'Appelle	Expansion industrielle régionale	6/10/75	31/3/84	33,700	17,960
Aménagement hydraulique aux fins de l'expansion économique régionale et de lutte contre la sécheresse (provisoire)	Agriculture Canada	17/5/79	31/3/84	15,250	7,900
Planification 1974-1984	Expansion industrielle régionale	17/5/79	31/3/84	1,500	750
Total				50,450	26,610

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ALBERTA (1974)

Objet:
Les objectifs de l'entente sont: d'améliorer les possibilités d'emplois productifs et de faciliter l'accès à ces possibilités dans les zones ou secteurs économiques de l'Alberta qui nécessitent des mesures spéciales afin de se développer au maximum; de promouvoir un développement équilibré des diverses zones de l'Alberta et de favoriser la répartition équitable des avantages qui en découleront; et d'appuyer les initiatives prioritaires provinciales dans le domaine du développement socio-économique.

Les objectifs énumérés ci-dessus englobent trois buts fondamentaux:

1. Le développement économique, qui comprend:

   a) l'intensification de l'activité des entreprises de transformation fondées sur les ressources, dans les régions où il existe des ressources renouvelables ou non renouvelables mais où il faut recourir à des mesures spéciales pour favoriser leur utilisation maximale;

   b) la promotion du développement communautaire dans les centres de services urbains de moindre importance et dans les agglomérations

rurales possédant des ressources humaines et des richesses naturelles propres à assurer la viabilité du développement social et économique. Cette promotion sera effectuée au moyen de diverses mesures, dont l'aide sous forme de stimulants, afin de favoriser l'implantation de petites entreprises industrielles, commerciales et de services viables lorsqu'il est établi que l'aide est nécessaire.

2. Le développement socio-économique, qui englobe la fourniture d'installations comme les habitations, les réseaux d'aqueduc et d'égouts, les routes et autres éléments d'infrastructure requis pour tirer parti au maximum des possibilités de développement économique.
3. Le troisième but découle à la fois des objectifs économiques et socio-économiques mentionnés ci-dessus: il s'agit de la gestion des richesses naturelles, forestières, fauniques et minérales de l'Alberta de manière à tirer le valeur maximale de l'exploitation des ressources tant renouvelables que non renouvelables de la province.

Les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec l'Alberta étaient en vigueur au 31 décembre 1983 (voir le tableau 8).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

TABLEAU 8

ALBERTA

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Aide au traitement des produits alimentaires II	Expansion industrielle régionale	19/8/81	31/3/84	28,000	14,000

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE (1974)

Objet:
Les objectifs de l'entente sont: d'accroître les possibilités d'emplois productifs et de favoriser l'accès à ces possibilités dans les zones ou secteurs économiques de la Colombie-Britannique qui, par rapport à d'autres zones ou secteurs de la province, exigent des mesures spéciales pour assurer leur développement optimal, de promouvoir le développement équilibré des diverses zones de la Colombie-Britannique et de favoriser la répartition équitable des avantages qui en découlent.

Les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec la Colombie-Britannique étaient en vigueur au 31 décembre 1983 (voir le tableau 9).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au bureau du coordonnateur fédéral du développement économique (voir la liste) ou au ministère fédéral responsable.

TABLEAU 9

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Objet	*Ministère fédéral responsable*	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Gestion forestière intensive	Environnement Canada	17/5/79	31/3/84	50,000	25,000

Ministère de l'Emploi et l'Immigration

Outre la responsabilité qu'il détient en ce qui concerne l'administration de la Commission et du ministère de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration, le ministre de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration est responsable devant le Parlement de la Commission d'appel de l'immigration. Seules les divisions de l'emploi et de l'immigration de la CEIC offrent des programmes entraînant des versements aux provinces et aux municipalités. Cependant, l'administration du régime des prestations exige des contacts et des consultations avec les ministères provinciaux.

COMMISSION DE L'EMPLOI ET DE L'IMMIGRATION DU CANADA

La Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada a été créée en vertu de la Loi de 1977 régissant l'emploi et l'immigration; elle est chargée de perfectionner et d'utiliser au mieux les ressources en main-d'oeuvre du pays, d'assurer des services de placement, des services aux chômeurs, et de s'occuper de l'immigration.

En général, les programmes de la Commission sont destinés à aider les membres de la population active ou les immigrants. En outre, certains programmes visent également à offrir certains services aux employeurs, notamment en matière de recrutement et de sélection des travailleurs pour les postes vacants.

Cette même loi a également créé le ministère de l'Emploi et l'Immigration.

Emploi

En ce qui concerne les politiques et les programmes se rapportant au marché du travail, les consultations entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces se font par le truchement des comités mixtes fédéraux-provinciaux ou autres mécanismes analogues qui ont été établis dans les provinces en vertu de l'Article 12 de la Loi nationale sur la formation. Ces comités sont composés de hauts fonctionnaires de la Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada, ainsi que des ministères provinciaux intéressés. Dans certaines provinces, le comité comprend des représentants du secteur privé et d'autres ministères fédéraux intéressés au marché du travail et à l'économie.

La Loi nationale sur la formation est entrée en vigueur le 2 août 1982. Elle remplaçait la Loi sur la formation professionnelle des adultes de 1967. Les ententes de formation fédérales-provinciales qui s'appliqueront jusqu'à la fin de mars 1985 régiront la mise en oeuvre du programme dans les provinces et territoires. La collaboration fédérale-provinciale en matière de formation est réalisée grâce aux comités mixtes fédéraux-provinciaux. La formation est dispensée dans des collèges communautaires ou d'autres centres de formation et payée par le gouvernement fédéral qui fournit aussi une aide financière aux étudiants à temps-plein pendant leur formation. Les provinces et territoires sont responsables du contenu des cours, des méthodes de formation et de prestation des cours. Parmi les autres programmes créés en vue de remédier à divers aspects particuliers du chômage, citons le programme d'aide à la création locale d'emploi et le programme d'extension des services de main-d'oeuvre.

Immigration

Aux termes de l'Article 7 de la Loi sur l'immigration, des consultations fédérales-provinciales sur les besoins démographiques et le marché du travail au niveau des régions doivent être effectuées avant que le ministre ne décide et n'annonce les niveaux d'immigration projetés pour l'année suivante. Ces consultations font l'objet d'accords avec six provinces, mais elles sont effectuées au niveau des fonctionnaires supérieurs dans les dix provinces, ainsi que dans les territoires.

Le gouvernement fédéral ne verse aucun paiement aux provinces, mais il fournit de l'aide aux immigrants en général et aux réfugiés en particulier, afin de faciliter leur établissement. Il accorde également des subventions aux organisations sans but lucratif qui s'occupent de l'établissement des immigrants. Par ailleurs, la province de Québec défraie le gouvernement fédéral des dépenses additionnelles résultant de la présence de représentants des services d'immigration du Québec dans certaines sections d'immigration fédérales situées dans des ambassades ou des consulats à l'étranger.

	Page
PROGRAMME DE FORMATION INDUSTRIELLE (GÉNÉRALE)	74
FORMATION DANS LES MÉTIERS EN PÉNURIE DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE SPÉCIALISÉE (FMPMS)	75
PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE FORMATION EN ÉTABLISSEMENT	76
CAISSE D'ACCROISSEMENT DES COMPÉTENCES PROFESSIONNELLES (CACP)	77
ACCORDS FÉDÉRAUX-PROVINCIAUX SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'EMPLOI AGRICOLE	78
ACCÈS-CARRIÈRE	79
CROISSANCE LOCALE DE L'EMPLOI (CLE)	80
CANADA AU TRAVAIL	82
COMPAGNIE DE TRAVAILLEURS	83
PROGRAMME EXTENSION	84
PROGRAMMES D'AIDE EN FAVEUR DES RÉFUGIÉS SPÉCIAUX	86
AGENTS QUÉBÉCOIS D'IMMIGRATION À L'ÉTRANGER (ENTENTE CULLEN-COUTURE)	87
RÉFUGIÉS AYANT DES BESOINS SPÉCIAUX	87
CONSULTATIONS ANNUELLES SUR LES NIVEAUX D'IMMIGRATION	89

PROGRAMME DE FORMATION INDUSTRIELLE (GÉNÉRALE)
(Élément du Programme national de formation dans l'industrie)

Administration:
Direction de la formation industrielle
Direction générale de la formation

Objet:
Par l'amélioration et le développement de la formation en cours d'emploi, répondre aux besoins de main-d'oeuvre qualifiée des employeurs et accroître la capacité des travailleurs d'obtenir un emploi et des gages plus élevés.

Autorité:
Loi nationale sur la formation, Article 8.
Règlement sur le Programme national de formation.
Accords sur la formation conclus avec les provinces et les territoires.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent dans le cadre duquel chaque initiative peut être subventionnée pendant 52 semaines au maximum.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce programme est financé et administré par le gouvernement fédéral. Les municipalités n'y participent pas, mais il incombe aux provinces d'assurer les services pédagogiques et le contrôle des cours. Les provinces sont défrayées pour ces services comme s'il s'agissait d'honoraires pour services rendus.

Les frais directs de formation peuvent être remboursés à l'employeur pour les éléments de formation dispensés hors du lieu de travail, notamment les frais suivants; en tout ou en partie:

1. la rémunération du moniteur,
2. les frais de voyage et de subsistance du moniteur,
3. les aides didactiques, par exemple les manuels et les outils non réutilisables,
4. le loyer des locaux et du matériel de formation appartenant à des tiers, et
5. les frais de cours, lorsque la formation est en partie dispensée dans une maison d'enseignement.

Pour chaque programme de formation, la Commission en outre rembourse 50% des salaires dans le cas des travailleurs en chômage formés dans des compétences à spécialisation moyenne et élevée et dans le cas des employés. La formation des employés est limitée aux personnes occupant des emplois menacés, sauf dans le cas de la formation dans les professions désignées d'importance, de la formation des femmes dans les professions traditionnellement masculines et de la formation des clients spéciaux. Lorsque les employeurs forment des clients spéciaux, ils reçoivent un remboursement de 85% des salaires; dans le cas de la formation des femmes dans les professions traditionnellement masculines, le taux de remboursement est fixé à 75%.

Vu que l'aspect pédagogique de tous les plans de formation proposés par les employeurs relève des provinces, la CEIC ne peut autoriser la signature d'un contrat de formation sans que le plan concerné ait reçu l'approbation provinciale.

Paiements:
Les paiements versés aux provinces en vertu du Programme national de formation industrielle sont compris dans la liste de ceux effectués dans le cadre de la Loi nationale sur la formation.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. J.A. Goodes
Directeur intérimaire de la formation industrielle
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OJ9

Tél.: (819) 994-2332

Dans les régions:

D. Sellars
Directeur de la formation de la main-d'oeuvre
Région de Terre-Neuve
167, Place Kenmount
C.P. 12051
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1B 3Z4

Tél.: (709) 772-4654

P.O. Soulis
Directeur de la formation de la main-d'oeuvre
Région de la Nouvelle-Écosse
1888, rue Brunswick
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 3E4

Tél.: (902) 426-7896

D.D. Steeves
Directeur de la formation de la main-d'oeuvre
Région de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard
199, rue Grafton
C.P. 8000
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 8K1

Tél.: (902) 892-0211

B. James
Directeur de la formation de la main-d'oeuvre
Région du Nouveau-Brunswick
565, rue Priestman
C.P. 2600
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5V6

Tél.: (506) 452-3703

B. Dufresne
Directeur de la formation industrielle
Région du Québec
550, rue Sherbrooke ouest
Montréal (Québec)
H3A 1B9

Tél.: (514) 283-4607

R. Taher
Directeur de la formation de la main-d'oeuvre
Région de l'Ontario
4900, rue Yonge, pièce 700
Willowdale (Ontario)
M2N 6A8

Tél.: (416) 224-4713

J. Billinghurst
Directeur de la formation de la main-d'oeuvre
Région du Manitoba
Place Eaton, pièce 710
330, avenue Graham
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3B 0T6

Tél.: (204) 949-3709

B. Torkelson
Directeur du Programme de formation
Région de la Saskatchewan
Édifice Financial, pièce 710
2101, rue Scarth
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 2H9

Tél.: (306) 369-6237

J. Harvey
Directeur de la formation en emploi
Région de l'Alberta et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
5e étage
9925, 109e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J8

Tél.: (403) 420-2403

M. Henderson
Directeur de la formation en emploi
Région de la Colombie-Britannique et du Yukon
Royal Centre
1055, rue Georgia ouest
C.P. 11145
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6E 2P8

Tél.: (604) 666-6607

J. Dalton
Directeur de la formation
Région des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Scotia Center, 2e étage
C.P. 1950
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2P5

Tél.: (403) 920-8445, 46, 47

FORMATION DANS LES MÉTIERS EN PÉNURIE DE MAIN-D'OEUVRE SPÉCIALISÉE (FMPMS)
(Un élément du Programme national de formation dans l'industrie)

Administration:
Direction de la formation industrielle
Direction générale de la formation

Objet:
Encourager les employeurs à mettre sur pied et à intensifier des programmes de formation dans certains métiers et certaines professions hautement spécialisées qui présentent de graves pénuries de main-d'oeuvre qualifiée et une capacité réduite de formation des travailleurs canadiens. En effet, la plupart des postes vacants dans ces métiers et professions sont comblés par des travailleurs recrutés à l'étranger.

Autorité:
Loi nationale sur la formation, Article 8, Règlement sur le Programme national de formation, Accords de formation signés avec chaque province et territoire.

Calendrier:
Chaque projet peut être subventionné pendant un maximum de 104 semaines.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La FMPMS est financée et administrée par le gouvernement fédéral.

Le financement et le fonctionnement de la FMPMS répondent aux mêmes critères que le Programme national de formation dans l'industrie. Il incombe aux provinces d'offrir des services pédagogiques pour lesquels elles sont remboursées.

Le remboursement des frais de formation directs et des frais associés aux salaires des stagiaires font l'objet de négociations entre les représentants de la Commission et les employeurs participants et(ou) les associations d'employeurs.

Tous les plans de formation présentés par les employeurs doivent être approuvés par les provinces avant que la CEIC ne puisse approuver les contrats de formation.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

J.A. Goodes
Directeur intérimaire de la formation industrielle
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
KIA OJ9

Tél.: (819) 994-2332

Vous pouvez obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur ce programme aux bureaux régionaux (voir la liste à la fin du Programme national de formation dans l'industrie).

PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE FORMATION EN ÉTABLISSEMENT
(Un élément du Programme national de formation)

Administration:
Division de la formation institutionnelle, Direction générale de la formation, Groupe du développement du marché du travail.

Objet:
Les principaux objectifs du programme sont de répondre aux besoins en compétence dictés par la situation économique et d'accroître les revenus et les possibilités d'emploi des adultes. La partie du programme consacrée à la formation institutionnelle se compose des éléments suivants:

Formation professionnelle;
Formation des apprentis;
Cours de langue;
Cours préparatoires à la formation professionnelle;
Programme d'adaptation au travail;
Formation préparatoire à l'emploi.

En outre, des allocations peuvent être versées aux personnes qui suivent des cours de formation à temps-plein et qui ne sont pas admissibles à des prestations d'assurance-chômage. Des bénéfices supplémentaires peuvent aussi être offerts aux stagiaires qui reçoivent des bénéfices d'assurance-chômage ou une allocation de formation.

Autorité:
Loi nationale sur la formation
Règlement sur le Programme national de formation
Accords fédéraux-provinciaux sur la formation signés avec les provinces et les territoires

Calendrier:
Ce programme se poursuit indéfiniment.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada assume les frais relatifs aux installations et au personnel nécessaires dans les provinces pour assurer la formation à l'emploi dans les établissements d'enseignement. Le gouvernement fédéral défraie en outre les provinces des frais administratifs généraux qu'elles assument pour dispenser cette formation.

Les règles générales régissant le programme sont établies par la Direction de la formation à l'administration centrale. Le programme est administré par les régions en collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux. Les provinces soumettent au Canada les grandes lignes du programme d'étude, une liste des cours, les calendriers relatifs à la formation et des renseignements sur les modifications proposées et d'autres données pouvant servir à évaluer les cours de formation. Les stagiaires sont choisis et recommandés par les Centres d'emploi du Canada locaux et suivent les cours donnés par des établissements de formation provinciaux ou privés.

Chaque mois, le gouvernement fédéral effectue des versements d'après une estimation du nombre de stagiaires qui suivront des cours de formation au cours du mois. Les accords prévoient une consultation et une révision régulières à l'égard du programme afin de l'adapter à la situation de l'heure.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 1.

TABLEAU 1

Paiements versés aux provinces en vertu du Programme national de formation en établissement ($ millions)

Province	*Dépenses 1979-80*	*Dépenses 1980-81*	*Dépenses 1981-82*	*Dépenses 1982-83*	*Allocations initiales 1983-84*
Terre-Neuve	14.4	15.1	16.3	18.6	18.6
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5
Nouvelle-Écosse	13.5	15.1	16.7	18.1	18.2
Nouveau-Brunswick	12.5	13.5	14.9	16.0	16.3
Québec	107.6	122.2	132.4	141.3	145.0
Ontario	104.2	117.8	122.0	140.3	147.0
Manitoba	12.6	15.5	16.5	21.6	23.0
Saskatchewan	11.6	13.9	14.5	16.3	18.5
Alberta	29.7	34.0	35.5	44.3	47.0
Colombie-Britannique	33.6	40.7	43.4	56.4	57.5
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1.5	2.0	2.1	3.2	3.0
Yukon	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.4
Total	345.9	395.0	419.9	482.4	501.0

Les allocations de formation payées ou les bénéfices de l'assurance-chômage sont, bien sûr, exclus des chiffres précités. Ces allocations ont totalisé $221.5 millions en 1979-1980, $261.4 millions en 1980-1981 et $272.2 millions en 1981-1982; les dépenses de 1982-1983 étaient $315.0 millions; on estime à $370.0 millions les dépenses de 1983-1984. Les dépenses comprennent les coûts d'administration provinciaux.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

G. Hubley
Directeur
Direction de la formation institutionnelle
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-2141

CAISSE D'ACCROISSEMENT DES COMPÉTENCES PROFESSIONNELLES (CACP)
(Composante du Programme national de formation)

Administration:

Direction du développement et de la mise en oeuvre des programmes, Direction générale de la formation

Objet:

Financer certains des coûts d'établissement et(ou) de l'expansion nécessaires des installations de formation de techniciens-spécialistes, de techniciens et d'hommes de métier dans les professions d'importance nationale ou de membres de certains groupes cibles dans des compétences leur permettant d'accéder à des emplois convenables.

Autorité:

Article 9 de la Loi nationale sur la formation. Accords sur la formation signés avec les provinces et les territoires.

Calendrier:

Il s'agit d'un programme pluriannuel aux termes duquel des projets peuvent être financés pendant des périodes allant jusqu'à quatre ans.

Financement et fonctionnement:

Ce programme est financé et administré par le gouvernement fédéral aux termes des dispositions visant les subventions et les contributions.

De l'aide visant les frais d'investissement, les dépenses de fonctionnement initiales et les frais de mise sur pied de cours en ce qui concerne la création, l'expansion ou la modernisation des installations de formation est offerte aux provinces et organismes sans but lucratif qui dispensent de la formation. Les dépenses d'investissement seront remboursées jusqu'à concurrence de $40,000 par établissement de formation. Les dépenses de fonctionnement initiales seront payées pour le premier cours à un taux de seulement 75% des coûts nets projetés. Les frais de mise sur pied de cours seront remboursés à un taux de 50% des coûts projetés au-delà de $50,000, ou 80% des coûts totaux prévus pour les projets des groupes cibles.

Paiements:

Les paiements versés aux promoteurs des projets sont effectués conformément à des contrats signés par les parties intéressées.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

H.J. Meyer
Directeur
Caisse d'accroissement des compétences professionnelles
Développement et mise en oeuvre des programmes
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage
Phase IV, 4e étage
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

ACCORDS FÉDÉRAUX-PROVINCIAUX SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE L'EMPLOI AGRICOLE
(Dans le cadre du Programme de main-d'oeuvre agricole du Canada)

Administration:
Direction générale de la planification et de l'adaptation du marché du travail
Groupe du développement du marché du travail

Objet:
Ce programme a pour objet de faire en sorte que les provinces et le Canada exécutent un programme commun d'emploi agricole axé sur le recrutement et le déplacement des travailleurs agricoles, sur la recherche et la promotion d'améliorations aux conditions de travail et de vie, ainsi que sur l'adoption d'autres mesures liées au perfectionnement et à l'utilisation de la main-d'oeuvre agricole. Toutes les provinces, sauf l'Alberta, participent à ce programme.

Autorité:
Une fois approuvés par le gouverneur-général en conseil, les accords sont signés par le ministre de l'Emploi et l'Immigration et portent sur une durée de cinq ans.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent dont les termes sont négociés par le ministre de l'Emploi et l'Immigration, au nom du Gouvernement du Canada, avec les ministres provinciaux de l'Agriculture et, dans certains cas, les ministres du Travail ou des Affaires intergouvernementales. Les modalités et conditions sont discutées lors de la conférence fédérale-provinciale annuelle sur la situation de l'emploi dans le secteur agricole. De nouveaux accords allant jusqu'à 1986 ont été signés avec la plupart des provinces.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les provinces doivent présenter chaque année un budget détaillé de prévisions des dépenses et des plans à l'égard du programme. Les frais engagés par les provinces dans des activités visées par les accords, en conformité avec les budgets approuvés, sont partagés également par le Canada et les provinces.

Les provinces soumettent leurs demandes de remboursement, en général tous les trimestres, à la fin des activités effectuées dans le cadre du programme. Quand celles-ci ont été reçues et vérifiées, un chèque payable à la province est demandé au ministère des Approvisionnements et Services pour couvrir la part des frais engagés par la province, qui revient au gouvernement fédéral selon les termes de l'accord.

Les dispositions des accords concernant le partage des frais touchent les besoins particuliers des provinces respectives, notamment les catégories de frais suivantes:

1. Les dépenses relatives à la contruction de nouveaux logements et à la rénovation de bâtiments existants, afin de loger les travailleurs agricoles saisonniers, recrutés en vertu de chaque accord. Le Canada et la province partagent jusqu'à 50% des frais d'aménagement, selon les accords conclus, le reste étant à la charge de l'agriculteur employeur.
2. Les frais de publicité, d'annonces et autres frais connexes engagés par la province en vue du recrutement de travailleurs agricoles.
3. Les dépenses relatives à la recherche et notamment aux enquêtes sur le recrutement, sur les besoins en formation, sur les façons d'améliorer les conditions de travail et de vie et sur d'autres questions relatives à l'emploi agricole.
4. Le coût des services administratifs fournis par les provinces pour l'exécution des programmes prévus par les accords, notamment les dépenses reliées aux travaux des comités provinciaux de l'emploi agricole créés en vertu des accords.
5. L'aide fournie aux travailleurs qui, en l'absence de moyens de transport publics, doivent être menés quotidiennement à leur lieu de travail par des moyens spéciaux.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 2.

TABLEAU 2

Paiements versés aux provinces en vertu des accords agricoles

Provinces concernées	*1978-79 ($000)*	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—	4.3	4.4	—	4.0
Nouvelle-Écosse	18.8	14.4	20.0	—	38.0
Nouveau-Brunswick	0.9	1.0	0.1	—	1.0
Québec	330.3	506.9	417.5	—	255.0
Ontario	296.8	—	—	1	373.0
Manitoba	27.1	42.0	45.8	1	87.0
Saskatchewan	4.1	15.0	10.4	—	13.0
Colombie-Britannique	4.5	40.0	14.5	5	8.0
Réserve	—	—	—	—	—
Total	682.5	623.6	502.7	7*	779.0

* Les accords couvrant la période 1981-1982 n'ont pas été signés avant 1982-1983, aussi les dépenses 1981-1982 ont été reportées à 1982-1983.
Note: Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, les totaux ne correspondent pas toujours.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. A. Jacques
Directeur général
Direction générale de la planification
et de l'adaptation du marché du travail
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-3713

ACCÈS-CARRIÈRE

Administration:
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Groupe du développement du marché du travail
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet nº 181-83CR en date du 18 avril 1983.
Décision 789136 du Conseil du Trésor en date du 14 juillet 1983.

Objet:
L'objet principal d'Accès-Carrière est d'accroître les possibilités d'emploi des personnes dont la participation au marché du travail pourrait s'améliorer grâce au programme. Accès-Carrière vise à donner à ceux qui rencontrent des obstacles importants sur le plan de l'emploi, l'occasion de les éliminer et de faire acquérir une expérience de travail à ceux qui en ont besoin.

Promoteurs:
Les organisations, les entreprises et particuliers en affaires depuis six mois ou plus, peuvent devenir employeurs aux termes d'Accès-Carrière. Les municipalités peuvent devenir employeurs si le gouvernement provincial concerné ne s'y oppose pas. Les ministères et agences fédéraux peuvent devenir employeurs lorsqu'ils renvoient des étudiants pour un stage d'Accès-Carrière.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'aide offerte dans le cadre du programme Accès-Carrière revêt la forme de subventions salariales versées aux employeurs. Les emplois créés consistent essentiellement en stages grâce auxquels les participants peuvent acquérir les compétences nécessaires à l'obtention d'un emploi permanent. Le programme Accès-Carrière Jeunesse comporte des dispositions spéciales visant à résoudre les problèmes auxquels se heurtent les jeunes qui ont besoin d'aide pour passer de l'école au monde du travail. Par ailleurs, les personnes handicapées ou autrement défavorisées sur le plan de l'emploi pourront recourir au programme pour trouver du travail. De façon générale, les emplois créés grâce à Accès-Carrière doivent être des emplois à plein temps et offrir une garantie raisonnable de continuité une fois la période de subvention terminée. Les participants doivent être présentés par l'entremise d'un Centre d'emploi du Canada et il va de soi qu'aucun employé en poste ne peut être déplacé.

Le nombre maximal de travailleurs subventionnés permis dans un établissement sera le plus élevé des deux nombres suivants: 2 ou 20% de l'effectif régulier au lieu de travail. Les périodes maximales de subvention sont les suivantes:

a) 18 semaines par année pendant trois ans, pour les étudiants;

b) 52 semaines consécutives, pour les autres travailleurs.

La contribution versée à un groupe communautaire ne dépassera pas $50,000 pour une période de douze mois consécutifs; elle pourra être portée à $100,000 pour douze mois consécutifs dans le cas d'une association comprenant plus d'un groupe communautaire qui oeuvre au nom des participants à l'échelle d'une agglomération urbaine, d'une province ou d'un territoire.

Le plafond et la durée de la subvention salariale varient en fonction des caractéristiques et des besoins des participants au programme. Cette subvention ne doit en aucun cas excéder 85% du salaire brut versé, jusqu'à concurrence de $500 par semaine ou $15,000 par année pour un employé donné.

Outre la contribution au titre des salaires, une somme maximale de $10,000 peut être accordée, par lieu de travail, à un employeur pour lui permettre d'aménager l'aire de travail et d'acheter l'équipement spécial nécessaire à l'embauchage d'un handicapé qu'il compte garder à son service à la fin de la période de subvention.

Une contribution supplémentaire pouvant aller jusqu'à $100 peut également être versée à l'employeur pour l'achat de vêtements ou de matériel de protection pour chaque travailleur subventionné.

Les organismes sans but lucratif et les oeuvres de bienfaisance peuvent en outre se prévaloir d'un montant hebdomadaire maximal de $80 au titre des autres frais liés à l'emploi d'un travailleur subventionné.

Un groupe communautaire qui participe à la prestation du programme Accès-Carrière peut obtenir une contribution au titre des salaires des personnes s'acquittant des tâches prévues dans l'accord de contribution et des frais connexes. La contribution salariale n'excédera pas le taux en vigueur pour le genre de travail accompli. En ce qui concerne la contribution au titre des dépenses connexes, elle ne s'établira pas à plus de 50% de la contribution globale.

Les personnes dont le salaire peut être subventionné sous le programme Accès-Carrière sont les suivantes:

— les jeunes qui ne parviennent pas à trouver un emploi, particulièrement ceux qui n'ont aucune expérience de travail;

— les diplômés de niveau postsecondaire qui viennent de terminer leurs études et qui sont incapables de trouver un emploi convenant à leurs compétences professionnelles;

— les personnes handicapées ou défavorisées;

— les hommes et les femmes qui reviennent sur le marché du travail après une longue absence;

— les travailleurs âgés qui ont été licenciés, dans certains cas précis;

— et, durant les mois d'été, les étudiants qui ont l'intention de retourner aux études.

Des accords d'alternance travail-études sont également prévus.

Paiements:
La contribution au titre du programme Accès-Carrière totalise 106.7 millions de dollars pour l'année financière 1983-1984 et 42,200 participants en bénéficieront.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur
Accès-Carrière
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 997-4737

Pour de plus amples renseignements sur ce programme, voir la liste des bureaux régionaux de la Direction générale du développement de l'emploi à la fin de la description des programmes.

CROISSANCE LOCALE DE L'EMPLOI (CLE)

Administration:
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Groupe du développement du marché du travail
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet nº 181-83CR en date du 18 avril 1983.
Décision 789136 du Conseil du Trésor en date du 14 juillet 1983.

Objet:
Croissance locale de l'emploi (CLE) a pour but d'accroître le nombre d'emplois permanents dans les localités souffrant continuellement d'un taux de chômage élevé. Ce programme est destiné à appuyer un processus communautaire de création d'emplois en investissant dans les entreprises locales et en leur apportant d'autre formes d'aide et permet aux organismes qui représentent la collectivité, d'élaborer des activités de développement de l'emploi se rattachant directement aux propres objectifs des collectivités afin d'augmenter le nombre d'emplois permanents.

CLE établira également des entreprises dans le cadre d'un plan de développement élaboré par la collectivité compte tenu des stratégies de développement régional et mettra en valeur et perfectionnera la capacité de la localité en matière de gestion au moyen d'activités de développement communautaire. De plus, ce programme permettra aux collectivités d'analyser leur situation actuelle et de déterminer la marche à suivre pour réduire le taux de chômage.

Promoteurs:
Une organisation qui représente les intérêts de la collectivité en matière de développement communautaire, établie dans une collectivité qui compte moins de 50,000 habitants et, qui de l'opinion du ministre, satisfait aux critères suivants:

a) souffre continuellement d'un taux de chômage élevé et plus sérieux que les autres régions;

b) offre des possibilités de croissance;

c) est en mesure de planifier et mettre en valeur l'économie.

peut recevoir les fonds pour les projets. Les organisations peuvent comprendre des chambres de commerce, organismes de développement économique, sociétés coopératives et les conseils de bandes. Les municipalités peuvent devenir employeurs si le gouvernement provincial concerné ne s'y oppose pas.

Tout organisme sans but lucratif constitué en vertu d'une loi fédérale ou provinciale, qui est situé dans une localité dont les propositions ont été approuvées et qui a été établi en société CLE après avoir obtenu des crédits pour un projet de planification peut recevoir des contributions au titre de son fonctionnement et des subventions pour investir dans des entreprises locales qui créeront de nouveaux emplois permanents.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme CLE atteint ses objectifs en créant des sociétés de développement local et en injectant des fonds dans des projets qui créeront de nouveaux emplois permanents pour les habitants d'une localité.

Il existe trois types de projets CLE:

— les projets de planification

— les projets d'entreprise

— les projets d'infrastructure

Les projets CLE visent à mettre à contribution et à accroître les capacités de la collectivité en matière de gestion et de planification en finançant l'établissement d'entreprises et d'infrastructures communautaires qui permettront de créer des emplois permanents pour les habitants de cette collectivité. Les localités peuvent également se prévaloir d'une aide pour analyser leurs besoins et établir leurs stratégies de création d'emplois.

Une société CLE est un organisme communautaire sans but lucratif. Son rôle consiste à offrir des services de counselling et des conseils techniques aux habitants de la collectivité pour les aider à mettre sur pied de nouvelles entreprises ou pour permettre à celles qui existent déjà de prendre de l'expansion, ainsi qu'à fournir des renseignements sur l'aide financière disponible. Elle peut également consentir des prêts à des entreprises locales dont les projets créeront des emplois ou encore, investir dans ces entreprises.

Le maximum de la contribution annuelle par projet est de $350,000 pour les projets d'entreprise et d'infrastructure et de $50,000 pour les projets de planification. Les projets d'entreprise sont assujettis à un examen annuel et approuvés au départ pour une période d'au plus cinq ans. La contribution globale pouvant être versée au titre de tels projets ne peut dépasser $1,500,000. La durée maximale du financement consenti pour les projets d'infrastructure est de deux ans, alors qu'elle n'est que d'un an pour les projets de planification.

Un montant d'au plus $50,000 peut être versé pour l'étape de planification, en vue de permettre à une collectivité d'établir une société CLE. Cette société pourra bénéficier chaque année d'une contribution maximale de $130,000 pour payer ses frais d'administration et le coût de l'aide technique offerte aux entreprises locales. Elle pourra également obtenir une subvention d'au plus $220,000 par année au titre du développement de l'emploi pour pouvoir investir dans des entreprises locales ou leur consentir des prêts. Les sociétés CLE seront soumises à un examen annuel et les crédits de fonctionnement leur seront octroyés au départ pour une période maximale de cinq ans. Après trois années de fonctionnement, et suivant les résultats d'une évaluation du rendement, les montants maximaux annuels de la contribution et de la subvention versés à une société pourront passer à $350,000 et à $180,000 respectivement.

Les participants au programme, qui sont habituellement des chômeurs de la localité, sont rétribués à même les contributions CLE versées à l'égard des projets approuvés, mais ne peuvent toucher plus que le taux courant pour un travail similaire. Ils sont présentés aux promoteurs des projets par les Centres d'emploi du Canada.

Paiements:
Le montant total de la contribution au titre du programme s'élève à $99 millions pour l'année financière 1983-1984, et 14,400 participants en bénéficieront.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur
Croissance locale de l'emploi (CLE)
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-2396

Vous pouvez obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur ce programme aux bureaux régionaux de la Direction générale du développement de l'emploi à la fin de la description des programmes.

CANADA AU TRAVAIL

Administration:
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Groupe du développement du marché du travail
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet nº 181-83CR en date du 18 avril 1983.
Décision 789136 du Conseil du Trésor en date du 14 juillet 1983.

Objet:
Canada au travail a pour but de créer des emplois productifs de courte durée pour les chômeurs. Canada au travail vise à créer immédiatement des emplois de courte durée et provisoires pour les chômeurs en réponse aux bouleversements du marché du travail tels que des fermetures imprévues d'usines ou d'industries ou un désastre naturel. Ce programme utilisera les dispositions sur le soutien du revenu prévues à l'article 38 de la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage afin de créer des emplois pour continuer d'utiliser la compétence de travailleurs pendant les périodes où ils sont sans travail ayant de faibles chances de trouver rapidement un autre emploi. Canada au travail vise aussi à créer des emplois de courte durée à l'intention de certains groupes de travailleurs désignés en vertu d'un programme d'aide plus vaste. De plus, il fournira des emplois d'été aux étudiants qui retournent aux études et appuiera des activités jugées prioritaires à l'échelon local, et qui se rattachent aux grands objectifs fédéraux et régionaux concernant la reprise économique et le développement de l'emploi.

Promoteurs:
Les organisations, les entreprises et les particuliers peuvent présenter des propositions et devenir employeurs aux termes du Canada au travail. Les ministères et organismes fédéraux, provinciaux ou territoriaux peuvent présenter des propositions mais doivent désigner un employeur non-gouvernemental suivant l'entente du programme avec la CEIC. Les municipalités peuvent devenir employeurs si le gouvernement provincial concerné ne s'y oppose pas.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme Canada au travail finance toute une gamme de projets pouvant durer de 6 à 52 semaines. Dans le cas des projets créant des emplois d'été, les étudiants peuvent être embauchés pour une période d'au plus dix-huit semaines consécutives. Le programme est réalisé de concert avec l'industrie privée, de même qu'avec les employeurs du secteur public ou de la collectivité. Pour être admissibles à l'aide offerte, les projets doivent permettre de créer au moins trois emplois à plein temps. Aucun travailleur ne peut être déplacé ou remplacé par suite de la mise en oeuvre d'un projet Canada au travail. Les projets financés doivent tenir compte des priorités de la collectivité sur le plan général du développement économique régional et national.

La rémunération, y compris tout supplément versé par l'employeur au titre des salaires, ne peut être inférieure au salaire minimum, mais ne doit pas non plus dépasser le taux en vigueur dans une région donnée pour le même genre de travail. Le montant total des contributions versées en vertu du programme à l'égard des frais des projets, y compris les salaires, ne devra pas excéder en moyenne, par projet, $325 par semaine de travail, ce montant hebdomadaire comprenant un maximum de $125 applicable aux frais non salariaux.

Lorsque des projets Canada au travail sont réalisés en vertu de l'article 38 de la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage, le montant maximal de la contribution est fixé à $300 par semaine de travail pour les participants qui reçoivent des prestations d'assurance-chômage en vertu dudit article. Dans le cas de ces participants, la contribution maximale versée aux termes du programme à l'égard des projets ne dépassera pas en moyenne $125 par semaine de travail pour les frais non salariaux. Les prestations d'assurance-chômage seront versées directement auxdits participants à un taux spécial prévu pour les projets et toute rémunération additionnelle sera payée par les employeurs.

En ce qui concerne les projets d'emplois d'été pour les étudiants, des contributions peuvent être versées jusqu'à concurrence de $220 par semaine, y compris un maximum de $35 par semaine au titre des frais non salariaux.

En outre, dans le cas de projets particulièrement méritoires, une somme pouvant atteindre $100,000 pourra être versée au titre des frais non salariaux, à condition que cette contribution soit complétée par des fonds provenant d'une autre source.

Les participants seront des chômeurs dirigés vers un projet Canada au travail par leur Centre d'emploi du Canada (CEC) local. Une attention particulière sera accordée à l'embauche des jeunes, des femmes, des autochtones et des personnes handicapées.

Paiements:
La contribution au titre du programme Canada au travail totalise $727.6 millions pour l'année financière 1983-1984 et 241,400 personnes en bénéficieront.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur
Canada au travail
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-3044

Vous pouvez obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur ce programme aux bureaux régionaux de la Direction générale du développement de l'emploi à la fin de la description des programmes.

COMPAGNIE DE TRAVAILLEURS

Administration:
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Groupe du développement du marché du travail
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet nº 181-83CR en date du 18 avril 1983.
Décision 789136 du Conseil du Trésor en date du 14 juillet 1983.

Objet:
Ce programme a pour but d'offrir aux personnes fortement défavorisées sur le plan de l'emploi, la préparation et la possibilité d'acquérir les compétences en matière d'emploi qui leur permettront de se tirer d'affaire sur le marché du travail. Compagnie de travailleurs vise à créer des occasions qui permettront aux organismes communautaires existants, aux entreprises locales et aux services gouvernementaux de faciliter l'intégration au marché du travail des personnes fortement défavorisées sur le plan de l'emploi.

Promoteurs:
Les organisations, entreprises et particuliers peuvent présenter des propositions et devenir employeurs aux termes de Compagnie de travailleurs. Les municipalités et conseils scolaires peuvent devenir employeurs si le gouvernement provincial concerné ne s'y oppose pas. Les ministères et agences des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ne peuvent devenir employeurs. Les groupes, agences ou associations peuvent offrir leur aide dans la prestation du programme à l'échelle nationale.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Compagnie de travailleurs axe ses efforts et ses ressources sur les personnes les plus défavorisées sur le plan de l'emploi et vise à encourager la mise en valeur des ressources humaines. Outre les possibilités d'emploi qui leur seront offertes, les participants bénéficieront, dans le cadre du programme, de services de counselling, de cours de dynamique de la vie et d'autres formes d'aide. Les crédits consentis pour chaque projet comprennent les salaires des participants et du personnel administratif ainsi que des contributions au titre des frais de fonctionnement. La rémunération versée ne doit ni être inférieure au salaire minimum, ni excéder 80% du taux de traitement en vigueur dans la profession, selon les constatations du Centre d'emploi du Canada. Les projets proposés ne doivent pas faire double emploi avec les services et entreprises déjà établis dans la collectivité ni leur faire concurrence, et aucun travailleur ne doit être déplacé ou remplacé. En règle générale, les emplois créés devront être des emplois à temps plein. On encourage la présentation de projets qui peuvent être financés par d'autres sources.

Les projets comportent pour la plupart deux phases: une phase d'élaboration et une phase opérationnelle. Un montant d'au plus $50,000 peut être versé pour la phase d'élaboration, qui ne devra pas s'étaler sur plus de six des trente-six mois de la période globale de financement. Au cours de cette phase, les projets sont élaborés et leur faisabilité déterminée. Dans le cas des projets qui, de l'avis de la CEIC, ne nécessitent pas de phase d'élaboration, la phase opérationnelle peut durer jusqu'à trois ans, période au cours de laquelle les plans des projets approuvés sont mis en oeuvre. Le financement de cette phase ne dépassera pas $350,000 par année.

Les projets donnant un rendement exceptionnel pourront être prolongés d'année en année après avoir été soumis à l'examen d'un comité national d'évaluation. En pareils cas, ce comité sera habilité à recommander une augmentation des crédits alloués, jusqu'à concurrence de $100,000, pour un plafond annuel de $450,000.

En ce qui concerne les groupes, organismes et associations qui parrainent des projets au niveau national dans le cadre de Compagnie de travailleurs, la contribution annuelle maximale s'élève à $100,000. En outre, pendant la durée du projet, un montant d'au plus $30,000 peut être versé pour l'achat d'équipement essentiel au fonctionnement du projet.

Les participants éventuels à Compagnie de travailleurs sont les personnes qui éprouvent de sérieuses difficultés à trouver et à conserver un emploi régulier pour diverses raisons comme:

- une scolarité ou une formation insuffisante, ou encore l'absence de bonnes habitudes de travail;
- des handicaps physiques ou mentaux;
- des problèmes sociaux découlant de l'alcoolisme, de la toxicomanie, de l'incarcération, de graves difficultés familiales;
- d'autres problèmes qui les empêchent de s'intégrer au marché du travail.

Les participants à des projets de Compagnie de travailleurs sont habituellement présentés par le Centre d'emploi du Canada de la localité ou par d'autres organismes désignés par la CEIC.

Paiements:
Pour l'année financière 1983-1984, la contribution à l'égard du programme totalisera $30.1 millions, et 4,000 personnes en bénéficieront.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur
Compagnie de travailleurs
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-2522

Vous pouvez obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur ce programme aux bureaux régionaux de la Direction générale du développement de l'emploi à la fin de la description des programmes.

PROGRAMME EXTENSION

Administration:
Services opérationnels d'emploi, Services d'emploi

Objet:
Le programme Extension a pour objectif d'améliorer, avec l'aide des organismes communautaires, l'employabilité et les possibilités d'emploi des personnes qui éprouvent de sérieuses difficultés à soutenir la concurrence du marché du travail et qui ne peuvent bénéficier pleinement des services offerts par leur CEC.

La population-cible se compose des groupes suivants:

i) les collectivités isolées ou éloignées;

ii) les Autochtones;

iii) les chômeurs chroniques, habituellement assistés sociaux;

iv) les handicapés physiques et mentaux;

v) les détenus et les ex-détenus;

vi) les personnes qui éprouvent de grandes difficultés à intégrer ou à réintégrer le marché du travail; et

vii) les jeunes et les femmes qui font partie des catégories susmentionnées.

Autorité:
Le programme Extension a été créé en 1972 en vertu d'une décision du Cabinet dans le cadre du Programme de promotion de la main-d'oeuvre du Canada et est financé aux termes des Lois portant affectation de crédits. Les conditions et modalités du programme ont été approuvées par le Conseil du Trésor dans ses décisions nº 750484 du 30 juin 1977 et nº 757220 du 12 mai 1978.

Calendrier:
Les accords entre la Commission et les organismes communautaires sont conclus pour une période pouvant aller jusqu'à trois années. Ces accords peuvent également être renouvelés.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme Extension est un programme financé à 100% par le gouvernement fédéral; les organisations, les groupes et les agences communautaires, de même que les administrations municipales, peuvent y participer. Lorsqu'il est déterminé que les besoins en emploi d'un groupe donné de la population ne sont pas comblés, la Commission peut entreprendre des démarches auprès des organisations, des groupes ou des agences communautaires en vue d'en arriver à une entente. Un accord officiel est alors signé par la Commission et le promoteur du projet et des versements périodiques sont effectués jusqu'à l'expiration de l'accord. Les accords peuvent être renégociés en tout temps et sont habituellement en vigueur pour deux ou trois années. Les projets sont dirigés par le groupe promoteur, la Commission exerçant le contrôle des modalités opérationnelles et financières.

Paiements:
Les paiements sont versés au promoteur du projet seulement d'après les dépenses réellement effectuées et une estimation des dépenses futures nécessaires à la réalisation efficace du projet.

Pour l'année financière 1979-1980, le total des dépenses a atteint $7.9 millions et en 1980-1981, $10.2 millions.

En 1981-1982, les dépenses se sont élevées à $12.9 millions et en 1982-1983 à $14.9 millions. Le budget de 1983-1984 est de $19.2 millions.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Programme extension
Services opérationnels d'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-6516

Agent responsable:

M. H.B. Lind
Directeur, Programme extension

Dans les régions:

Terre-Neuve

Directeur, Développement du marché du travail
Région de Terre-Neuve
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
167, chemin Kenmount
C.P. 12051
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1B 3Z4

Tél.: (709) 737-5339

Nouvelle-Écosse

Directeur, Programmes du marché du travail et des prestations
Région de la Nouvelle-Écosse
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
1888, rue Brunswick
C.P. 2463
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 3E4

Tél.: (902) 426-2901

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Directeur, Programmes du marché du travail et des prestations
Région de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
199, rue Grafton
C.P. 8000
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 8K1

Tél.: (902) 566-7673

Nouveau-Brunswick

Directeur, Développement du marché du travail
Région du Nouveau-Brunswick
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
565, rue Priestman
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5V4

Tél.: (506) 452-3883

Québec

Directeur général des programmes
Région du Québec
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
1441, rue St-Urbain
Montréal (Québec)
H2X 2M6

Tél.: (514) 283-2181

Ontario

Directeur général, Adaptation du marché du travail et développement
Région de l'Ontario
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
4900, rue Yonge, suite 700
Willowdale (Ontario)
M2N 6A8

Tél.: (416) 224-4507

Manitoba

Directeur intérimaire, Emploi et Assurance
Région du Manitoba
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place Eaton, pièce 710
330, avenue Graham
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 4B9

Tél.: (204) 949-2261

Saskatchewan

Directeur, Planification et adaptation du marché du travail
Région de la Saskatchewan
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Édifice Financial, pièce 800
2101, rue Scarth
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 2H9

Tél.: (306) 569-5925

Alberta/Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Directeur, Programmes du marché du travail et des prestations
Région de l'Alberta/Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
9925, 109e rue, 5e étage
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J8

Tél.: (403) 420-2390

Colombie-Britannique/Territoire du Yukon

Directeur, Programmes du marché du travail et des prestations
Région de la Colombie-Britannique/Yukon
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Royal Centre, 1055, rue Georgia ouest
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6E 2P8

Tél.: (604) 666-6561

PROGRAMMES D'AIDE EN FAVEUR DES RÉFUGIÉS SPÉCIAUX
(dans le cadre des activités d'établissement — Programme d'immigration)

Administration:
Direction de l'établissement, Immigration

Objet:
Les programmes en faveur des réfugiés spéciaux comprennent les Programmes d'aide aux handicapés et réfugiés tuberculeux, le Programme d'aide conjointe et le Programme en faveur des mineurs non accompagnés. Ces programmes ont pour objectif l'admission et l'établissement des réfugiés spéciaux qui, normalement, ne seraient pas admis au Canada mais qui, avec une aide additionnelle à l'établissement, pourraient devenir autonomes dans une période raisonnable. Ces programmes constituent une mesure humanitaire visant à répondre aux besoins, sur le plan international, en matière d'établissement des réfugiés défavorisés.

Autorité:
Les quatre programmes sont exécutés en collaboration avec les provinces et avec des groupes du secteur privé.

Les quatres programmes sont exécutés au Québec aux termes de l'Entente Cullen-Couture et au Manitoba et à Terre-Neuve aux termes d'ententes concernant les réfugiés spéciaux signées avec ces provinces. Dans le cas du Programme en faveur des mineurs non accompagnés, des ententes ont également été conçues avec les provinces suivantes:

Alberta
Colombie-Britannique
Nouveau-Brunswick
Ontario

Calendrier:
Ce sont des programmes permanents qui ont été mis sur pied à la fin des années 1970 au moment de l'afflux de réfugiés en provenance de l'Asie du Sud-Est.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le gouvernement fédéral assume tous les frais nécessaires pour transporter certains immigrants qui ont des besoins spéciaux jusqu'à la province de destination ainsi que les dépenses habituelles de subsistance tant que la personne ou la famille concernée ne peut subvenir elle-même à ses besoins. Les provinces participantes fournissent tout traitement nécessaire, y compris l'hospitalisation, aux réfugiés qu'elles conviennent d'accepter en vertu de ces programmes. Des groupes privés assurent aussi selon entente, une aide spéciale.

Paiements:
Une aide financière est fournie par la CEIC aux termes de son Programme d'aide à l'adaptation (PAA) et de son Programme relatif aux prêts de transport.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Direction générale de l'établissement, Immigration
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Dans les régions:

Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada

Veuillez adresser la correspondance au:
Directeur régional (Immigration)

167, chemin Kenmount
C.P. 12051
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1B 3Z4

1888, rue Brunswick
C.P. 2463
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 3E4

Édifice Memorial
199, rue Grafton
C.P. 8000
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 8K1

565, rue Priestman
C.P. 2600
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5V6

1441, rue Saint-Urbain, 9e étage
Montréal (Québec)
H2X 2M6

4900, rue Yonge, suite 700
Willowdale (Ontario)
M2N 6A8

Place Eaton, pièce 710
330, avenue Graham
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 4B9

Édifice Financial, pièce 600
2101, rue Scarth
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 2H9

Édifice Batoni - Bowlen
9925 — 109e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J8

Royal Centre
1055, rue Georgia ouest
C.P. 11145
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6E 2P8

AGENTS QUÉBÉCOIS D'IMMIGRATION À L'ÉTRANGER (ENTENTE CULLEN-COUTURE)
(dans le cadre des activités de recrutement et de sélection du programme d'immigration)

Administration:
Groupe de l'immigration et le ministère des Affaires extérieures.

Objet:
L'accord, qui a remplacé l'entente Andras-Bienvenue de 1975, stipule les grandes lignes relatives à la coordination globale du programme d'immigration et permet aux deux gouvernements visés de déterminer des critères de sélection parallèles. En vertu de cet accord, le Québec peut choisir les ressortissants étrangers qui désirent s'établir en permanence ou temporairement dans la province tout en laissant au gouvernement fédéral la responsabilité de l'admission des ressortissants étrangers au Canada. De plus, cet accord crée des mécanismes de consultation nécessaires à la mise en application de cette coordination et à d'autres secteurs d'intérêt commun ayant trait à l'immigration et à la démographie.

Autorité:
Accord général signé le 20 février 1978 par les ministres du gouvernement du Québec et du gouvernement fédéral.

Calendrier:
L'accord a été conclu pour une durée de trois ans, renouvelable par entente tacite. En février 1981, date d'expiration initiale les deux parties jugent l'accord satisfaisant et en approuvent la prolongation. L'accord peut toujours être résilié en tout temps sur avis écrit préalable de six mois.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'accord prévoit la présence d'agents d'immigration du Québec dans les missions diplomatiques du Canada à l'étranger lorsque l'espace est disponible, et que le Québec le désire. Les agents d'immigration du Québec peuvent aussi être installés dans des locaux distincts ou dans une "Maison du Québec".

Les frais relatifs à la location, aux taxes locales, au chauffage, à l'électricité, à l'entretien et à la sécurité des locaux qu'occupent les agents du ministère de l'Immigration du Québec sont assumés proportionnellement par le gouvernement provincial. Il en va de même pour l'utilisation des services du personnel de bureau. Le gouvernement du Québec assume également les frais de communications télégraphiques et téléphoniques de ses agents.

Paiements:
Le gouvernement fédéral recouvre du Québec les sommes susmentionnées. Les versements exacts dépendent de chaque bail, du lieu et de l'importance des installations mises à la disposition des agents du gouvernement du Québec.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur exécutif, Immigration
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-3403

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Direction du recrutement et de la sélection
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-1625

Directeur
Division de la Coordination fédérale-provinciale
Ministère des Affaires extérieures
125, promenade Sussex
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G2

Tél.: (613) 992-7917

RÉFUGIÉS AYANT DES BESOINS SPÉCIAUX
(Activité du Programme d'immigration relevant de Recrutement et sélection et de l'Établissement)

Administration:
Les Directions générales du recrutement et de la sélection et de l'établissement du Groupe de la politique relative à l'immigration ainsi que les directeurs de CEIC chargés de l'immigration dans les régions conjointement avec les représentants du gouvernement de la province.

Objet:
Les lettres d'entente signées avec le Manitoba et Terre-Neuve ont pour but de faciliter l'admission des réfugiés handicapés, tuberculeux ou mineurs non accompagnés en regroupant toutes les activités qui étaient menées séparément ou conjointement à cet égard par les deux paliers de gouvernement.

Autorité:
Les lettres d'entente ont été signées par les ministres fédéraux et les ministres du Manitoba en septembre 1981; une autre par les ministres fédéraux et les ministres de Terre-Neuve en août 1982.

Calendrier:
Les ententes sont en vigueur pour une durée de cinq années à partir de la date de signature, mais les parties peuvent y mettre fin en tout temps en donnant à l'autre un préavis écrit d'un an.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les deux provinces s'engagent officiellement à admettre chaque année un nombre précis de réfugiés ayant des besoins spéciaux, et les deux paliers de gouvernement, ainsi que tous les organismes privés qui peuvent servir de répondants pour des cas individuels, fourniront les ressources et les services nécessaires.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur général
Recrutement et sélection
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-3495

Directeur
Établissement
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-4182

Directeur de l'immigration
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Région du Manitoba
167, avenue Lombard
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3B 0T6

Tél.: (204) 949-3754

Directeur de l'immigration
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Région de Terre-Neuve
167, Chemin Kenmount
C.P. 12051
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1B 3Z4

Tél.: (709) 737-4071

Bureaux régionaux — Direction générale du développement de l'emploi

Terre-Neuve

Directeur
K.E. Singleton
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Succursale postale "A", C.P. 8970
Édifice 223, Pleasantville
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1B 3R9

Tél.: (709) 737-4710

Nouvelle-Écosse

Don V. Hines
Directeur
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
1888, rue Brunswick
C.P. 160
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 3E4

Tél.: (902) 426-5950

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

W.J. Power
Directeur
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
199, rue Grafton
C.P. 8000
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 8K1

Tél.: (902) 892-0211

Nouveau-Brunswick

G. Thibodeau
Directeur
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
565, rue Priestman
C.P. 2600
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5V6

Tél.: (506) 452-3254

Québec

R. Anderson
Directeur
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
105, rue McGill, 8e étage
Montréal (Québec)
H2Y 2E7

Tél.: (514) 283-2850

Ontario

J. Andrew
Directeur
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
4900, rue Yonge
North York (Ontario)
M2N 6A8

Tél.: (416) 224-4795

Manitoba

N. Heinricks
Directeur adjoint
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place Eaton, Pièce 710
330, avenue Graham
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 4A5

Tél.: (204) 949-2405

Saskatchewan

D. Robertson
Directeur
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
2101, rue Scarth, 41e étage
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 2H9

Tél.: (306) 359-5925

Alberta

A. Widows
Directeur
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
9925, 109e rue, 6e étage
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J8

Tél.: (403) 420-2346

Colombie-Britannique et Yukon

J. Watson
Directeur
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
1055 Georgia ouest, 11e étage
C.P. 9300
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6B 4G3

Tél.: (604) 666-6318

Territoires du Nord-Ouest

D. Dean, Directeur
Direction générale du développement de l'emploi
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Scotia Centre, 2e étage
C.P. 1300
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X0E 1H0

Tél.: (403) 920-8411

CONSULTATIONS ANNUELLES SUR LES NIVEAUX D'IMMIGRATION
(Partie intégrante des activités de recrutement et de sélection du Programme d'immigration)

Administration:
Direction générale du recrutement et de la sélection, Groupe de l'immigration.

Objet:
Permettre au gouvernement fédéral de solliciter et d'obtenir les conseils des administrations provinciales et territoriales en ce qui concerne la nature et l'ampleur des arrivées d'immigrants au Canada aussi bien que sur les mesures à entreprendre pour faciliter l'adaptation des résidents permanents à la société canadienne.

Autorité:
Articles 7 et 109 de la Loi sur l'immigration et accords signés au niveau des ministres avec les provinces suivantes:

Nouveau-Brunswick
Terre-Neuve
Nouvelle-Écosse
Île-du-Prince-Édouard
Québec
Saskatchewan

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent administré aux termes de la Loi de 1976 sur l'immigration.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le gouvernement fédéral communique aux provinces des études et analyses trimestrielles des statistiques sur l'immigration, ainsi que des données documentaires annuelles à partir desquelles elles peuvent participer au processus consultatif.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Directeur
Relations fédérales-provinciales
Direction générale du recrutement et de la sélection
Commission de l'emploi et de l'immigration du Canada
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull (Québec)

Adresse postale:

Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J9

Tél.: (819) 994-1625

Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources

Les programmes du ministère ont pour but d'assurer une gestion et une utilisation rationnelles des ressources énergétiques et minérales du Canada pour le bien présent et futur de la nation et de mettre à la disposition des autorités gouvernementales et de la collectivité en général de l'information géographique et géoscientifique sur la masse continentale et ses ressources. Le ministère atteint ces objectifs par diverses activités telles que relevés géologiques et géophysiques, cartographie, télédétection, recherche et perfectionnement de techniques minières, analyses économiques, élaboration et analyse des politiques.

Le Secteur des sciences de la Terre est chargé de fournir les données scientifiques et économiques et les conseils pratiques requis pour satisfaire les besoins du Canada dans les domaines de l'économie, de la sécurité et des sciences dans la mesure où les sciences de la Terre sont concernées, notamment les données qui sont nécessaires à l'utilisation rationnelle et à la démarcation de la masse continentale et des régions offshore.

Le Secteur de la recherche et de la technologie est responsable du développement et de la gestion des programmes dans la technologie de l'énergie et des minéraux et dans la télédétection.

En outre de mener de vastes études sur l'économie et les produits minéraux, le Secteur de la politique minérale recueille, pour le bénéfice du gouvernement et de l'industrie, les informations complètes disponibles au Canada et dans le monde entier et relatives aux ressources non renouvelables. Le Secteur se fonde sur les résultats de ces études pour élaborer des politiques de développement, de transformation et d'utilisation des minéraux et fournir des conseils aussi bien à l'industrie qu'au gouvernement.

Le Secteur de l'énergie est chargé non seulement de formuler et d'appliquer des politiques et programmes énergétiques, mais encore de surveiller les activités touchant à l'énergie afin d'assurer la disponibilité de ressources énergétiques au Canada et d'encourager leur utilisation rationnelle compte tenu des possibilités offertes par les ressources, de l'approvisionnement en ressources, de l'utilisation et de la conservation des ressources, des répercussions économiques et sociales et de l'évolution de la situation énergétique à l'échelle internationale.

Dans le cadre de sa contribution à la réalisation des objectifs nationaux le sous-secteur de l'analyse de la politique énergétique prépare des projections relatives à l'offre, à la demande et aux prix, évalue les projets énergétiques, effectue des analyses financières et des sociétés, et détermine les coûts et avantages des politiques énergétiques de rechange touchant la situation au Canada et dans le monde, ainsi que les objectifs des gouvernements provinciaux.

Au niveau fédéral-provincial, en plus des activités précises décrites ci-dessous, un certain nombre d'activités partagées sont en cours, particulièrement en ce qui touche le Secteur des sciences de la terre.

Certains gouvernements provinciaux, ou leurs agents, collaborent à l'occasion aux activités de la Direction de la physique du globe afin d'accélérer la marche des travaux dans une région donnée. L'aide des provinces se manifeste de diverses façons, soit par une aide technique, en procurant des données ou toute autre forme d'assistance. Actuellement six de ces projets sont en cours, dont le but principal est d'améliorer les projections-sismiques dans diverses régions: 1) près du projet du barrage de La Grande à la Baie James (Société d'énergie de la Baie James); 2) dans les secteurs de l'aménagement hydroélectrique de Manicouagan; 3) de la centrale nucléaire de Gentilly (Hydro-Québec); 4) dans les environs de la centrale nucléaire Darlington (Hydro Ontario); et 5) dans le nord de la Colombie-Britannique et près de McNaughton Lake, derrière le barrage Mica dans le sud-est de la Colombie-Britannique (B.C. Hydro et Power Authority). La Direction collabore en plus avec la Commission géologique d'Ontario et le ministère des Mines et d'Énergie de la Nouvelle-Écosse dans la provision et la réduction des données gravimétriques, et avec B.C. Hydro dans l'interprétation des séismogrammes de trois stations régionales dans le nord de la Colombie-Britannique.

La Commission géologique du Canada mène une variété de travaux visant à cartographier, décrire et expliquer la géologie de l'ensemble du Canada, y compris les territoires marins. Elle consulte les gouvernements provinciaux lorsque ces activités sont propres à les intéresser. Lorsque les projets concernent des questions locales ou régionales, comme la mise en valeur des ressources minérales ou énergétiques ou les transports, les travaux de construction ou des questions environnementales, les gouvernements provinciaux collaborent souvent au travail de la Commission géologique. La participation des provinces peut consister à partager les coûts des projets, à échanger de l'information ou à prendre en charge directement certains aspects du travail.

La Commission du Canada participe, en collaboration avec tous les gouvernements provinciaux, aux travaux du Comité national des levés géologiques. Créé en 1979, ce comité est chargé de coordonner les levés géologiques effectués à travers le Canada. Des sous-comités, au sein desquels la Commission est également représentée, se chargent de trouver des possibilités de collaboration fédérale-provinciale dans les domaines suivants:

— recherche en géologie économique

— technologie de la recherche des minéraux

— normes géoscientifiques nationales

La direction des levés et de la cartographie collabore étroitement avec les gouvernements et organismes provinciaux en vue de coordonner les programmes fédéraux et provinciaux et d'assurer un échange de données sur les activités d'intérêt mutuel. Le Conseil canadien des levés et de la cartographie, organisme fédéral provincial, permet d'échanger des idées sur l'orientation et les priorités définies dans le cadre d'un programme de levés et de la cartographie. En outre, les réunions permettent de discuter de l'évolution des techniques et des questions soulevées en la matière.

Le Comité permanent canadien des noms géographiques, dont les membres proviennent de l'ensemble des provinces et du gouvernement fédéral, a pour responsabilité d'établir les principes et les méthodes applicables à la désignation des éléments géographiques en vue d'assurer une méthodologie uniforme à cet égard au Canada.

Le Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole participe, avec les gouvernements provinciaux, à certains programmes qui relèvent des responsabilités du Secteur en la matière.

Parmi ces responsabilités, il y a lieu de citer les ententes passées avec les provinces et axées sur le développement et la démonstration des techniques ayant trait aux économies d'énergie et aux énergies renouvelables. Dans le domaine nucléaire, il y a lieu de citer le programme Canada — Ontario de gestion des déchets nucléaires. En ce qui a trait à l'électricité, les programmes exécutés en collaboration avec les provinces du Manitoba, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard permettent de fournir un appui financier à l'exploitation de systèmes de transmission régionaux et d'encourager l'exploitation de sources autres que le pétrole aux fins de la production de l'électricité. Une entente passée avec la Nouvelle-Écosse permet de fournir un appui financier à certaines initiatives en matière d'économies et de remplacement du pétrole, et notamment à certains projets relatifs à l'expansion des installations de production d'électricité alimentées au charbon dans cette province.

	Page
COMMISSIONS FRONTALIÈRES FÉDÉRALES-PROVINCIALES	94
PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE LEVÉS AÉROMAGNÉTIQUES	94
EXTENSION DES TECHNIQUES DE TÉLÉDÉTECTION AU MANITOBA	95
EXTENSION DES TECHNIQUES DE TÉLÉDÉTECTION DANS LES MARITIMES	95
PROGRAMME ALBERTA—CANADA, FONDS DE RECHERCHE SUR LES RESSOURCES ÉNERGÉTIQUES	95
PROGRAMME D'ENQUÊTE SUR LES STATISTIQUES DES MINÉRAUX	96
ENTENTES FÉDÉRALES-PROVINCIALES SUR L'EXPLOITATION MINÉRALE	96
ENTENTE CANADA/NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE SUR LES ÉCONOMIES DE PÉTROLE ET SON REMPLACEMENT	97
ENTENTE CANADA/MANITOBA RELATIVE À LA LIGNE DE TRANSPORT DE LA RIVIÈRE NELSON (1966)	97
ENTENTE CANADA/MANITOBA RELATIVE À LA LIGNE DE TRANSPORT DE LA RIVIÈRE NELSON (1977)	98
ENTENTE CANADA/NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE DE DÉMONSTRATION HYDRAULIQUE À BASSE HAUTEUR DE CHUTE	98
ENTENTE CANADA — ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD RELATIVE À UNE LIGNE SOUS-MARINE DE TRANSPORT D'ÉNERGIE	99
ENTENTE D'INDEMNISATION RELATIVE À COLESON COVE	99
ENTENTE D'ÉTUDE RELATIVE À LA CENTRALE DE COLESON COVE	100
ENTENTE CANADA — ONTARIO DE GESTION DES DÉCHETS DE COMBUSTIBLES IRRADIÉS	100
PROTOCOLE D'ENTENTE ENTRE LE CANADA ET L'ONTARIO CONCERNANT LE SOL CONTAMINÉ PAR LA RADIOACTIVITÉ À MALVERN	101
ENTENTE CANADA — ONTARIO CONCERNANT L'ÉLIMINATION DU RADON DANS LES MAISONS DES EMPLOYÉS DES MINES D'URANIUM DE LA RÉGION DE BLIND RIVER	101
ENTENTE SUBSIDIAIRE CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE SUR LES ÉCONOMIES D'ÉNERGIE	102
INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE DE L'HYDRO-QUÉBEC	102
LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC)	103
INTERCONNEXION NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE/NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK	103
APPUI FINANCIER SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA CENTRALE DE POINTE LEPREAU	104
PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE VÉRIFICATION ÉNERGÉTIQUE	105
MISE AU POINT ET DÉMONSTRATION DES TECHNIQUES DES ÉNERGIES RENOUVELABLES ET DE CONSERVATION DE L'ÉNERGIE	105
ENTENTE CANADA — COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE CONCERNANT LE RÈGLEMENT DES QUESTIONS EN LITIGE ENTRE LES DEUX GOUVERNEMENTS ET RELATIVES À LA TARIFICATION DU PÉTROLE ET DU GAZ ET AUX QUESTIONS FISCALES CONNEXES	106

	Page
PROTOCOLE D'ENTENTE CANADA — ALBERTA CONCERNANT LA TARIFICATION DE L'ÉNERGIE ET LES QUESTIONS FISCALES CONNEXES	106
ENTENTE CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE SUR LA GESTION DES RESSOURCES PÉTROLIÈRES ET GAZIÈRES SITUÉES AU LARGE DES CÔTES ET SUR LE PARTAGE DES RECETTES	106
ENTENTE ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA SASKATCHEWAN SUR LA TARIFICATION ET LA TAXATION DES RESSOURCES ÉNERGÉTIQUES	107
ENTENTE VISANT À MODIFIER LA LETTRE D'ENTENTE DU 26 OCTOBRE 1981 SIGNÉE PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA SASKATCHEWAN RELATIVEMENT À LA TARIFICATION ET À LA TAXATION DES RESSOURCES ÉNERGÉTIQUES	107
ENTENTE VISANT À MODIFIER LE PROTOCOLE D'ENTENTE SIGNÉ LE 1er SEPTEMBRE 1981 PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE L'ALBERTA RELATIVEMENT À LA TARIFICATION ET À LA TAXATION DES RESSOURCES ÉNERGÉTIQUES	107
PROGRAMME CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN DE RECHERCHE, DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE DÉMONSTRATION RELATIVEMENT AU PÉTROLE LOURD ET AUX COMBUSTIBLES FOSSILES (1981)	107
PROGRAMME CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN EN MATIÈRE DE PÉTROLE LOURD	108

Secteur des sciences de la terre

COMMISSIONS FRONTALIÈRES FÉDÉRALES-PROVINCIALES

Administration:
Secteur des sciences de la terre

Objet:
Établir et entretenir les frontières provinciales et territoriales qui sont régies par des commissions frontalières fédérales-provinciales.

Autorité:
Loi sur la Constitution, 1871 et la Loi sur la frontière entre l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique.

Les décrets en Conseil fédéraux et provinciaux créant les diverses commissions.

Calendrier:
Programme permanent. Les travaux de délimitation s'achèvent avec la ratification des rapports par le Parlement et les assemblées législatives provinciales respectives, mais l'entretien se poursuit au-delà de cette date. Les besoins financiers de chacune des commissions actives sont passés en revue tous les ans.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les commissions frontalières se composent d'un représentant du gouvernement fédéral et d'un représentant de chacune des provinces intéressées. Le partage des coûts varie. Le gouvernement fédéral paie 50% des coûts des commissions frontalières provinciales-territoriales et la province en cause, l'autre moitié. Dans le cas des commissions frontalières interprovinciales, le gouvernement fédéral et les gouvernements provinciaux en cause assument habituellement chacun la moitié du coût. Les commissions frontalières suivantes existent actuellement:

Alberta	—Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Saskatchewan	—Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Colombie-Britannique	—Territoires du Nord-Ouest
	—Territoire du Yukon
Manitoba	—Saskatchewan
Alberta	—Colombie-Britannique

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. W.V. Blackie
Arpenteur général
Direction des levés et de la cartographie
Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources
615, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E9

PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE LEVÉS AÉROMAGNÉTIQUES

Administration:
Secteur des sciences de la terre

Objet:
Effectuer la couverture aéromagnétique du Canada comme apport à la cartographie géologique et pour stimuler les travaux de prospection minérale du secteur privé.

Autorité:
L'Article 7 de la Loi sur les ressources et les relevés techniques.

Calendrier:
Ce programme a été lancé en 1960. Depuis, quelques 8.0 millions de kilomètres de levés ont été réalisés couvrant approximativement 60% de la région. Les derniers levés systématiques nécessaires au parachèvement de la couverture de la province de la Colombie-Britannique ne seront pas terminés avant 1989-1990, les régions de l'archipel Arctique et de baie d'Hudson ne seront parachevées qu'en l'an 2000. Dans certaines régions, en plus des levés systématiques, des levés aériens plus détaillés à fort pouvoir de résolution sont réalisés en rapport avec des travaux accomplis en vertu d'accords d'exploitation minérale et du programme de l'élimination des déchets radioactifs.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme est dirigé par la Commission géologique du Canada en collaboration avec des organismes provinciaux; les levés ont été confiés à contrat, à des sociétés privées.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Commission géologique du Canada
601, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E8

EXTENSION DES TECHNIQUES DE TÉLÉDÉTECTION AU MANITOBA

Administration:
Secteur de la recherche et de la technologie

Objet:
Démontrer la valeur des techniques de télédétection pour la gestion des ressources naturelles au Manitoba.

Autorité:
Accord fédéral-provincial signé en janvier 1983.

Calendrier:
Le programme doit durer quinze (15) mois, se terminant le 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme n'entraîne pas de transfert de fonds. Chacune des parties finance les éléments du programme pour lesquels elle est responsable. Les dépenses pour l'année fiscale 1982-1983 étaient d'environ $38,000 par É.M.R. et $80,000 par le Manitoba. Les dépenses prévues pour 1983-1984 sont d'environ $113,000 pour É.M.R. et $130,000 pour le Manitoba.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. J.D. Heyland
Division des applications
Centre canadien de télédétection
717, chemin Belfast
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0Y7

Tél.: (613) 995-1210

EXTENSION DES TECHNIQUES DE TÉLÉDÉTECTION DANS LES MARITIMES

Administration:
Secteur de la recherche et de la technologie

Objet:
Démontrer la valeur des techniques de télédétection pour la gestion des ressources naturelles aux Maritimes.

Autorité:
Accord fédéral-provincial signé en mai 1983.

Calendrier:
Le programme doit durer dix (10) mois, se terminant le 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme n'entraîne pas de transfert de fonds. Chacune des parties finance les éléments du programme pour lesquels elle est responsable. Les dépenses prévues pour l'année fiscale 1983-1984 sont d'environ $80,000 pour É.M.R. et $100,000 pour les Maritimes.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. J.D. Heyland
Division des applications
Centre canadien de télédétection
717, chemin Belfast
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0Y7

Tél.: (613) 995-1210

PROGRAMME ALBERTA—CANADA, FONDS DE RECHERCHE SUR LES RESSOURCES ÉNERGÉTIQUES

Administration:
Secteur de la recherche et de la technologie

Objet:
Disposer de fonds en vue de soutenir la recherche sur les sources d'énergie et des projets connexes proposés par l'Alberta ou qui lui sont acceptables. Ce programme a pour objectif la création ou l'amélioration des techniques de récupération, de production, d'utilisation et de conservation des combustibles fossiles de l'Alberta à l'exclusion des sables bitumineux et du pétrole lourd; l'exploitation et l'utilisation des sources d'énergie renouvelables et l'amélioration des connaissances techniques et scientifiques dans les secteurs institutionnels, universitaires et privés en Alberta en matière de recherche et de développement énergétiques.

Autorité:
Un échange de lettres entre le Premier ministre, M. Trudeau, et le Premier ministre de l'Alberta, M. Lougheed, en octobre et novembre 1976.

Calendrier:
Le financement devait être réparti sur six années, soit de l'année financière 1976-1977 à l'année financière 1981-1982.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Au total, une somme de $96 millions sera consacrée au programme et elle sera répartie comme suit: $4 millions en 1976-1977; $10 millions pour chacune des années 1977-1978 et 1978-1979, et $24 millions pour chacune des années 1979-1980, 1980-1981 et 1981-1982. Selon les prévisions actuelles, l'utilisation de ces fonds se poursuivra jusqu'en 1986-1987.

Les projets qui bénéficieront de fonds et les sommes qui seront accordées seront approuvées par un comité composé de trois hauts fonctionnaires, tant du gouvernement de l'Alberta que du gouvernement fédéral. Le comité revoit les projets tous les ans.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Dr K. Whitham
Secteur de recherche et technologie
Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

PROGRAMME D'ENQUÊTE SUR LES STATISTIQUES DES MINÉRAUX

Administration:
Le Secteur de la politique minérale, par l'entremise du Comité fédéral-provincial sur les statistiques des minéraux.

Objet:
Élaborer et appliquer des normes statistiques dans le domaine des statistiques minérales, en vue de produire des statistiques minérales compatibles et significatives. Ces statistiques minérales constituent la base du processus d'élaboration des politiques et des programmes aux niveaux provincial et national. Le programme a également pour but de réduire le dédoublement et le fardeau qui en résulte.

Autorité:
Loi sur les ressources et les relevés techniques, 1970, c.7
Lois provinciales sur les mines

Calendrier:
Les programmes d'enquête sont annuels, mensuels et occasionnels.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En 1979, le Secteur de la politique minérale a assumé, au niveau national, la responsabilité des statistiques sur les minéraux non combustibles au Canada. À ce moment, des mémorandums d'entente ont été signés avec la plupart des principales provinces productrices, en vertu desquels la collecte des statistiques constituerait un effort conjoint.

Le programme sur les statistiques des minéraux est coordonné par l'entremise du Comité fédéral-provincial sur les statistiques des minéraux. Ce Comité se réunit annuellement pour passer le programme en revue et pour mettre sur pied des groupes de travail chargés d'étudier et de résoudre divers problèmes reliés aux statistiques minérales. Le Groupe de travail sur les statistiques de l'exploration, qui a conçu et réalisé une enquête nationale sur les activités d'exploration, constitue un exemple digne de mention.

Il n'existe aucune entente spéciale de financement puisque chaque province paie se part des coûts d'un programme auquel elle décide de participer.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

J.T. Brennan
Secteur de la politique minérale
Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTES FÉDÉRALES-PROVINCIALES SUR L'EXPLOITATION MINÉRALE

Administration:
Le Secteur de la politique minérale, de concert avec la Commission géologique du Canada (C.G.C.) et le Centre canadien de la technologie des minéraux et de l'énergie (CANMET).

Objet:
Fournir les moyens nécessaires pour réaliser des levés et des études géoscientifiques ayant pour objectif d'inciter l'industrie à accélérer la recherche de minéraux, des recherches portant sur la technologie de l'extraction et du traitement des minéraux afin d'augmenter la productivité et diverses activités économiques et technologiques dans le but d'encourager les intéressés à se prévaloir des possibilités déterminées de mise en valeur des minéraux. L'objectif ultime est le renforcement du secteur des minéraux au profit, avant tout, des économies régionales et nationales.

Autorité:
Le paragraphe 7(2) de la Loi sur les ressources et les relevés techniques donne au ministre le pouvoir de collaborer avec les provinces en vue de la réalisation de programmes relatifs aux minéraux.

Calendrier:
La durée de chaque programme est précisée dans l'entente qui la régit.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Depuis 1970, ces programmes étaient exécutés en vertu d'accords entre le Canada et les provinces, et avec l'étroite participation du ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale et des ministères provinciaux concernés (à partir de 1974, il s'agissait d'ententes auxiliaires régies par les Ententes-cadres de développement). La plupart de ces ententes étaient sectorielles mais, dans certains cas, particulièrement en ce qui concerne l'Ontario, elles faisaient partie d'ententes régionales. Le ministère provincial responsable des minéraux appliquait le programme. En 1981, une nouvelle génération de programmes fédéraux-provinciaux dans le secteur des minéraux a été créée, toujours en collaboration avec une province donnée, mais sans faire appel au MEER et en confiant à l'É.M.R. la mise en oeuvre des composantes financées par le gouvernement fédéral.

Au cours de l'année financière 1983-1984, les ententes auxiliaires régionales avec l'Ontario étaient les seules ententes financées par le MEER qui soient encore en vigueur. Le Secteur de la politique minérale et la CGC partagent les responsabilités de la participation de l'É.M.R. aux accords avec l'Ontario par l'entremise des sous-comités consultatifs appropriés.

Ce nouveau genre de programmes est fondé sur une présence fédérale accrue par suite de l'exécution par le gouvernement fédéral de travaux financés à l'aide de fonds fédéraux. Le chef de file de cette génération est un programme de deux ans qui est exécuté en Nouvelle-Écosse en vertu d'une entente officielle couvrant les années financières 1982-1983 et 1983-1984 et en collaboration avec un programme provincial ayant les mêmes objectifs. Il concerne surtout des projets géoscientifiques. Un programme de coopération semblable, d'une durée de deux ans, mais non appuyé par une entente officielle, est également en voie d'exécution à Terre-Neuve. En 1983-1984, une entente provisoire Canada—Manitoba concernant les minéraux est entrée en vigueur pour deux ans, principalement afin d'inciter les spécialistes fédéraux et provinciaux des sciences de la Terre à se pencher sur le problème de l'épuisement imminent des réserves de minerais dans la région de Lynn Lake.

Au cours de 1983-1984, le processus de mise à exécution des nouveaux accords de développement économique et régional (ADER) avec les provinces et d'activités déterminées dès la fin de l'année financière a fait progresser rapidement les pourparlers approfondis tenus avec plusieurs provinces afin de parvenir à de nouveaux accords concernant la mise en valeur des minéraux. À la fin de décembre, un accord a été conclu avec le gouvernement du Manitoba et des progrès considérables étaient réalisés dans les entretiens avec les gouvernements de la Saskatchewan, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Ontario, de Terre-Neuve et du Québec. Des ententes avec la plupart de ces provinces devraient être en vigueur dès le début de la nouvelle année financière ou peu de temps après.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

J.E. Reeves
Secteur de la politique minérale
Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

Secteur de l'énergie

ENTENTE CANADA/NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE SUR LES ÉCONOMIES DE PÉTROLE ET SON REMPLACEMENT

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
Diminuer la dépendance de la Nouvelle-Écosse envers le pétrole importé pour la production d'électricité par:

(1) l'utilisation accrue du charbon comme combustible pour la production d'électricité;

(2) l'utilisation accrue des énergies renouvelables;

(3) l'amélioration du rendement des systèmes existants de production et de distribution de l'énergie, pour réduire la consommation et les pertes d'énergie;

(4) l'amélioration du réseau de transport pour accroître la disponibilité de l'électricité produite à l'extérieur de la province, et

(5) la réalisation d'autres projets de recherche et de démonstration dans le but de réduire la consommation de pétrole ou d'économiser l'énergie.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil et entente fédérale-provinciale signée le 31 mars 1977.

Calendrier:
L'entente est en vigueur du 31 mars 1977 au 31 mars 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada a établi un fonds de $9.2 millions qu'il met à la disposition de la Nouvelle-Écosse pour la réalisation du programme.

Paiements:
Le programme est administré par un comité de gestion composé de représentants aux deux paliers de gouvernement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Nancy Mitchell
Directrice, Division du charbon
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE CANADA/MANITOBA RELATIVE À LA LIGNE DE TRANSPORT DE LA RIVIÈRE NELSON (1966)

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
Fournir des fonds pour la construction d'une ligne de transport d'énergie en vue d'aider le Manitoba à exploiter ses ressources hydro-électriques dans le Nord de la province.

Autorité:
Entente passée en février 1966 et modifiée en mars 1978.

Calendrier:
La date de démarrage du projet était le 31 décembre 1973. Les remboursements ont débuté en avril 1974 et se termineront en avril de l'an 2019.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La ligne de transport d'énergie a été construite pour le compte du Canada, à qui elle appartient. Le Manitoba en fera l'acquisition sur une période de 45 ans, à compter de la date de démarrage. L'administration de l'entente est passée de l'Énergie atomique du Canada Limitée à l'É.M.R. en 1978. La Commission d'études concernant le projet de la rivière Nelson, composée de trois représentants fédéraux et de trois représentants provinciaux se rencontre au besoin pour étudier l'exécution de l'entente et la Commission publie un rapport annuel.

Paiements:
Le coût en capital du projet est de $245 millions. Les paiements sont faits tous les ans, selon un calendrier établi.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

C.E. Zwicker
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE CANADA/MANITOBA RELATIVE À LA LIGNE DE TRANSPORT DE LA RIVIÈRE NELSON (1977)

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
Accorder des prêts en vue de l'installation de convertisseurs additionnels C.A.-C.C. sous haute tension pour amener à sa capacité prévue le réseau de transmission avec composante continue de la rivière Nelson, qui part des centrales hydro-électriques sur la rivière Nelson, dans le Nord du Manitoba, et se rend à un terminal près de Winnipeg.

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet concernant les prêts pour les interconnexions régionales des réseaux d'électricité, sous réserve de l'approbation des devis estimatifs. Entente ratifiée en mars 1977 et modifiée en février 1978.

Calendrier:
Les travaux ont débuté et sont censés se terminer en 1992.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le coût total du projet est évalué à $611 millions; le Cabinet a approuvé des prêts maximaux de $193.2 millions, représentant 50% du coût total des nouvelles installations, à l'exception des frais d'installation du matériel fourni en vertu d'un contrat visant à fournir et à installer certains convertisseurs perfectionnés et leur équipement connexe. Le total des prêts fédéraux est maintenant évalué à $193.2 millions.

Paiements:
Le premier versement de $59.6 millions a été fait au Manitoba en mars 1977. Les autres versements de $65.7 millions ont été faits jusqu'au 31 mars 1983.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

C.E. Zwicker
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE CANADA/NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE DE DÉMONSTRATION HYDRAULIQUE À BASSE HAUTEUR DE CHUTE

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
Améliorer les perspectives quant à la diminution de la dépendance du pétrole pour la production d'électricité et à l'utilisation de l'énergie hydraulique et marémotrice non exploitée et faire la démonstration d'une turbine et d'une génératrice hydrauliques améliorées, dans les applications de basse hauteur de chute au Canada et à l'étranger, en subventionnant une partie des coûts d'un projet de démonstration.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil du 25 juillet 1980.
Entente ratifiée avec la Tidal Power Corporation le 28 janvier 1980.

Calendrier:
On prévoit que le projet sera en service au printemps de 1984. Les subventions ont été versées durant les années financières 1980-1981 et 1981-1982.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le coût total du projet est estimé à $57 millions, ce qui comprend une somme de $25 millions versée par le gouvernement fédéral sous la forme de subventions. La plus grande partie du solde représente les avantages énergétiques estimatifs pour la Nouvelle-Écosse. Un comité consultatif technique, composé de représentants de quatre services provinciaux d'utilités publiques et de trois ministères fédéraux, présidé par M. E.M. Warnes de l'É.M.R., fournira des conseils à la Tidal Power Corporation et diffusera les résultats des démonstrations.

Paiements:
Des subventions de $12.5 millions ont été accordées au cours des années financières 1980-1981 et 1981-1982.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

E.M. Warnes
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE CANADA—ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD RELATIVE À UNE LIGNE SOUS-MARINE DE TRANSPORT D'ÉNERGIE

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
Réduire la consommation de pétrole et les coûts de la production d'électricité dans l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard en accordant une subvention et des prêts pour la construction d'une ligne sous-marine de transport à partir du continent, pour permettre la livraison d'électricité moins coûteuse et non produite à partir du pétrole.

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet sur les prêts pour les interconnexions régionales. Décret du Conseil en date du 6 octobre 1977. Entente avec l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard en date du 6 octobre 1977.

Calendrier:
La date de démarrage du projet et de consolidation du prêt était le 31 décembre 1978. Les prêts aux sociétés de la Couronne ont été avancés durant les années financières 1977-1978 et 1978-1979 et sont censés être remboursés, par versements annuels égaux, sur une période de 30 ans se terminant en l'an 2008.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les dispositions habituelles de la politique d'interconnexion régionale consistent à prêter 50% des coûts estimatifs en capital. Toutefois, compte tenu des capacités financières limitées de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, une subvention du M.E.E.R. de 50% du coût total de $36 millions du projet a été accordée en plus du prêt de 50% des frais restant, fournis par l'É.M.R. À compter d'avril 1977, la province est tenue de fournir des états vérifiés des coûts en capital et des subventions tous les 6 mois. Elle doit également fournir des données pertinentes sur le financement et l'exécution et des statistiques sur l'interconnexion et décrire les mesures prises pour se conformer à l'Article 10 de l'entente relative à la coopération régionale.

Paiements:
Le M.E.E.R. a versé à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard une subvention de $18 millions. L'É.M.R. a prêté $8 millions et $1 million en 1977-1978 et 1978-1979 respectivement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

A.R. Scott
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE D'INDEMNISATION RELATIVE À COLESON COVE

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
Fournir des contributions pour indemniser la Commission d'énergie électrique du Nouveau-Brunswick pour les pertes qu'elle subit en vertu d'un contrat d'approvisionnement d'électricité au service d'électricité du Maine par suite des changements apportés par le Canada aux indemnités versées pour le pétrole importé servant à la production de l'électricité.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1980-349 du 18 décembre 1980.

Calendrier:
Les paiements seront faits à la Commission d'énergie électrique du Nouveau-Brunswick (C.É.É.N.-B.) au besoin, jusqu'à concurrence de $25 millions par année, à compter de janvier 1981 et jusqu'à décembre 1985.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les paiements seront mensuels et calculés en fonction des estimations des pertes subies par la C.É.É.N.-B. en rapport avec la centrale de Coleson Cove par suite de mesures prises par le Canada en vue de modifier les conditions d'admissibilité aux indemnités versées pour le pétrole importé aux fins de la production d'électricité.

Paiements:
Le montant maximum annuel des contributions versées en vertu de la présente entente est de $25 millions. Les montants versés ont été de $2.9 millions en 1980-1981, de $13.7 millions en 1981-1982, de $16.9 millions en 1982-1983 et sont estimés à $21 millions pour 1983-1984, pour un total de $54.5 millions jusqu'à ce jour.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

C.E. Zwicker
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE D'ÉTUDE RELATIVE À LA CENTRALE DE COLESON COVE

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
En vertu du Programme énergétique national, un "fond de remplacement du pétrole dans les services publics" a été instauré pour fournir des subventions en vue de financer une partie du coût des conversions, acceptable pour l'environnement, des centrales alimentées au pétrole en centrales alimentées au charbon. Le but de la présente entente est d'aider le Nouveau-Brunswick à assumer les frais d'une étude visant à évaluer les possibilités économiques, financières et environnementales de la conversion de la centrale de Coleson Cove, de 1,000 MW, en fournissant une subvention pour financer une partie des coûts de l'étude.

Autorité:
L'approbation, en principe, du Conseil du Trésor concernant un fonds de $2 millions et la libération immédiate de $910,000 pour l'étude durant l'année financière 1981-1982 a été donné le 4 juin 1981. Le décret du Conseil était daté du 28 mai 1981. L'entente avec la Commission d'énergie électrique du Nouveau-Brunswick est datée du 31 juillet 1981.

Calendrier:
L'étude est en cours depuis janvier 1981. L'exécution de la phase définitive a été reportée jusqu'à ce que l'on puisse justifier cette conversion. On pense maintenant qu'un rapport définitif sur la faisabilité de cette conversion sera disponible vers le milieu de 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les paiements fédéraux de 75% des coûts admissibles évalués à $1.2 million, comme définis dans l'entente, seront versés sur réception des factures présentées par la Commission. À part le rapport définitif sur l'étude, un rapport doit être présenté au Conseil du Trésor sur les répercussions économiques du fonds et sur ses rapports avec la stratégie énergétique globale pour les provinces de l'Atlantique, avant qu'on puisse envisager de financer, au moyen du fonds, des projets précis, y compris celui de Coleson Cove.

Paiements:
La somme de $240,000 a été déboursée, par le gouvernement fédéral durant l'année financière 1981-1982.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

E.M. Warnes
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE CANADA — ONTARIO DE GESTION DES DÉCHETS DE COMBUSTIBLES IRRADIÉS

Administration:
Établissement de recherche nucléaire de l'ÉACL de Whiteshell

Objet:
Établir une entente aux fins de la conception de techniques de stockage, de transport, d'immobilisation et d'enfouissement des déchets de combustibles nucléaires irradiés.

Autorité:

- Loi sur le contrôle de l'énergie atomique, 1946
- Décision du Cabinet nº 571-77RD du 1er décembre 1977
- Décision du Cabinet nº 141-81RD du 2 avril 1981
- Décision du Cabinet nº 564-83RD du 12 décembre 1983
- Communiqué de presse conjoint de M. Gillespie (É.M.R.) et de M. Baetz (ministère de l'Énergie de l'Ontario) du 5 juin 1978
- Communiqué de presse conjoint de M. Lalonde (É.M.R.), et de M. Welch (ministère de l'Énergie de l'Ontario) du 4 août 1981.

Calendrier:
Il a été convenu d'un programme cadre de R&D de dix ans en vue de démontrer l'aspect sécuritaire d'un système d'enfouissement dès mars 1991. En vertu de ce programme de R&D, l'Hydro Ontario doit concevoir des méthodes de stockage et de transport et l'ÉACL doit élaborer des méthodes d'immobilisation et d'enfouissement. Le processus convenu aux fins de l'acceptation des rapports définitifs

d'évaluation des systèmes, qui doivent être présentés en 1988, sera assujetti à des études de réglementation, à des audiences publiques, et à une déclaration de la Commission de contrôle de l'énergie atomique. Le processus sera réputé achevé lorsque les gouvernements fédéral et ontarien auront accepté la faisabilité de la notion du système d'enfouissement. Le choix d'un site aux fins de l'établissement d'une installation commerciale d'enfouissement ne pourra être effectué avant que le gouvernement n'ait accepté ces critères de faisabilité.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'Hydro Ontario finance ses travaux sur le stockage et le transport et verse une contribution volontaire de $1 à $2 millions par année au programme de l'ÉACL. Le budget de l'ÉACL (quelque $30 millions par année) pour le programme d'une durée de dix ans a été approuvé en principe et le financement des trois premières années a été approuvé (de 1981-82 à 1986-87). Des crédits représentant 40% du financement pour les six premières années ont été prélevés dans l'Enveloppe de l'énergie, et le reste, dans le budget de recherche de l'ÉACL. D'autres examens ainsi qu'une autorisation du Cabinet seront requis pour les années ultérieures.

L'ÉACL établit des rapports annuels et son programme est assujetti à un examen annuel entrepris par un Comité consultatif technique indépendant formé de scientifiques réputés. Énergie atomique du Canada Limitée a établi son premier rapport d'évaluation de la notion et la Commission de contrôle de l'énergie atomique a présenté son premier projet de directives de réglementation.

Deux comités fédéraux-provinciaux supervisent ce travail:

1) un Comité de coordination formé de deux membres provinciaux et de trois membres fédéraux;

2) un Comité politique composé du sous-ministre de l'Énergie de l'Ontario et du sous-ministre associé d'É.M.R.

Paiements:
Les fonds fédéraux affectés à ce programme pourraient être récupérés par suite des retombées économiques et des frais imposés à des fins commerciales.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

J. Howieson
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

PROTOCOLE D'ENTENTE ENTRE LE CANADA ET L'ONTARIO CONCERNANT LE SOL CONTAMINÉ PAR LA RADIOACTIVITÉ À MALVERN

Administration:
Le Bureau de gestion des déchets radioactifs de faible activité de l'ÉACL.

Objet:
Officialiser les arrangements coopératifs pris aux fins de l'enlèvement et du stockage des déchets de Malvern.

Autorité:
Loi sur le contrôle de l'énergie atomique de 1946.
Décision du Cabinet nº 370-82RD du 10 août 1982.
Protocole d'entente du 7 novembre 1983 signé par M. Chrétien, au nom du Gouvernement du Canada, et par M. Wells, représentant du Gouvernement de l'Ontario.

Calendrier:

Phase 1 — Transport des déchets le plus tôt possible vers l'emplacement de stockage situé en Ontario.
Phase 2 — Le déplacement des déchets du site de stockage au site d'évacuation fédéral doit se faire avant l'expiration du bail de location du site d'une durée de dix ans.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les coûts de l'enlèvement et de l'évacuation sont à la charge du gouvernement fédéral; les coûts du stockage et des déplacements supplémentaires sont à la charge du gouvernement provincial. Selon les premières estimations, la phase 1 coûtera environ $400,000 au gouvernement fédéral. Le Bureau de l'ÉACL supervisera les activités. Un comité de coordination comprenant deux représentants fédéraux et deux représentants provinciaux a été créé pour voir à la gestion du projet.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

J. Howieson
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE CANADA—ONTARIO CONCERNANT L'ÉLIMINATION DU RADON DANS LES MAISONS DES EMPLOYÉS DES MINES D'URANIUM DE LA RÉGION DE BLIND RIVER

Administration:
Le "Canadian Institute for Radiation Safety" (CAIRS) de Elliot Lake

Objet:
Réduire la quantité de radon à laquelle sont exposés les employés des mines d'uranium de la région d'Elliot Lake.

Autorité:
Loi sur le contrôle de l'énergie atomique de 1946.
Directive ministérielle du 23 décembre 1981 à l'intention de l'ÉACL.
Entente écrite du 12 août 1983 adressée par T.E. Armstrong, sous-ministre, ministère du Travail de l'Ontario à D.J. Cameron, Directeur, Bureau de gestion des déchets radioactifs de faible activité.

Calendrier:
1983-1984

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les coûts de l'inspection et du nettoyage des maisons seront partagés à part égale entre le ministère du Travail de l'Ontario et l'ÉACL. Ceci représente des coûts estimatifs d'environ $100,000 pour le gouvernement fédéral.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

J. Howieson
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE SUBSIDIAIRE CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE SUR LES ÉCONOMIES D'ÉNERGIE

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole

Objet:
Participer avec la province en vue de mettre en oeuvre des projets d'économies d'énergie.

Autorité:
Entente subsidiaire Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse sur les économies d'énergie, datée du 4 juillet 1978, et présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 785245, approuvée le 25 novembre 1982.

Calendrier:
L'entente subsidiaire qui se termine le 31 mars 1984 est assortie d'une période d'évaluation qui se termine le 31 mars 1985.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'Entente subsidiaire comprend deux (2) programmes, soit celui axé sur la planification des systèmes énergétiques et celui axé sur les possibilités en matière d'énergie. Ces programmes permettent, par l'entremise de contributions à la province, de verser des subventions aux fins d'études de consultation, de projets de démonstration et de projets témoins, de vérification du bilan énergétique à l'aide des énergie-bus et de l'amélioration de l'isolation thermique des installations industrielles.

Paiements:
Le gouvernement fédéral contribue jusqu'à concurrence de 50% aux coûts admissibles de tout projet approuvé en vertu du Programme de planification des systèmes énergétiques et jusqu'à concurrence de 80% aux coûts du même ordre de tout projet approuvé en vertu du Programme sur les possibilités en matière d'énergie.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

C.G. Luckman
Directeur
Division de l'énergie industrielle
Direction de l'énergie et du remplacement du pétrole
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE DE L'HYDRO-QUÉBEC

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
Aider l'Institut, en fournissant des prêts de capital et des subventions d'exploitation, à répondre aussi efficacement que possible aux besoins de l'industrie canadienne de l'électricité, y compris les services publics d'électricité, les organismes privés et gouvernementaux, en donnant accès au matériel de recherche et d'essai et au personnel compétent capable de mener des études sur le rendement du matériel, sur le matériel et les techniques requises pour trouver la méthode de production, de distribution et d'utilisation de l'électricité la plus efficace, économique et fiable possible et assurer la bonne diffusion des résultats des recherches.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil du 3 juillet 1970.
Entente signée avec le Québec et l'Hydro-Québec le 6 juillet 1970.

Calendrier:
Des prêts selon les taux des sociétés de la Couronne ont été accordés durant les années financières 1970-1971 à 1973-1974, ont été consolidés en 1974 et sont en train d'être remboursés en 25 versements annuels égaux de 1975 à 1999. De 1972 à 1981, 10 subventions annuelles ont été faites. L'entente stipule la tenue d'une révision en 1985.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme est administré par un Comité d'étude qui se compose de trois membres nommés par le gouvernement fédéral et de trois membres par le Québec, sur la recommandation de l'Hydro-Québec. De plus, il existe un Comité consultatif technique composé de 19 membres.

— 4 nommés par le Canada

— 4 nommés par le Québec

— 4 nommés par l'Hydro-Québec

— 4 nommés par l'Association canadienne de l'électricité

— 3 nommés par l'Association des manufacturiers d'équipement électrique du Canada.

A.R. Scott est le représentant de l'É.M.R. au Comité d'étude et E.M. Warnes représente le ministère au sein du Comité consultatif technique. Le Comité d'étude doit présenter des rapports annuels.

Paiements:
Des prêts totalisant $17.5 millions ont été faits sur une période de quatre ans. Les subventions annuelles de $325,000 ont été versées sur 10 ans.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

A.R. Scott
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC)

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
Fournir une base à la mise en valeur de la totalité ou d'une partie du potentiel hydro-électrique du bassin du cours inférieur du fleuve Churchill au Labrador.

Autorité:
La décision du Cabinet nº 543-78RD du 24 novembre 1978 a autorisé le Canada à ratifier une entente avec Terre-Neuve en vue d'instituer la LCDC. L'entente a été signée cette même journée.

Calendrier:
Durant la période de 1979 à juin 1980, la LCDC a réalisé une étude sur la praticabilité du projet. En juillet 1980, le conseil d'administration a recommandé aux actionnaires d'aller de l'avant avec le projet de Muskrat Falls, mais les actionnaires n'ont pas encore pris de décision à ce sujet, en attendant le résultat du tribunal avec lequel Terre-Neuve essaie d'obtenir l'accès à toute ou à une partie de l'installation des Chutes Churchill.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La LCDC est une société de la Couronne fédérale-provinciale qui appartient à 51% à Terre-Neuve et à 49% au Canada. Jusqu'en août 1981, le Canada a fait une mise de fonds d'une valeur $14.75 millions, tandis que celle de Terre-Neuve a été de $15.4 millions. La LCDC est en train de préparer des prévisions concernant les besoins mensuels minimaux en liquidités et publie des rapports annuels.

Paiements:
Il semble que le Canada ne sera pas remboursé par la LCDC tant qu'un projet n'aura pas été exploité pour un certain temps ou qu'il n'aura pas vendu ses actions dans la société.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

C.E. Zwicker
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

INTERCONNEXION NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE/NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
Fournir des prêts pour aider à financer les coûts d'investissement du renforcement d'une interconnexion des réseaux de transport d'électricité entre la Nouvelle-Écosse et le Nouveau-Brunswick.

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet concernant les prêts pour les interconnexions régionales. Des ententes ont été ratifiées avec le Nouveau-Brunswick le 10 février 1978 et avec la Nouvelle-Écosse le 31 mars 1978.

Calendrier:
Le projet a été mis en service en juin 1980.

Dates d'expiration:
Nouveau-Brunswick—remboursement annuel de la dette jusqu'en l'an 2011
Nouvelle-Écosse—remboursement annuel de la dette jusqu'en l'an 2009.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les dispositions habituelles de la politique d'interconnexion régionale seraient de fournir des prêts, aux taux des sociétés de la Couronne, pour financer 50% des coûts d'investissement estimatifs. Comme le Nouveau-Brunswick ne prévoyait pas tirer de bénéfices de l'interconnexion avant 1981, des dispositions spéciales ont été prises pour financer 100% des coûts, 50% de la somme étant remboursée avec intérêts vers la fin de 1980. Les prêts à la Nouvelle-Écosse ont été faits selon les modalités normales de 50% des coûts.

Paiements:
Les prêts totaux au Nouveau-Brunswick se sont élevés à $10 millions, dont $7.2 millions ont été versés en 1977-1978 et le reste en 1978-1979. Comme indiqué ci-dessus, le Nouveau-Brunswick a remboursé $5 millions, plus les intérêts, le 1er avril 1981. Le total des prêts à la Nouvelle-Écosse a été de $2.6 millions, dont $0.6 million a été avancé en 1977-1978, $1.3 million en 1978-1979, $0.5 million en 1979-1980, et $0.2 million en 1980-1981.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

E.M. Warnes
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

APPUI FINANCIER SUPPLÉMENTAIRE À LA CENTRALE DE POINTE LEPREAU

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
En vertu des dispositions de l'entente de 1975 entre l'ÉACL, le Nouveau-Brunswick et la New Brunswick Power, un prêt de $350 millions, au taux d'intérêt établi pour les sociétés de la Couronne, a été accordé à la New Brunswick Power pour couvrir 50% du coût estimatif établi, à l'époque, à $684 millions pour la construction de la centrale nucléaire Lepreau no 1 de 630 MW. Depuis l'établissement des devis estimatifs originaux, la date d'achèvement des travaux a été reportée de 1980 à 1982 et les coûts du projet sont passés à $1.25 milliard. Compte tenu de l'objectif de réduction de la dépendance envers le pétrole dans les provinces de l'Atlantique et des capacités financières limitées de la New Brunswick Power, le gouvernement fédéral a décidé de fournir une aide financière supplémentaire pour la construction et l'exploitation de la centrale.

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet concernant l'aide financière à la première centrale nucléaire dans chaque province et l'aide financière supplémentaire à celle de Pointe Lepreau.
Décision du Conseil du Trésor du 23 mai 1981
Décret du Conseil du 28 mai 1981
Entente Canada/Nouveau-Brunswick/New Brunswick Power datée du 28 mai 1981.

Calendrier:
La date la plus rapprochée de lancement du projet (prévue pour avril 1982) ou la date définitive (le 1er avril 1983) sera celle du début du remboursement de la dette de $350 millions en 25 versements annuels de $38 millions environ et marquera également le début de l'admissibilité de la New Brunswick Power à des prêts, aux taux accordés aux sociétés de la Couronne, fondés sur le rendement de la centrale au cours des 10 premières années d'exploitation; ces prêts devront être remboursés, avec les intérêts courus, au cours des 10 années suivantes.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu des ententes conclues avec le Nouveau-Brunswick et la New Brunswick Power le 28 mai 1981, les intérêts versés en 1980 par la New Brunswick Power sur les $350 millions prêtés par l'ÉACL ont été remis et les dispositions du prêt original ont été modifiées pour que les intérêts sur le prêt ne soient pas courus ou ne doivent pas être payés avant la date la plus rapprochée de mise en service ou celle du 8 octobre 1982, sous réserve de rajustements pour toute quantité nette produite par la centrale dans l'intervalle. En outre, l'entente de 1981 prévoit des prêts allant jusqu'à $48.75 millions par année, jusqu'à concurrence de $130 millions, à la New Brunswick Power, en fonction de la capacité de production de la centrale durant ses 10 premières années d'exploitation. Les prêts seraient ensuite fondés sur des tranches de $650,000 pour chaque unité de pourcentage de la capacité de la centrale en-deçà de 75%. Le remboursement se ferait selon les mêmes dispositions pour les années où la capacité dépasse 75%. Le solde des prêts et les intérêts accumulés seraient remboursables de la 11e à la 20e année d'exploitation. Les sommes prêtées seraient rajustées proportionnellement aux quantités supérieures à 200 MW d'énergie exportées par la centrale.

Paiements:
Les prêts originaux de l'ÉACL ont été accordés au cours de la période s'échelonnant du 9 février 1976 au 9 août 1979. Le prêt et les intérêts courus étaient censés atteindre le maximum de $350 millions le 9 octobre 1979. Les $33 millions d'intérêt déjà remboursés par la New Brunswick Power en 1980, ont été remis à la société le 28 mai 1981. La centrale a été mise en service le 31 janvier 1983.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

C.E. Zwicker
Secteur des économies d'énergie
et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE VÉRIFICATION ÉNERGÉTIQUE

Administration:
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole.

Objet:
De concert avec les provinces, aider les sociétés à déterminer les secteurs où il y a gaspillage d'énergie et appliquer des projets pour l'amélioration du rendement énergétique.

Autorité:
Présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 775215, approuvée le 5 février 1981.

Calendrier:
Les ententes seront en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Pour être admissible, une société doit avoir une facture énergétique supérieure à un montant déterminé. Le Comité mixte fédéral-provincial de gestion de chaque province doit décider des limites inférieures, selon la structure industrielle en place.

Le programme prévoit, par l'entremise de contributions aux provinces, des autobus de l'énergie, des subventions pour les services d'experts-conseils et des ateliers techniques. Il a pour but d'étendre l'appui accordé par le Programme national des autobus de l'énergie, en vertu duquel toutes les provinces ont signé des ententes.

Paiements:
Le gouvernement fédéral assurera le financement selon un rapport de 80/20 avec les provinces.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

C.G. Luckman
Directeur, Division de l'énergie industrielle
Direction de l'énergie et du remplacement du pétrole
Secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

MISE AU POINT ET DÉMONSTRATION DES TECHNIQUES DES ÉNERGIES RENOUVELABLES ET DE CONSERVATION DE L'ÉNERGIE

Administration:
Le secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole

Objet:
De concert avec les gouvernements de la Colombie-Britannique, de la Saskatchewan, du Manitoba, de l'Ontario, de Terre-Neuve, du Nouveau-Brunswick, des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon, démontrer de nouvelles techniques d'économie d'énergie et des énergies renouvelables et accélérer leur mise en valeur à grande échelle.

Autorité:
Présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 764747 approuvée le 2 mai 1979 C.-B.
Présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 767417 approuvée le 8 nov. 1979 Sask.
Présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 770203 approuvée le 11 avril 1980 Man.
Présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 764320 approuvée le 11 avril 1979 Ont.
Présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 767910 approuvée le 29 nov. 1979 N.-B.
Présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 763931 approuvée le 29 mars 1979 T.-N.
Présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 769358 approuvée le 7 fév. 1980 Yukon
Présentation au Conseil du Trésor nº 769357 approuvée le 7 fév. 1980 T.N.-O.

Calendrier:
Toutes les ententes sont en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Conseil du Trésor a approuvé des dépenses du 113 millions de dollars, sur une période de 5 ans, auxquelles s'ajouteront des contributions provinciales. Le ratio de partage sera de 50/50 pour l'Ontario (total de $58 millions), la Colombie-Britannique ($27 millions), la Saskatchewan et le Manitoba ($18 millions chacune). Pour Terre-Neuve et le Nouveau-Brunswick, la part fédérale de $9 millions représentera 80% des coûts ($11.25 millions au total pour chaque province). Les Territoires du Nord-Ouest recevront du gouvernement fédéral une contribution de $2.5 millions, ce qui représente 75% de chaque entente.

Les ententes prévoient une étude des plans et des budgets et le choix de projets, par un Comité de gestion composé de deux représentants du ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources et de deux représentants des provinces.

Paiements:
Les provinces présenteront au gouvernement fédéral des comptes trimestriels par poste de toutes les dépenses encourues aux fins de leur remboursement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

T.A. Ledwell
Division des énergies renouvelables
Bureau de la conservation et des énergies renouvelables
Le secteur des économies d'énergie et des substituts du pétrole

ENTENTE CANADA—COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE CONCERNANT LE RÈGLEMENT DES QUESTIONS EN LITIGE ENTRE LES DEUX GOUVERNEMENTS ET RELATIVES À LA TARIFICATION DU PÉTROLE ET DU GAZ ET AUX QUESTIONS FISCALES CONNEXES

Administration:
Secteur de l'énergie

Objet:
Définir les questions réglées concernant l'obtention d'une plus grande sécurité énergétique pour tous les Canadiens.

Autorité:
Déclaration commune faite le 24 septembre 1981 par le Premier ministre du Canada et le Premier ministre de la Colombie- Britannique. Correspondance en date du 24 septembre 1981 entre MM. Lalonde et McClelland.

Calendrier:
Du 1er octore 1981 au 1er décembre 1986, sous réserve des dispositions de l'entente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entente indique la valeur estimative de la participation aux recettes pour le Gouvernement du Canada, le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique et l'industrie pétrolière.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Dr. Len Good
Sous-ministre adjoint
Secteur de l'Analyse de la politique énergétique
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE4

PROTOCOLE D'ENTENTE CANADA—ALBERTA CONCERNANT LA TARIFICATION DE L'ÉNERGIE ET LES QUESTIONS FISCALES CONNEXES

Administration:
Secteur de l'énergie

Objet:
Définir les questions réglées concernant les prix et les impôts applicables au pétrole brut, au gaz naturel, au pétrole brut synthétique et aux liquides de gaz naturel produits en Alberta.

Autorité:
Protocole d'entente signé le 1er septembre 1981 par le Premier ministre du Canada et le Premier ministre de l'Alberta.

Calendrier:
Du 1er septembre 1981 au 1er décembre 1986, sous réserve des dispositions de l'entente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entente définit la valeur estimative de la participation aux recettes pour le Gouvernement du Canada, le gouvernement de l'Alberta et l'industrie pétrolière.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Dr. Len Good
Sous-ministre adjoint
Secteur de l'Analyse de la politique énergétique
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE4

ENTENTE CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE SUR LA GESTION DES RESSOURCES PÉTROLIÈRES ET GAZIÈRES SITUÉES AU LARGE DES CÔTES ET SUR LE PARTAGE DES RECETTES

Administration:
L'administration du pétrole et du gaz des terres du Canada (A.P.G.T.C.) sous la direction de l'office Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse du pétrole et du gaz offshore.

Objet:
Définir les questions réglées concernant des ressources pétrolières et gazières au large des côtes et au partage des recettes de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Autorité:
Entente faite le 2 mars 1982 par le Premier ministre du Canada et le Premier ministre de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Calendrier:
L'entente commence le 1er mars 1982 et devrait se prolonger pendant quarante-deux ans, sous réserve des dispositions de l'entente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entente indique le mécanisme pour partager les recettes du pétrole et du gaz offshore aux gouvernements.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Maurice Taschereau
Administrateur
L'administration du pétrole
et du gaz des terres du Canada
355, chemin River
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA SASKATCHEWAN SUR LA TARIFICATION ET LA TAXATION DES RESSOURCES ÉNERGÉTIQUES

Administration:
Secteur de l'énergie

Objet:
Définir les questions réglées concernant les prix et les impôts applicables au pétrole brut, au gaz naturel, au pétrole brut synthétique et aux liquides de gaz naturel produits à la Saskatchewan.

Autorité:
Protocole d'entente signé par le Premier ministre du Canada et le Premier ministre de la Saskatchewan.

Calendrier:
Du 26 octobre 1981 au 31 décembre 1986, sous réserve de toute disposition contraire à la présente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entente définit la valeur estimative de la participation aux recettes pour le Gouvernement du Canada, le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan et l'industrie pétrolière.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Dr. Len Good
Sous-ministre adjoint
Secteur de l'Analyse de la politique énergétique
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE VISANT À MODIFIER LA LETTRE D'ENTENTE DU 26 OCTOBRE 1981 SIGNÉE PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA SASKATCHEWAN RELATIVEMENT À LA TARIFICATION ET À LA TAXATION DES RESSOURCES ÉNERGÉTIQUES

Administration:
Secteur de l'énergie

Objet:
Modifier l'entente sur des questions relatives à la tarification et à la taxation du pétrole brut, du gaz naturel, du pétrole brut synthétique et des liquides de gaz naturel produits en Saskatchewan.

Autorité:
Entente signée par le ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Gouvernement du Canada et le ministre de l'Énergie et des Mines, gouvernement de la Saskatchewan, le 23 août 1983.

Calendrier:
Du 1er juillet 1983 au 31 décembre 1984, sous réserve de toute disposition contraire prévue à l'entente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les prévisions en matière de partage des recettes pour le Gouvernement du Canada, le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan et l'industrie pétrolière sont établies dans l'entente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Dr. Len Good
Sous-ministre adjoint
Secteur de l'analyse de la politique énergétique
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

ENTENTE VISANT À MODIFIER LE PROTOCOLE D'ENTENTE SIGNÉ LE 1er SEPTEMBRE 1981 PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA ET LE GOUVERNEMENT DE L'ALBERTA RELATIVEMENT À LA TARIFICATION ET À LA TAXATION DES RESSOURCES ÉNERGÉTIQUES

Administration:
Secteur de l'énergie

Objet:
Modifier l'entente sur des questions relatives à la tarification et à la taxation du pétrole brut, du gaz naturel et du pétrole synthétique et des liquides de gaz naturel produits en Alberta.

Autorité:
Entente signée par le ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, Gouvernement du Canada et le ministre de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, gouvernement de l'Alberta, le 30 juin 1983.

Calendrier:
Du 1er juillet 1983 au 31 décembre 1984, sous réserve de toute disposition contraire prévue dans l'entente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les prévisions en matière de partage des recettes pour le Gouvernement du Canada, le gouvernement de l'Alberta et l'industrie pétrolière sont établies dans l'entente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Dr. Len Good
Sous-ministre adjoint
Secteur de l'analyse de la politique énergétique
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

PROGRAMME CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN DE RECHERCHE, DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ET DE DÉMONSTRATION RELATIVEMENT AU PÉTROLE LOURD ET AUX COMBUSTIBLES FOSSILES (1981)

Administration:
Le Secteur du pétrole

Objet:
Encourager la recherche, le développement et la démonstration de nouvelles techniques qui favorisent l'exploitation et l'utilisation accrues des ressources en combustibles fossiles de la Saskatchewan, en accordant une importance particulière au pétrole lourd et au lignite.

Autorité:
Le protocole d'entente du 26 octobre 1981 entre le Canada et la Saskatchewan et le décret du Conseil C.P. 1983-5-2948 (dossier du Conseil du Trésor nº 789905).

Calendrier:
Le programme débute au cours de l'année financière 1983-1984 et se termine au cours de l'année financière 1987-1988.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Un comité de gestion composé de quatre membres examine et sélectionne, aux fins du financement total ou partiel, les projets de recherche concernant les combustibles fossiles et les projets pilotes de récupération assistée du pétrole qui sont proposés par l'industrie. Les gouvernements de la Saskatchewan et du Canada se sont entendus pour partager à part égale les coûts de ce programme, chacun devant contribuer $15 millions au cours d'une période de cinq ans.

Paiements:
Le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan présente, chaque trimestre, un compte détaillé de toutes les dépenses au nom du Gouvernement du Canada.

État actuel du programme:
Le total des fonds disponibles en vertu de l'Entente est de $30 millions. L'É.M.R. a prévu à son budget une somme de $1.75 million pour la part du Canada, au cours de l'année financière 1983-1984, pour appuyer des projets proposés par l'industrie et des recherches exécutées par le laboratoire de R et D. Le laboratoire de R et D a été détaché de la Société Saskoil le 1er avril 1983 et poursuit actuellement des activités de R et D liées aux combustibles fossiles, en vertu de cette entente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. K. El-Defrawy
Secteur du pétrole
Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

PROGRAMME CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN EN MATIÈRE DE PÉTROLE LOURD

Administration:
Secteur du pétrole

Objet:
Augmenter les ressources pétrolières récupérables de la Saskatchewan.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil et accord entre le Canada et la Saskatchewan du 4 octobre 1976, P.C. 1976-1-2291.

Calendrier:
Ce programme, commencé en 1976, ne comporte pas de date limite.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Un comité de gestion composé de quatre membres passe en revue et choisit certaines propositions de financement partiel de la part de l'industrie en matière de projets pilotes d'amélioration des techniques de récupération. Le financement de la part du gouvernement se fait à part égale par le Canada et la Saskatchewan, et la part du gouvernement fédéral ne doit pas excéder $8.111 millions. Le financement global dans le cadre de l'entente s'établissait en juillet 1983 à $11,029,065.2 dont la part du fédéral s'établissait à $5,514,532.6.

Paiements:
Trois fois par année, la Saskatchewan soumet à l'approbation du gouvernement fédéral un relevé de toutes les dépenses effectuées au nom du Canada.

État actuel du programme:
Selon les termes de l'entente, $5,192,426 sont encore disponibles, dont $1,088,898 sont destinés à financer un laboratoire de R&D au cours de l'année civile 1983. Ce laboratoire a été dissocié de la Saskoil le 1er avril 1983 et exécute actuellement des activités de R&D dans le domaine du pétrole lourd, aux termes de l'entente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. K. El-Defrawy
Secteur du pétrole
Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources
580, rue Booth
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E4

Ministère de l'Environnement

La Loi de 1979 sur l'organisation du gouvernement a scindé le ministère des Pêches et de l'Environnement en un ministère des Pêches et des Océans et un ministère de l'Environnement. Les pouvoirs et fonctions du ministre de l'Environnement s'étendent à tous les domaines de compétence du Parlement du Canada non attribués par la Loi à quelque autre ministère, commission ou organisme fédéral et liés:

(i) à la conservation et à l'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement naturel, notamment celle de l'eau, de l'air et du sol,

(ii) aux ressources renouvelables, notamment les ressources forestières du Canada, les oiseaux migrateurs et la flore et la faune sauvages en général,

(iii) aux eaux,

(iv) à la météorologie,

(v) à l'application des règles ou règlements établis par la Commission mixte internationale à l'égard des eaux limitrophes et des questions intéressant les États-Unis et le Canada, dans la mesure où elles concernent la conservation et l'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement naturel, et

(vi) à la coordination des politiques et programmes du Gouvernement du Canada en matière de conservation et d'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement naturel.

Le 5 juin 1979, la responsabilité du Service des parcs (Parcs Canada) est passée du ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien au ministre de l'Environnement. Parcs Canada est l'organisme du gouvernement fédéral chargé de protéger les lieux d'importance nationale au bénéfice de tous les Canadiens. Il détermine les lieux représentatifs du patrimoine naturel et culturel du pays et protège ces sites pour les générations futures; en outre, en les rendant accessibles aux Canadiens, pour leur agrément, il aide ceux-ci à mieux apprécier les grandes richesses du territoire. Ces lieux sont soit des parcs nationaux, des lieux d'intérêt national, des lieux et des parcs historiques nationaux, des canaux historiques ou des régions du patrimoine de gestion conjointe et des rivières du patrimoine canadien.

Le ministère vise à faire des organismes fédéraux et provinciaux des partenaires véritables, comptant pour cela sur la coopération et la collaboration; le ministère de l'Environnement promeut des activités mixtes avec les provinces lorsque les juridictions sont complémentaires, faisant appel au partage des coûts et des travaux, aux termes d'accords appropriés.

Une nouvelle étape en ce sens a été franchie le 1er avril 1979, grâce à la nomination de directeurs généraux régionaux dans chacune des cinq régions administratives: Atlantique (Nouveau-Brunswick, Terre-Neuve, Nouvelle-Écosse, Île-du-Prince-Édouard); Québec; Ontario; Ouest et Nord (Alberta, Manitoba, Territoires du Nord-Ouest et Saskatchewan); Pacifique et Yukon. Les directeurs généraux agissent à titre de représentants et de porte-parole du ministère au niveau régional, sauf en ce qui concerne les activités de Parcs Canada. Ils sont responsables de la conduite générale des relations avec les provinces.

Le ministère de l'Environnement passe une vaste gamme d'accords, d'arrangements et de contrats avec les provinces en vertu de deux de ses principaux programmes: le Programme des services de l'environnement (qui relève du Service de l'environnement atmosphérique, du Service de la conservation de l'environnement, du Service canadien des forêts et du Service de la protection de l'environnement) et le Programme de Parcs Canada (qui relève de Parcs Canada).

Le Service de l'environnement atmosphérique exploite le service météorologique national du Canada et répond aux besoins des Canadiens par l'étude et la connaissance de la météorologie, cette science qui traite des phénomènes atmosphériques. Il se préoccupe aussi des effets directs de l'atmosphère sur la surface terrestre, les océans, la formation et le mouvement des glaces et sur la vie en général. Il aspire à réduire les effets nuisibles du temps et augmenter les bénéfices qui peuvent en être tirés, tout en cherchant à minimiser les effets nocifs de l'activité humaine sur l'atmosphère.

Le Service de la conservation de l'environnement participe à la préservation et à l'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement, ainsi qu'à la gestion des ressources renouvelables, au moyen de programmes liés aux responsabilités du ministère à l'égard des eaux intérieures, de la faune et des terres.

Le Service canadien des forêts dirige l'effort scientifique et technologique national en foresterie et encourage la mise en valeur des ressources forestières à toute fin, pourvu qu'elle se fonde sur des principes environnementaux judiciaux.

Le Service de la protection de l'environnement a été constitué pour assurer que les responsabilités du gouvernement fédéral en matière de protection de l'environnement sont exécutées dans le respect de la politique nationale et que, lorsqu'il le faut, on a recours aux lois et moyens appropriés. Il sert de point de contact en matière de protection de l'environnement avec les organismes apparentés des gouvernements provinciaux.

Le programme de Parcs Canada comporte trois volets: la création, la protection et l'exploitation de parcs nationaux; la restauration, la reconstruction, l'exploitation et l'entretien des sites et parcs historiques; la création de régions du patrimoine de gestion conjointe, ce qui comprend l'entretien et l'exploitation de canaux dont la valeur tient aux possibilités de loisir ou à l'histoire.

Le ministre de l'Environnement est également responsable du Conseil consultatif canadien de l'environnement, du Conseil consultatif canadien des forêts, de la Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada et de la Commission des champs de bataille nationaux.

Le Conseil consultatif canadien de l'environnement fournit au ministre des avis neutres sur les politiques et programmes concernant l'environnement du pays. Ses membres sont normalement choisis à l'extérieur de la fonction publique fédérale, et représentent une vaste gamme de points de vue des milieux universitaires, industriels et privés. Le Conseil existe, entre autres, pour conseiller le ministre quant aux priorités d'action par le gouvernement fédéral ou par l'ensemble des pouvoirs publics. Une liaison est assurée avec les conseils consultatifs provinciaux de l'environnement.

Le Conseil consultatif canadien des forêts fournit au ministre des avis neutres sur les questions forestières, établis par un échantillon représentatif de la communauté des forêts. Le Conseil comprend des membres des gouvernements provinciaux de la Colombie-Britannique, de l'Alberta, de l'Ontario, du Québec et du Nouveau-Brunswick.

La Commission des lieux et monuments historiques du Canada comprend des représentants de toutes les provinces et des territoires, nommés par le ministre; elle conseille le ministre sur la commémoration d'un personnage, d'un endroit ou d'un événement d'importance historique nationale.

La Commission des champs de bataille nationaux, établie par le Parlement en 1908, s'occupe de préserver, de gérer et d'exploiter les champs de bataille nationaux à Québec; elle est financée au moyen d'affectations annuelles du ministère de l'Environnement. Selon la loi qui la vise, les neuf commissaires doivent compter un représentant du Québec et un de l'Ontario.

Service de l'environnement atmosphérique **Page**

ACCORD CANADA — QUÉBEC RELATIVEMENT AUX RÉSEAUX CLIMATOLOGIQUES DU QUÉBEC 112
ACCORD CANADA — ALBERTA RELATIVEMENT AUX STATIONS ET PROGRAMMES MÉTÉOROLOGIQUES EN ALBERTA 112
RÉSEAU DE RÉPÉTEURS POUR RADIOMÉTÉO AU NOUVEAU- BRUNSWICK 113
RÉSEAU DE RÉPÉTEURS POUR RADIOMÉTÉO À TERRE-NEUVE 113

Service de la conservation de l'environnement

Direction générale des eaux intérieures

ACCORDS DE GESTION ET DE PLANIFICATION DES EAUX 113
PROGRAMMES DE GESTION DES EAUX 114
PROGRAMMES DE RÉDUCTION DES DOMMAGES CAUSÉS PAR LES INONDATIONS 116
PROGRAMMES DE RÉGULARISATION, DE RÉPARTITION, DE CONTRÔLE ET DE RELEVÉ 117
PROGRAMME DES ACCORDS FÉDÉRAUX-PROVINCIAUX RELATIFS AUX RELEVÉS HYDROLOGIQUES QUANTITATIFS 118
COMMISSION DE CONTRÔLE DU LAC DES BOIS 119
PROGRAMME DE MONITORAGE DE LA QUALITÉ DES EAUX 120

Service canadien de la faune

ADMINISTRATION DE GESTION DE LA FAUNE DE LA VALLÉE CRESTON 121
RECHERCHE SUR LA FAUNE EFFECTUÉE PAR LE CANADA ET LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST 122
CONSERVATION DE LA FAUNE PAR LE CANADA ET TERRE-NEUVE 122
ACCORD DE GESTION DES HARDES BEVERLEY ET KAMINURIAK DE CARIBOUS DES TOUNDRAS 123
PROGRAMME DE RÉINTRODUCTION DU RENARD VÉLOCE PAR LE CANADA ET PAR L'ALBERTA 124

Service canadien des forêts

ENTENTES-CADRES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT FÉDÉRALES-PROVINCIALES, ENTENTES AUXILIAIRES SUR LES FORÊTS 124
ENTENTE CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE SUR L'EXPLOITATION DES RESSOURCES FORESTIÈRES 125
ENTENTE CANADA — ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD DE MISE EN VALEUR DES FORÊTS 125

111

PROTOCOLES D'ENTENTE CONCERNANT LA COORDINATION DE LA RECHERCHE SYLVICOLE 126
ACCORD FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE COLLABORATION RELATIVE À LA FLOTTE NATIONALE D'AVIONS-CITERNES 126
ACCORD D'AIDE MUTUELLE EN CAS D'INCENDIE DE FORÊT 126
ACCORD SUR L'EXPLOITATION DU CENTRE INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL DE PROTECTION CONTRE LES INCENDIES DE FORÊT 127

Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE)
ACCORD CANADA — ALBERTA SUR LA PROTECTION ET L'AMÉLIORATION DE LA QUALITÉ DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT 127
ACCORD CANADA — MANITOBA SUR LA PROTECTION ET L'AMÉLIORATION DE LA QUALITÉ DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT 128
ACCORD CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE, ACCORD CANADA — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK ET ACCORD CANADA — ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD SUR LA PROTECTION ET L'AMÉLIORATION DE LA QUALITÉ DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT 128
RELEVÉ ET VÉRIFICATION DES DÉCHARGES EXPLOITÉES OU INUTILISÉES — PROJET MIXTE CANADA — ALBERTA 129
ÉTUDE DES DÉCHARGES ABANDONNÉES, EFFECTUÉE CONJOINTEMENT PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL ET LE NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK, LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE ET L'ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD 129
ACCORD CANADA — ONTARIO RELATIF À LA QUALITÉ DE L'EAU DANS LES GRANDS LACS 130
PROJET PILOTE D'EXPLOITATION DE LA TOURBIÈRE DE HIGH POINT 131
INVENTAIRE DES SITES D'ENFOUISSEMENT DE DÉCHETS DANGEREUX AU QUÉBEC 131
ENQUÊTE SUR LA CONTAMINATION PAR LES HYDROCARBURES AROMATIQUES POLYCYCLIQUES À SYDNEY (NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE) 131
PROGRAMME MIXTE DE CONTRÔLE DE LA SALUBRITÉ DES ZONES COQUILLIÈRES (MOLLUSQUES) AU QUÉBEC (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL) 132
PROGRAMME MIXTE D'INVENTAIRE DES SOURCES DE POLLUTION ET D'APPLICATION DES MESURES CORRECTIVES 133
PROGRAMME CONCERNANT LE TRANSPORT À DISTANCE DES POLLUANTS ATMOSPHÉRIQUES; ENTENTES AVEC LES PROVINCES AU SUJET DE LA RÉDUCTION DES DÉGAGEMENTS DE BIOXYDE DE SOUFRE 133
MODERNISATION (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL) DE L'USINE DE LA SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION À SYDNEY (NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE) 134
RÉSEAU NATIONAL DE SURVEILLANCE DE LA POLLUTION ATMOSPHÉRIQUE (NAPS) 134
RÉSEAU NATIONAL D'AVERTISSEMENT EN CAS DE DÉVERSEMENT 138
SYSTÈME NATIONAL D'ANALYSE DES TENDANCES DE LA LUTTE ANTIPOLLUTION (NATES) 139
INVENTAIRE NATIONAL DES OUVRAGES MUNICIPAUX D'APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU POTABLE ET D'ÉVACUATION DES EAUX USÉES AU CANADA 139
RELEVÉ NATIONAL DES SITES ABANDONNÉS DE DISPOSITION DES DÉCHETS 140
PROGRAMME MIXTE DE L'ÉTUDE DES MOLLUSQUES ET CRUSTACÉS DE L'ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD 140
PROGRAMME DE MODERNISATION (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL) DES USINES DE PÂTES ET PAPIERS EN NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE, AU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK ET À TERRE-NEUVE 141
PROGRAMME DE MODERNISATION (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL) DES USINES DE PÂTES ET PAPIERS EN ONTARIO 142
PROGRAMME DE MODERNISATION (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL) DES USINES DE PÂTES ET PAPIERS AU QUÉBEC 142
COMITÉ DE DIRECTION VISANT LE CONTRÔLE DES SUBSTANCES TOXIQUES, ÉTABLI PAR LE CONSEIL CANADIEN DES MINISTRES DES RESSOURCES ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (CCMRE) 143
ENTENTE ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA ET LA PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE AU SUJET DES RESPONSABILITÉS FÉDÉRALES ET PROVINCIALES RELATIVES AUX DÉVERSEMENTS D'HYDROCARBURES ET D'AUTRES MATIÈRES DANGEREUSES 143

Programme de Parcs Canada
ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES CONCERNANT LA CRÉATION DE PARCS NATIONAUX 144
ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES ET LES MUNICIPALITÉS POUR ASSURER LA PROTECTION CONTRE LES INCENDIES DANS LES FORÊTS OU LES VILLES 145
ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES, LES MUNICIPALITÉS OU DES ORGANISATIONS PRIVÉES SANS BUT LUCRATIF RELATIVEMENT AUX LIEUX HISTORIQUES 147
ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES CONCERNANT LA CRÉATION DE SECTEURS HISTORIQUES COOPÉRATIFS 148
ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES ET LES TERRITOIRES POUR LA CRÉATION ET LE MAINTIEN DU RÉSEAU DES RIVIÈRES DU PATRIMOINE CANADIEN 149
REMPLACEMENT DE PONTS-ROUTES SUR DES CANAUX RELEVANT DE LA COMPÉTENCE DE PARCS CANADA 150

SERVICE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ATMOSPHÉRIQUE

Quatre accords officiels ont été conclus avec les provinces: l'un avec le gouvernement du Québec, sur les réseaux climatologiques au Québec, et l'autre, avec le gouvernement de l'Alberta, sur les programmes météorologiques dans cette province et deux portant sur des réseaux de répéteurs pour Radiométéo Canada avec le Nouveau-Brunswick et Terre-Neuve. Le SEA participe souvent avec des autorités provinciales à des travaux spéciaux et fournis un support aux programmes hydrologiques tels les accords hydrométriques et les accords concernant la réduction des dommages d'inondations.

Nom de l'accord:
Accord Canada — Québec relativement aux réseaux climatologiques du Québec.

Administration:
Via un comité fédéral-provincial devant se réunir au moins une fois chaque année fiscale.

Calendrier:
Cette activité est permanente. L'accord avec le Québec, signé en 1979, permet à l'une ou l'autre des parties de mettre fin au contrat le 31 mars de n'importe quelle année à condition de donner un préavis de 18 mois par écrit. Un tel préavis fut signalé par Environnement Canada au gouvernement québécois le 30 septembre 1983. Un nouvel accord devant prendre effet le 1er avril 1985 est présentement en voie de négociation.

Objet:
Cet accord formalise des programmes coopératifs de collecte d'observations climatologiques qui sont exploités depuis de nombreuses années en vertu de diverses ententes fédérales-provinciales officieuses pour obtenir des données de base coordonnées et contrôlées du point de vue de la qualité pour faciliter la planification et la gestion des ressources en général et acquérir les renseignements sur l'environnement qu'il faut pour la conception, la mise en oeuvre et l'exploitation de projets relatifs à la navigation, à l'aviation, aux transports, aux services urbains, à l'hydrologie, à l'aménagement hydro-électrique, à l'agriculture, à la sylviculture, à la gestion des ressources non renouvelables, aux loisirs, au tourisme, à la qualité de l'air et à d'autres fins.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada évaluera et exposera ses besoins en matière d'observations climatologiques. Le Canada est la partie qui finance les programmes en question. Quant à tous les autres programmes climatologiques, c'est la province qui en assure le financement.

Une partie peut fournir des services divers (instruments météorologiques, traitement de données, etc.) à l'autre, en recouvrant les coûts impliqués.

Le coût pour le gouvernement fédéral (SEA) pour l'année fiscale 1983-84 sera de près de $550 K.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. R.J. Fichaud
Directeur régional
Service de l'environnement atmosphérique
100, boul. Alexis Nihon, 3e étage
Ville St-Laurent (Québec)
H4M 2N6

Nom de l'accord:
Accord Canada — Alberta relativement aux stations et programmes météorologiques en Alberta.

Administration:
Via un comité fédéral-provincial devant se réunir au moins une fois chaque année fiscale.

Calendrier:
Cette activité est permanente. L'accord actuel, signé en 1980, permet à l'une ou l'autre des parties de mettre fin au contrat le 31 mars de n'importe quelle année à condition de donner un préavis de 12 mois par écrit.

Objet:
Cet accord formalise les programmes coopératifs de collecte d'observations météorologiques qui sont exploités depuis de nombreuses années en vertu de diverses ententes fédérales-provinciales officieuses pour obtenir des données de base coordonnées et contrôlées du point de vue de la qualité pour faciliter la planification et la gestion des ressources en général et acquérir les renseignements sur l'environnement qu'il faut pour la conception, la mise en oeuvre et l'exploitation de projets relatifs à la navigation, à l'aviation, aux transports, aux services urbains, à l'hydrologie, à l'aménagement hydro-électrique, à l'agriculture, à la sylviculture, à la gestion des ressources non renouvelables, aux loisirs, au tourisme, à la qualité de l'air et à d'autres fins.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada finance les programmes et stations météorologiques faisant partie des Programmes météorologiques nationaux.

L'Alberta finance les autres programmes météorologiques qui lui sont nécessaires.

Une partie peut fournir des services divers (instruments météorologiques, traitement de données, etc.) à l'autre en recouvrant les coûts impliqués.

Le coût net des services fournis via le présent accord pour 1983-84 est de $64 K. payés par l'Alberta au Gouvernement du Canada.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. B. Burns
Directeur régional
Service de l'environnement atmosphérique
6325, 103e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T6H 5H6

Nom de l'accord:
Réseau de répéteurs pour Radiométéo Canada au Nouveau-Brunswick.

Administration:
Service de l'environnement atmosphérique (SEA), Région de l'Atlantique.

Calendrier:
Cette activité est continue.

Objet:
L'exploitation d'un réseau de répéteurs étendant la zone d'écoute de Radiométéo Canada à l'ensemble du Nouveau-Brunswick et aux eaux adjacentes. L'information météorologique est diffusée à partir du studio de Moncton.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada (SEA) exploitera le réseau. Le Nouveau-Brunswick paiera environ 67% des frais d'exploitation des répéteurs (ministères des Pêches (40%), Agriculture et Développement rural (40%), et des Affaires municipales (20%)). Ces frais s'élèveront à environ $15,000 par année jusqu'en 1985-86. Le Canada (SEA) facturera les ministères du Nouveau-Brunswick une ou deux fois par année.

Nom de l'accord:
Réseau de répéteurs pour Radiométéo Canada à Terre-Neuve.

Administration:
Service de l'environnement atmosphérique (SEA), Région de l'Atlantique.

Calendrier:
Cette activité est continue.

Objet:
L'exploitation d'un réseau de répéteurs étendant la zone d'écoute de Radiométéo Canada à toute l'Île de Terre-Neuve et à la côte du Labrador. L'information météorologique est diffusée à partir du studio de Gander.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada (SEA) exploitera le réseau. Terre-Neuve payera 50% des coûts d'exploitation des répéteurs jusqu'à un maximum d'environ $36,000 annuellement. Le Canada (SEA) facturera Terre-Neuve une ou deux fois par année.

SERVICE DE LA CONSERVATION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DES EAUX INTÉRIEURES

ACCORDS DE GESTION ET DE PLANIFICATION DES EAUX
(Fait partie des activités de conservation environnementale du programme des services environnementaux)

Administration:
La Direction de la planification et de la gestion (eaux). Direction générale des eaux intérieures, Service de la conservation de l'environnement.

Objet:
Des accords fédéraux-provinciaux ont été signés ou sont en négociation et traitent de plusieurs aspects de la gestion et de l'étude des eaux intérieures. Certains prévoient des contributions fédérales aux travaux et aux ouvrages pour aider à la conservation et la gestion des ressources en eau; d'autres, des études mixtes de divers aspects de la qualité et de la quantité de l'eau des bassins hydrographiques et des lacs, des études mixtes de planification et d'exploitation des ressources en eau de divers bassins de drainage, l'application de programmes mixtes d'exploitation des ressources en eau, et diverses mesures dans le but de réduire les dommages causés par les inondations.

Autorité:
Loi sur les ressources en eau du Canada

Les accords fédéraux-provinciaux suivants, concernant la planification ou la gestion des eaux, étaient en vigueur au début d'octobre 1983.

Programmes de gestion des eaux:
Canada — Ontario: Programme d'exécution sur la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands Lacs
Canada — Saskatchewan: Programme d'exécution de la rivière Qu'Appelle
Canada — Saskatchewan: Programme d'exécution de la rivière Souris
Canada — Colombie-Britannique: Programme d'exécution de la lutte contre les inondations de la partie inférieure du fleuve Fraser
Canada — Colombie-Britannique — Yukon: Étude du bassin du fleuve Yukon
Canada — Manitoba: Étude du mercure dans le réseau de dérivation de la rivière Churchill

Programmes de réduction des dommages causés par les inondations
Canada — Terre-Neuve
Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse
Canada — Nouveau-Brunswick
Canada — Québec
Canada — Ontario
Canada — Manitoba
Canada — Saskatchewan
Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Programmes de régularisation, de répartition, de contrôle et de relevé
Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan: Commission des eaux des provinces des Prairies
Canada — Ontario — Québec: Commission de planification de la régularisation de la rivière des Outaouais
Canada — Ontario — Québec: Comité de coordination de la qualité des eaux de la rivière des Outaouais
Accords fédéraux-provinciaux concernant les relevés hydrologiques quantitatifs: Canada — Alberta — Manitoba — Saskatchewan — Territoires du Nord-Ouest — Yukon: Comité du bassin du Mackenzie

Financement et fonctionnement:
On peut distinguer deux catégories d'accords, selon leur mode de financement.

La première comprend des accords en vertu desquels le gouvernement fédéral verse des contributions à une province pour que des travaux et structures, tels que barrages, réservoirs et amélioration des chenaux, soient réalisés par le gouvernement provincial pour la conservation et le contrôle des ressources. Le gouvernement fédéral verse des fonds à la Colombie-Britannique en vertu de l'Accord sur la régularisation des crues du Fraser. Les autorités fédérales accordent ces fonds aux provinces respectives après avoir reçu de ces dernières un compte de réclamation vérifié. Ces accords prévoient habituellement l'établissement de conseils fédéraux-provinciaux d'administration.

Le second type d'accord, les accords d'études, prévoient l'examen des problèmes d'ordre qualitatif, quantitatif ou environnemental d'un bassin hydrographique. Des conseils ou des comités mixtes sont toujours créés pour exécuter ce genre d'accord ainsi que les accords d'application. Ils sont chargés de mener l'étude ou le programme d'application visé. À l'aide des données recueillies, les conseils dressent des plans d'exploitation et de gestion des ressources en eau. De nouveaux organismes administratifs, comprenant généralement des membres fédéraux recrutés en dehors du ministère de l'Environnement, sont mis sur pied et chargés de l'application de ces plans pourvu que les gouvernements intéressés s'entendent sur les mesures d'application. Le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement provincial intéressé partagent presque toujours le financement de ces activités. Ces accords établissent les limites des contributions de chaque gouvernement, des arrangements administratifs et une date d'expiration. Les pages suivantes comprennent des renseignements financiers sur les accords en vigueur.

En vertu des accords pour la réduction des dommages causés par les inondations, deux ordres de gouvernements définissent des politiques générales de limitation de l'expansion dans les zones inondables afin de réduire les dégâts causés par les inondations. Ce n'est qu'après la conclusion d'un accord général sur ces politiques, que le Canada entreprend l'étude d'ententes auxiliaires sur les mesures précises à prendre afin de réduire les dégâts causés par les inondations. Le Canada et les provinces intéressées partagent également les coûts de ces ententes. Des comités techniques et directeurs mixtes sont mis sur pied pour définir les mesures appropriées, les exécuter, et assurer la coordination entre les organismes participants. Les zones sujettes aux inondations sont relevées par les services cartographiques. Une fois ces zones désignées, ni le gouvernement provincial, ni le gouvernement fédéral n'appuiera des travaux d'expansion ni ne viendra en aide aux victimes des inondations des nouveaux aménagements dans les zones en question. Cependant, on peut, dans les cas où les aménagements actuels le justifient, mettre en oeuvre des programmes précis aux fins d'alerte en cas d'inondation, de prévision des inondations, d'étude des zones inondables particulières, d'acquisition de terres et de construction d'ouvrages de lutte contre les inondations.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. N.H. James
Directeur général des Eaux intérieures
Ministère de l'Environnement
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE7

Tél.: (819) 997-2019

PROGRAMMES DE GESTION DES EAUX

Nom de l'accord:
Canada — Ontario: Programme d'exécution sur la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands Lacs.

Calendrier:
Août 1971 à mars 1985; renouvellement en 1976 et en 1982.

Objet:
Renouveler et améliorer la collaboration entre le Canada et l'Ontario afin de respecter les engagements pris en vertu de l'accord révisé de 1978 entre le Canada et les États-Unis et prévoir le partage des coûts de certains programmes fédéraux-provinciaux qui seront réalisés.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Dans le cadre de l'accord original, le fédéral et l'Ontario consacraient quelques $3 millions à des études de faisabilité et à des recherches conjointes sur les techniques de traitement des eaux usées, tandis que la SCHL consentait les prêts nécessaires à la construction des installations. En 1976, les deux parties ont convenu d'accroître le financement et de prolonger la durée de l'entente, par la signature d'un nouvel accord. Après plusieurs reconductions de l'accord de 1976, un nouvel accord a été signé, en juillet 1982, pour renouveler les engagements prévus par l'accord de 1976. Le nouvel accord vise la lutte contre les substances toxiques et la pollution de sources telles que le ruissellement urbain et agricole. De plus, il officialise une subven-

tion fédérale de $65 millions, échelonnée sur trois ans, pour aider à la construction d'installations de traitement des eaux d'égout urbaines répondant aux exigences de l'accord de 1978 entre le Canada et les États-Unis.

Nom de l'accord:
Canada — Saskatchewan: rivière Qu'Appelle

Calendrier:
Octobre 1975 — 31 mars 1984

Objet:
Appliquer les recommandations tirées de l'étude du bassin de la rivière Qu'Appelle, effectuée en vertu de la Loi sur les ressources en eau du Canada.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'accord d'application, signé en octobre 1975, est une entente auxiliaire qui relève de l'accord général de développement conclu par le MEER et la Saskatchewan. Le ministère de l'Environnement doit fournir près de la moitié de la part fédérale (qui est de $18 millions) du programme qui coûte 33.7 millions de dollars. Le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale assure la coordination du projet.

Nom de l'accord:
Canada — Saskatchewan: Accord complémentaire concernant les ressources en eau du bassin de la rivière Souris (relevant de l'accord général de développement conclu avec le MEER).

Calendrier:
De 1979 à 1984

Objet:
Mettre en oeuvre les recommandations issues de l'étude effectuée de 1974 à 1978 sur le bassin de la rivière Souris, en vertu de la Loi sur les ressources en eau du Canada.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Un comité consultatif sur la mise en oeuvre, établi après la publication du rapport du groupe d'étude sur le bassin de la rivière Souris en 1978, a laissé entendre qu'il serait possible de donner suite à la plupart des recommandations dans le cadre de programmes fédéraux et provinciaux ainsi que d'accords fédéraux-provinciaux existants, de même que d'accords fédéraux-provinciaux proposés. À cet égard, plusieurs recommandations ont été incluses dans l'accord complémentaire provisoire concernant les ressources en eau conclu entre le Canada et la Saskatchewan et l'accord provisoire Canada-Manitoba concernant les ressources en eau.

Nom de l'accord:
Canada — Colombie-Britannique: Programme d'exécution de la lutte contre les inondations de la partie inférieure du fleuve Fraser.

Calendrier:
Mai 1968 — mars 1984

Objet:
Protéger des crues les terres des parties inférieures de la vallée du Fraser ainsi que d'autres secteurs en amont, par le réaménagement des digues déjà existantes, la construction de nouvelles digues, l'amélioration des ouvrages de protection riveraine et des installations internes de drainage.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En 1976, les gouvernements du Canada et de la Colombie-Britannique ont porté leurs contributions au programme de régularisation des crues et aux études connexes à $60,000,000. L'accord devait expirer en 1978 mais a été prolongé jusqu'au 31 mars 1984. Une autre prorogation de l'accord jusqu'au 31 décembre 1986, sans affectation de fonds supplémentaires, est présentement à l'étude. Dans toutes les régions prioritaires, les digues et travaux connexes sont soit achevés, soit en cours.

Nom de l'accord:
Canada — Colombie-Britannique et Yukon: Étude du bassin du fleuve Yukon.

Calendrier:
Novembre 1980 — décembre 1983

Objet:
Réaliser conjointement des études qui mèneront à la formulation d'un cadre de planification à partir duquel il sera possible d'évaluer différentes solutions d'aménagement du bassin du fleuve Yukon.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les ministères de l'Environnement et des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien financent le programme, sous réserve d'un remboursement partiel par les gouvernements de la Colombie-Britannique et du Yukon. Le coût total est de $2,200,000, dont $1,980,000 en fonds fédéraux.

Nom de l'accord:
Canada — Manitoba: Étude du mercure dans le réseau de dérivation de la rivière Churchill.

Calendrier:
Mars 1983 — décembre 1986

Objet:
Déterminer la quantité du mercure présente dans le réseau de dérivation de la rivière Churchill et en identifier les sources; étudier les cheminements et les mécanismes selon lesquels le mercure passe de l'eau au poisson et va du poisson à la chaine alimentaire; surveiller les concentrations du mercure dans les plantes aquatiques et le poisson et comparer ces données avec celles portant sur le mercure décelé chez les résidents de la région; proposer, le cas échéant, des solutions aux problèmes que présente le mercure dans cette region ainsi que des moyens pour prédire la contamination dans l'avenir.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le coût total de $760,000 sera partagé également entre le Canada et le Manitoba.

PROGRAMMES DE RÉDUCTION DES DOMMAGES CAUSÉS PAR LES INONDATIONS

Nom de l'accord:
Voir le tableau 1, où sont énumérés tous les accords fédéraux-provinciaux conclus dans le cadre du Programme de réduction des dommages causés par les inondations (RDCI). Dans certaines provinces, différents aspects du programme sont groupés dans un ou deux accords plutôt qu'assujettis à des accords distincts.

Calendrier:
Au départ, le programme global devait durer dix ans: les accords généraux, qui exposent les politiques, devaient avoir une durée de dix ans, tandis que ceux signés plus tard (cartographie, étude, prévision des inondations et exécution d'ouvrages) devaient durer cinq ans. Toutefois, depuis la signature du premier accord en 1976, plusieurs accords généraux ont dû être prorogés au-delà de la période de dix ans, et l'on effectue présentement les démarches pour en prolonger d'autres. De même, des accords de cartographie ont dû être prorogés au-delà de cinq ans. Pour obtenir des précisions, consulter le tableau 1.

Objet:
Le Programme de RDCI a pour but de cartographier les zones inondables et de décourager les aménagements vulnérables dans ces zones. On arrive à cette fin en désignant officiellement les zones cartographiées et en y appliquant des politiques de découragement du développement inapproprié. Ces politiques comprennent des engagements des gouvernements des deux ordres supérieurs à ne pas réaliser ou appuyer des développements vulnérables dans les zones désignées et à ne pas consentir d'aide aux sinistrés relativement à ce qui a été construit dans ces zones après leur désignation.

Les politiques sont énoncées dans les accords généraux. Les accords de cartographie prévoient la cartographie des zones auxquelles s'appliquent les politiques. Les accords d'étude prévoient l'étude des problèmes actuels d'inondation. Les recommandations issues de cette étude peuvent être mises en pratique en vertu d'accords d'exécution.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les frais de réalisation du programme sont partagés également entre le Canada et les provinces, sauf dans le cas des accords d'exécution, où la province intéressée verse plus que le gouvernement fédéral mais recouvre une partie de ses débours de la municipalité qui profite des travaux. Les programmes de certaines provinces ont déjà reçu des fonds supplémentaires et d'autres sont censées demander des fonds supplémentaires. Pour obtenir des précisions, consulter le tableau 1.

Des comités de direction comprenant deux membres fédéraux et deux membres provinciaux sont chargés d'administrer les accords de RDCI dans chaque province. Dans bien des cas, on charge des comités techniques fédéraux-provinciaux de réaliser la cartographie ou d'autres aspects techniques du programme.

Progrès:
Toutes les provinces et tous les territoires, sauf l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard (où le programme ne s'applique pas), la Colombie-Britannique, l'Alberta et le Yukon, ont signé des accords. Les négociations avec ces trois dernières provinces se poursuivent. Le 31 mars 1983, 30 désignations officielles avaient été effectuées et 249 localités avaient été cartographiées et désignées, y compris de grandes agglomérations telles que Montréal, Winnipeg, Frédéricton et Moose Jaw, dans cinq provinces (Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec et Nouveau-Brunswick). Un centre de prévision des inondations de la rivière Saint-Jean a été créé au Nouveau-Brunswick, tandis qu'un autre semblable existe déjà au Manitoba pour les réseaux des rivières Boyne, Rouge, Assiniboine et Souris.

TABLEAU 1

Accords fédéraux-provinciaux pour la réduction des dommages causés par les inondations
31 juillet 1983

Provinces et ententes	*Durée (années)*	*Coût total* ($)*	*Date d'expiration*
TERRE-NEUVE			
Accord général	12	—	1993
Accord sur la cartographie des risques d'inondation	7	1,470,000	1988
Accord d'études	5	480,000	1988
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK			
Accord modificateur	—	—	—
Accord général	15	—	1991
Accord sur la cartographie des risques d'inondation	10	2,000,000	1986
Accord d'études	10	200,000	1986
Accord pour la prévision des inondations — bassin de la Saint-Jean	10	1,400,000	1987
Réduction des dommages causés par les inondations — ruisseau Marsh	6.5	2,010,000(a)	1984
Accord concernant les digues maritimes à Petitcodiac	0.25	160,000	1979
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE			
Accord général	10	—	1988
Accord sur la cartographie des risques d'inondation	5	600,000	1983
Accord d'études	5	300,000	1983
QUÉBEC			
Accord global (général et cartographie et des risques d'inondation)	10	5,000,000	1986
(cartographie	6)		1982
Endiguement et régularisation du débit — région de Montréal	7.5	16,056,000(b)	1981
Études et construction de digues et d'ouvrages de régularisation du débit — région de Montréal	2.8	4,500,000(b)	1984
Régularisation du débit — ville de Québec	2	833,000(b)	1985
ONTARIO			
Accord global sur la réduction des dommages causés par les inondations	12	1,200,000	1990
(cartographie	7)	8,000,000	1985
MANITOBA			
Accord modificateur	—	—	—
Accord général	14	—	1990
Accord sur la cartographie des risques d'inondation	8	2,190,000	1984
Accord d'études	9	310,000	1985
Prévision des inondations	5	600,000	1986
Accord concernant l'amélioration des digues périphériques	3	4,500,000(b)	1985
SASKATCHEWAN			
Accord général	10	—	1987
Accord de cartographie des risques (cartographie	5)	1,300,000	1982
d'inondation et d'études études		480,000	
TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST			
Protocole d'entente	2	225,000(c)	1978
Protocole d'entente	10	400,000(c)	1989
(cartographie	5)		1984
Accord général	10	—	1989

* Ces frais sont partagés de façon égale entre les autorités fédérales et provinciales, sauf:
(a) fédérales: 33⅓%, provinciales/locales: 66⅔%;
(b) fédérales: 45%, provinciales/locales: 55%;
(c) frais partagés également entre Environnement Canada et le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien.

PROGRAMMES DE RÉGULARISATION, DE RÉPARTITION, DE CONTRÔLE ET DE RELEVÉ

Nom de l'accord:
Canada, Alberta, Manitoba et Saskatchewan: Commission des eaux des provinces des Prairies.

Calendrier:
1969 — permanent

Objet:
La répartition équitable des eaux interprovinciales des Prairies s'écoulant vers l'est. L'accord et toutes les ententes auxiliaires impartissent à la Saskatchewan la moitié des

eaux naturelles prenant leur source ou coulant en Alberta, vers l'est, et au Manitoba, la moitié des eaux prenant leur source ou coulant en Saskatchewan, vers l'est.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La Commission des eaux des provinces des Prairies assume les responsabilités suivantes: superviser la répartition des eaux interprovinciales et en rendre compte, étudier des problèmes de planification globale et de gestion de la qualité des eaux et d'autres problèmes de gestion qui lui sont déférés par les parties intéressées, recommander les recherches appropriées au règlement de ces problèmes et présenter des recommandations sur ce dernier. Le Canada finance la moitié de l'accord et chacune des provinces assume le sixième du coût total. En 1977, le maximum annuel a été porté de 200,000 dollars à 500,000 dollars et puis à 625,000 dollars pour couvrir les frais d'exploitation, de contrôle et d'une étude sur la demande d'eau dans les provinces des Prairies. Le rapport de cette étude a été déposé en février 1983.

Nom de l'accord:
Canada — Ontario — Québec: Commission de planification de la régularisation de la rivière des Outaouais.

Calendrier:
Se poursuit depuis 1983.

Objet:
Planifier et recommander des critères pour la régularisation des eaux de la rivière des Outaouais, en tenant compte de la production d'électricité, de la protection contre les inondations, de la navigation, des problèmes d'étiage, des besoins inhérents à la qualité des eaux et des loisirs.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La Commission établira et mettra en pratique des principes généraux, un ordre de priorité et des politiques globales applicables aux principales installations de régularisation du bassin de la rivière des Outaouais.

Le Canada fournit la moitié des fonds et chacune des provinces intéressées verse le quart des fonds. Le plafond annuel des dépenses d'exploitation de la Commission a été fixé à $450,000.

Nom de l'accord:
Canada — Ontario — Québec: Comité de coordination de la qualité des eaux de la rivière des Outaouais.

Calendrier:
Se poursuit depuis 1983.

Objet:
Réviser le plan proposé aux fins du monitorage et voir à son exécution; entreprendre ou recommander des études spéciales au besoin; recommander des objectifs de qualité des eaux pour la rivière.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu de cet accord, les organismes participants effectueront le monitorage de la qualité des eaux et les études connexes qu'ils financeront à même les ressources existantes.

PROGRAMME DES ACCORDS FÉDÉRAUX-PROVINCIAUX RELATIFS AUX RELEVÉS HYDROLOGIQUES QUANTITATIFS
(Fait partie de l'activité de conservation environnementale du Programme des services environnementaux)

Administration:
La Division des relevés hydrologiques du Canada, Direction des ressources en eau, Direction générale des eaux intérieures, Service de la conservation de l'environnement.

Objet:
Rassembler et analyser les données des relevés hydrométriques et mettre ces données et analyses à la disposition du public.

Autorité:
Loi sur les ressources en eau du Canada

Des accords officiels avec chaque province sont entrés en vigueur en avril 1975. La correspondance échangée entre le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien et celui de l'Environnement prévoit les mêmes services au Yukon et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme soutenu de relevés qu'effectue depuis 1908 le gouvernement fédéral. Les accords actuels peuvent prendre fin si un préavis de 18 mois est donné par l'une des parties.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Il s'agit d'un programme à frais partagés réalisé par le gouvernement fédéral, qui en assume les coûts et envoie la facture aux provinces et au ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien. Le Québec administre son réseau, y compris certaines stations fédérales, à l'exception de la partie du programme touchant les eaux internationales et navigables, ainsi que les eaux qui coulent en territoire fédéral et envoie la facture au gouvernement fédéral. Les frais d'investissement et d'exploitation sont recouvrés conformément aux accords fédéraux-provinciaux relatifs aux relevés hydrologiques quantitatifs.

Les dispositions concernant la réalisation du programme et le financement sont prises par les comités de coordination fédéraux-provinciaux.

Le programme d'accords fédéraux-provinciaux relatifs aux relevés hydrologiques quantitatifs comprend des enquêtes sur les débits des cours d'eau, le niveau des eaux et la

sédimentation. Des relevés sur la neige, les marées et quelques-uns sur la qualité des eaux sont effectués en même temps que les relevés de la quantité des eaux, mais sont financés entièrement par le gouvernement fédéral. Les données obtenues par ces relevés fédéraux sont fournies, au besoin, aux provinces.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 2.

TABLEAU 2

Paiements des provinces — Programme d'accords fédéraux-provinciaux relatifs aux relevés de la quantité d'eau

Province ou Territoire	*Année financière 1982-83 ($)*	*Année financière 1983-84 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve/Labrador	155,286	183.9
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	5,373	5.6
Nouvelle-Écosse	53,208	66.4
Nouveau-Brunswick	70,334	73.9
Ontario	775,430	787.0
Manitoba	440,000	412.0
Saskatchewan	380,000	392.0
Alberta	715,000	886.0
Colombie-Britannique	1,164,540	1,273.8
Paiement au Québec	887,156	—
Virement du MAINC au MDE		
—Yukon	165,040	173.3
—Territoires du Nord-Ouest	525,000	615.0

COMMISSION DE CONTRÔLE DU LAC DES BOIS
(Fait partie de l'activité de conservation environnementale du Programme des services environnementaux)

Administration:
Direction des ressources en eau, Direction générale des eaux intérieures, Service de la conservation de l'environnement.

Objet:
Régularisation et contrôle du lac des Bois, du lac Seul, des rivières Winnipeg et des Anglais, et de la dérivation du lac Saint-Joseph. La régularisation et le contrôle sont nécessaires pour répondre aux obligations du Canada, conformément à la convention et au protocole concernant le lac des Bois, en vertu d'engagements internationaux sur le lac des Bois en tant qu'étendue d'eau frontalière, et selon des mesures législatives adoptées de concert par le gouvernement fédéral, l'Ontario et le Manitoba visant la régularisation et le contrôle du bassin versant de la Winnipeg.

Autorité:
Convention et protocole concernant le lac des Bois, signés par le Canada et les États-Unis à Washington le 24 février 1925.

Loi de 1921 pour le contrôle du lac des Bois et loi modificative pertinente de 1958.

Accord tripartie signé par le Canada, le Manitoba et l'Ontario le 15 novembre 1922.

Loi de 1928 sur la conservation du lac Seul.

Calendrier:
Les obligations du Canada selon les mesures législatives susmentionnées sont de nature permanente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La Commission canadienne de contrôle du lac des Bois a pour tâche de régulariser les niveaux d'eau des réservoirs d'emmagasinage du lac des Bois et du lac Seul, ainsi que les niveaux et les débits, de la Winnipeg et de la rivière des Anglais, jusqu'à la ligne de démarcation entre l'Ontario et le Manitoba. Dans le cas du lac des Bois, le gouvernement fédéral paie le tiers des frais annuels d'exploitation, et les provinces de l'Ontario (un neuvième) et du Manitoba (cinq neuvièmes) se partagent les deux autres tiers, sur une base proportionnelle à la capacité hydro-électrique des bassins de la Winnipeg et de la rivière des Anglais. Ce partage, touchant aussi un secrétariat à Ottawa, témoigne de l'intérêt que prend le gouvernement fédéral en matière de navigation, de potentiel hydro-électrique, de culture de riz sauvage, de pêche et des utilisations de plaisance des plans d'eau dans les deux provinces en question. Quant au recouvrement des coûts liés à la régularisation et aux activités de contrôle, le gouvernement fédéral envoie annuellement une facture à chacune des deux provinces visant la part des dépenses qu'a accepté d'assumer celles-ci.

Au sujet de la régularisation du lac Seul, l'Ontario paie les deux cinquièmes des coûts d'investissement et des frais d'exploitation, et le Manitoba couvre la différence, ainsi que les intérêts sur le capital investi par l'Ontario dans le barrage du lac Seul. L'Ontario administre ce barrage et son réservoir, et présente au gouvernement fédéral une facture au montant de la part du Manitoba. Le gouvernement fédéral réclame ce montant à la province du Manitoba, par la suite.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 3.

TABLEAU 3

Frais d'exploitation relatifs au lac des Bois et au lac Seul en 1981

	Canada ($000)	*Ontario ($000)*	*Manitoba ($000)*
Lac des Bois	61.2	21.1	101.3
Lac Seul	—	5.4	16.4
Total	61.2	26.5	117.7

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. R.F. Walden
Ingénieur exécutif
Secrétariat de la Commission de contrôle du lac des Bois
Ressources en eau
Direction générale des eaux intérieures
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE7

Tél.: (819) 997-2529

PROGRAMMES DE MONITORAGE DE LA QUALITÉ DES EAUX

Administration:
Direction de la qualité des eaux, Direction générale des eaux intérieures, Service de la conservation de l'environnement.

Objet:
Évaluer la qualité ambiante des eaux intérieures servant à des fins municipales, industrielles, commerciales et agricoles, ainsi qu'à la pêche, et établir les degrés de pollution des eaux ainsi que des teneurs en contaminants et en substances toxiques aux fins des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ainsi que du secteur privé en fournissant à ceux-ci des données sur la qualité de l'eau et en préparant des rapports d'interprétation sommaires, détaillés, et spéciaux.

Autorité:
Loi sur les ressources en eau du Canada. Des arrangements sont pris avec les provinces. Ce programme en appuie d'autres en vertu notamment de la Loi sur les contaminants de l'environnement, de la Loi sur les pêcheries, de la Loi sur le traité des eaux limitrophes, de la Loi sur les eaux intérieures du Nord, de la Loi sur la prévention de la pollution des eaux arctiques, de la Loi sur la marine marchande du Canada, et de la Loi sur la protection des eaux navigables.

Calendrier:
Commencé en 1966, ce programme est permanent. Il est constamment modifié pour tenir compte de nouveaux problèmes de pollution et des besoins des consommateurs.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Selon l'Accord Canada — Ontario relatif à la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands lacs, le gouvernement fédéral finance la moitié des activités provinciales associées au Plan international de surveillance des Grands lacs, outre ses propres activités dans ce domaine. De plus, un arrangement spécial avec la Commission des eaux des provinces des Prairies prévoit la coordination du monitorage fédéral et provincial de la qualité des eaux du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta.

On est en train de réaliser des initiatives avec les provinces en vue de conclure des ententes de partage des frais et des travaux de monitorage de toutes les eaux du Canada et de procéder à un échange de données sur la qualité des eaux entre les gouvernements provinciaux et le gouvernement fédéral.

Paiements:
Selon l'Accord Canada — Ontario, environ $1,210,000 ont été versés à l'Ontario dans le cadre du Plan international de surveillance des Grands lacs.

Une fois signées et entièrement mises en application les ententes fédérales-provinciales de monitorage de la qualité des eaux, soit d'ici 1986-1987, on prévoit qu'elles interviendront pour des paiements intergouvernementaux d'environ $2,000,000 dont à peu près $300,000 en paiements aux provinces visant des travaux accomplis pour le compte du gouvernement fédéral.

On estime qu'un investissement d'environ $5,000,000 pourrait être profitable aux provinces par la production de rapports de données et d'imprimés d'ordinateur spéciaux sur la qualité des eaux.

Programmes de recherche sur la gestion des eaux

L'Institut national de recherche sur les eaux et l'Institut national de recherche en hydrologie réalisent des recherches à l'appui de toutes les activités de la Direction générale des eaux intérieures, y compris les recherches nécessaires aux activités menées suivant l'Accord Canada — Ontario relatif à la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands lacs.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Sources nationales:

M. R.L. Pentland
Directeur
Direction de la planification et de la gestion des eaux
Ministère de l'Environnement
9e étage
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E7

M. J.E. Slater
Directeur
Direction des ressources en eau
Ministère de l'Environnement
8e étage
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E7

M. W.J. Traversy
Directeur
Direction de la qualité des eaux
Ministère de l'Environnement
10e étage
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E7

M. A.C. Lachance
Directeur
Bureau de la coordination de la recherche
et de l'évaluation des programmes
Ministère de l'Environnement
7e étage
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E7

M. D.H. Lennox
Directeur
Institut national de recherche en hydrologie
Ministère de l'Environnement
10e étage
Place Vincent Massey
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E7

M. G.K. Rodgers
Directeur
Institut national de recherche sur les eaux
Ministère de l'Environnement
867, chemin Lakeshore
C.P. 5050
Bureau L 219
Burlington (Ontario)
L7R 4A6

Sources régionales:

M. E.M. Clark
Directeur régional, Pacifique et Yukon
Direction générale des eaux intérieures
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Bureau 502, 1001 ouest, rue Pender
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6E 2M9

M. D.A. Davis
Directeur régional, Ouest et Nord
Direction générale des eaux intérieures
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Immeuble Motherwell
1901, avenue Victoria
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3R4

M. E.T. Wagner
Directeur régional, Ontario
Direction générale des eaux intérieures
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
867, chemin Lakeshore
C.P. 5050
Burlington (Ontario)
L7R 4A6

M. C. Triquet
Directeur régional, Québec
Direction générale des eaux intérieures
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
8e étage, Édifice Champlain
1141, route de l'Église
C.P. 10100
Sainte-Foy (Québec)
G1V 4H5

M. D. Egar
Directeur régional intérimaire, Atlantique
Direction générale des eaux intérieures
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
3e étage, Immeuble Gulf
5009, chemin Quinpool
C.P. 365
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 2P8

Service canadien de la faune

ADMINISTRATION DE GESTION DE LA FAUNE DE LA VALLÉE CRESTON
(Fait partie de l'activité de conservation environnementale du Programme des services environnementaux)

Administration:
Service canadien de la faune, Service de la conservation de l'environnement

Objet:
Procurer un habitat à la faune et garantir la survie de celle-ci.

Autorité:
Loi sur la faune du Canada

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent entrepris en 1968.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'Administration de gestion de la faune de la vallée Creston a trois directeurs. Il s'agit du directeur de la faune et de

la pêche de la Colombie-Britannique et le directeur régional du Service canadien de la faune pour le Pacifique et le Yukon, et un simple citoyen nommé directeur par le ministre de l'Industrie des loisirs et des voyages de la Colombie-Britannique. Ces directeurs ont une égale compétence gestionnelle au sein de l'Administration. En plus d'une subvention annuelle, le Service canadien de la faune fournit des renseignements scientifiques et techniques à l'Administration, par l'entremise d'un comité consultatif technique, et aide à l'élaboration de tous les plans de gestion.

Paiements:
Une subvention annuelle de $75,000 est versée directement à l'Administration.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Service canadien de la faune
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE7

Agent responsable:

M. D.K. Pollock
Directeur de la gestion et de l'administration
Service canadien de la faune
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE7

Tél.: (819) 997-1245

RECHERCHE SUR LA FAUNE EFFECTUÉE PAR LE CANADA ET LES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Administration:
Service canadien de la faune, Service de la conservation de l'environnement

Objet:
Entreprendre un programme de recherche sur la faune.

Autorité:
Loi sur la faune du Canada

Calendrier:
L'accord est entré en vigueur le 26 juillet 1979 et se poursuivra jusqu'au 31 mars 1988.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu de l'accord, un comité composé d'au plus trois membres de chacune des administrations du Canada et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest est chargé de recommander des projets pour chaque année financière. Les projets doivent être approuvés par le directeur du Service canadien de la faune, Région de l'Ouest et du Nord, le directeur de la Région des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, et le surintendant du Service de la faune aquatique et terrestre, des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Paiements:
La contribution annuelle du Canada ne dépassera pas $800,000, tandis que celle des Territoires ne dépassera pas $400,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Service canadien de la faune
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE7

Agents responsables:

M. G.R. Kerr
Directeur régional
Région de l'Ouest et du Nord
Service canadien de la faune
Ministère de l'Environnement
9942—108e rue, local 1000
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J5

Tél.: (403) 434-0512

Directeur
Région des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien
Immeuble Bellanca
C.P. 1500
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)

Pour information territoriale:

M. Bob Bell
Chef
Direction de la gestion de la faune
Ministère des Ressources renouvelables
Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2L9

Tél.: (403) 873-7411

CONSERVATION DE LA FAUNE PAR LE CANADA ET TERRE-NEUVE

Administration:
Service canadien de la faune, Service de la conservation de l'environnement

Objet:
Entreprendre des programmes de conservation de la faune dans des régions d'intérêt national situées à Terre-Neuve.

Autorité:
Loi sur la faune du Canada

Calendrier:
L'accord est entré en vigueur le 31 juillet 1981 et se poursuivra jusqu'au 31 mars 1991.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu de l'accord un comité composé d'au plus deux membres de chacune des administrations du Canada et de Terre-Neuve est chargé d'examiner et d'approuver des projets coopératifs de conservation de la faune. L'un des membres représentant le Canada est le directeur régional, Service canadien de la faune, région de l'Atlantique, et l'un des membres représentant Terre-Neuve est le directeur de la Division de la faune, Ministère de la Culture, Loisirs et de la Jeunesse.

Paiements:
Chaque contribution annuelle du Canada et de Terre-Neuve ne devra pas dépasser $200,000 par année.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Service canadien de la faune
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE7

Agents responsables:

M. J. Inder
Directeur régional
Région de l'Atlantique, Service canadien de la faune
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
C.P. 1590
Sackville (Nouveau-Brunswick)
EOA 3CO

Tél.: (506) 536-3025

Terre-Neuve:

M. D.G. Pike
Directeur
Division de la faune
Ministère de la Culture, Loisirs et de la Jeunesse
810, avenue Pleasantville
C.P. 4750
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 5T7

Tél.: (709) 737-2817

ACCORD DE GESTION DES HARDES BEVERLEY ET KAMINURIAK DE CARIBOUS DES TOUNDRAS

Administration:
Service canadien de la faune, Service de la conservation de l'environnement

Objet:
Coordonner la gestion des hardes Beverley et Kaminuriak de caribous des toundras, et de leur habitat, par les quatre gouvernements intéressés et les utilisateurs classiques de ces hardes.

Autorité:
Loi sur la faune du Canada

Calendrier:
L'accord a été signé le 3 juin 1982 et expirera le 3 juin 1992.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'accord a été signé par le Gouvernement du Canada (représenté par le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien et le ministre de l'Environnement), les gouvernements du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan et le commissaire des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Il prévoit la nomination d'un comité de gestion mixte composé de représentants des quatre gouvernements concernés et des utilisateurs classiques des hardes.

Paiements:
Un maximum de $75,000 par année dont les ⅗ seront versés par le Canada et ⅕ par chacune des autres parties.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agents responsables:

M. G.R. Kerr
Directeur régional
Région de l'Ouest et du Nord
Service canadien de la faune
Ministère de l'Environnement
9942 — 108e rue, local 1000
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J5

Tél.: (403) 434-0512

M. R. Goulden
Directeur de la Faune
Ministère des Ressources naturelles
1495, rue St. James
C.P. 24
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3H 0W9

Tél.: (204) 786-9483

M. R.R. MacLennan
Directeur de la Faune
Ministère du Tourisme et des Ressources renouvelables
3211, rue Albert
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4S 5W6

Tél.: (306) 565-2886

M. Bob Bell
Chef
Direction de la gestion de la faune
Ministère des Ressources renouvelables
Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 2L9

Tél.: (403) 873-7411

PROGRAMME DE RÉINTRODUCTION DU RENARD VÉLOCE PAR LE CANADA ET PAR L'ALBERTA

Administration:
Service canadien de la faune, Service de la conservation de l'environnement.

Objet:
Réintroduire le renard véloce au Canada, dans les aires prédéterminées de la province de l'Alberta, et en assurer la gestion subséquente.

Autorité:
Loi sur la faune du Canada

Calendrier:
L'Accord a été signé le 17 août 1983 et expirera le 31 mars 1988.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu de l'accord, un comité de gestion composé de deux membres représentant respectivement le Canada et l'Alberta assurera la coordination des activités des deux parties tel que stipulé dans l'accord ou approuvé par le directeur régional du Service canadien de la faune pour la région de l'Ouest et du Nord et le directeur de la pêche et de la faune du ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles de l'Alberta.

Paiements:
Les approvisionnements financiers prévus par le Canada et par la province pour la mise en oeuvre de l'accord sont sujets à l'affectation de crédits par le Parlement du Canada et par l'assemblée législative provinciale pour l'année fiscale durant laquelle ils sont requis.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Service canadien de la faune
Service de la conservation de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E7

Agents responsables:

M. G.R. Kerr
Directeur régional
Région de l'Ouest et du Nord
Service canadien de la faune
Ministère de l'Environnement
9942 — 108e rue, bureau 1000
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J5

Tél.: (403) 434-0512

M. R. (Bob) Andrews
Directeur de la faune
Division de la pêche et de la faune
Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles
Province de l'Alberta
Plaza Petroleum, tour nord
9948 — 108e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2G6

Tél.: (403) 427-6733

SERVICE CANADIEN DES FORÊTS

Le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale (MEER) a coordonné les programmes fédéraux-provinciaux relatifs au secteur forestier de 1969 à 1982. En janvier 1982, le Cabinet a confié la responsabilité de ces programmes au Service canadien des forêts; des accords conclus avec cinq provinces par l'entremise du MEER sont toujours en vigueur. La décision du Cabinet habilite également le Service canadien des forêts à négocier des accords de foresterie analogues avec les provinces; à l'automne 1983, il avait déjà conclu [illegible] ux accords (Nouvelle-Écosse, Île-du-Prince-Édouard) et entrepris d'en négocier d'autres.

ENTENTES-CADRES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT FÉDÉRALES-PROVINCIALES, ENTENTES AUXILIAIRES SUR LES FORÊTS

Administration:
Service canadien des forêts et les gouvernements provinciaux concernés (Terre-Neuve, Nouveau-Brunswick, Québec, Ontario et Colombie-Britannique).

Objet:
Amélioration des approvisionnements en bois et accroissement de l'apport du secteur forestier à l'économie des provinces.

Autorité:
Ces ententes ont été conclues par l'entremise du ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale (MEER). En janvier 1982, le Cabinet en a confié la responsabilité au Service canadien des forêts; elles sont administrées sous le régime de la Loi de 1966-1967 sur le développement des forêts et la recherche sylvicole.

Calendrier:

Terre-Neuve:	du 9 janvier 1981 au 31 mars 1985
Nouveau-Brunswick:	du 1er avril au 31 mars 1984
Québec:	du 26 mars 1975 au 31 mars 1984
Ontario:	du 8 décembre 1978 au 31 mars 1984
Colombie-Britannique:	du 17 mai 1979 au 31 mars 1984

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le ministère de l'Environnement se charge d'assurer toute la collaboration financière du fédéral et les provinces concernées assument le reste des frais. La quote-part du fédéral s'élève à 90% des frais découlant de l'entente conclue avec Terre-Neuve, à 80% des frais découlant de l'entente conclue avec le Nouveau-Brunswick, à 60% des frais découlant de l'entente conclue avec le Québec et à 50% des frais découlant des ententes conclues avec l'Ontario et la Colombie-Britannique.

Chaque entente est administrée par un comité de gestion mis sur pied à cet effet. En règle générale, ces comités se composent du Directeur régional du Service canadien de la faune ou de son délégué ainsi que de deux représentants de la province concernée.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur général
Direction générale des relations,
de l'économie et du développement
Service canadien des forêts
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G5

Tél.: (819) 997-4191

ENTENTE CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE SUR L'EXPLOITATION DES RESSOURCES FORESTIÈRES

Administration:
Service canadien des forêts et la province de la Nouvelle-Écosse

Objet:
Favoriser et appuyer l'aménagement forestier en vue d'améliorer les ressources forestières; assurer des approvisionnements en bois plus durables et améliorer les perspectives de l'industrie forestière de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Autorité:
Loi de 1966-1967 sur le développement des forêts et la recherche sylvicole.

Calendrier:
L'entente signée le 31 août 1982 a une durée de cinq ans. Elle est entrée en vigueur le 1er avril 1982 et expirera le 31 décembre 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'accord se divise en cinq grandes parties. Le Canada (SCF) met en oeuvre la partie relative à l'amélioration des forêts privées et dépensera $27.8 millions à ce titre pendant la durée de l'entente.

La Nouvelle-Écosse se charge de la mise en oeuvre des parties relatives à l'amélioration des forêts domaniales, au développement de l'industrie privée et à celui des ressources humaines; la province dépensera $24.5 millions à ce titre. Le Canada et la Nouvelle-Écosse assurent ensemble la mise en oeuvre de la partie relative à l'information et à l'évaluation, au coût de $1.1 million.

ENTENTE CANADA — ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD DE MISE EN VALEUR DES FORÊTS

Administration:
Service canadien des forêts et la province de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Objet:
Favoriser et appuyer l'aménagement forestier en vue d'améliorer les ressources forestières, d'assurer des approvisionnements en bois plus durables et de favoriser le développement de l'industrie du bois de la Nouvelle-Écosse.

Autorité:
Loi de 1966-1967 sur le développement des forêts et la recherche sylvicole.

Calendrier:
L'accord signé en juillet 1983 a une durée de cinq ans. Il est entré en vigueur le 1er avril 1983 et expirera le 31 mars 1988.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le fédéral (SCF) se charge de la mise en oeuvre de la partie de l'entente relative à l'aménagement des boisés privés, au coût de $4.5 millions.

Le fédéral et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard assurent ensemble la mise en oeuvre des autres parties de l'entente au coût de $17 millions, la quote-part fédérale s'élève à 60% et la quote-part provinciale, à 40%.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur général
Direction générale des relations,
de l'économie et du développement
Service canadien des forêts
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G5

Tél.: (819) 997-4191

PROTOCOLES D'ENTENTE CONCERNANT LA COORDINATION DE LA RECHERCHE SYLVICOLE

Administration:
Comités mixtes (service canadien des forêts-provinces) chargés de la recherche sylvicole.

Objet:
Officialiser la coordination de la recherche sylvicole entre le fédéral et les gouvernements provinciaux.

Autorité:
Décision du Conseil canadien des ministres des Ressources et de l'Environnement arrêtée le 29 janvier 1980.

Calendrier:
Les dates de ratification et d'expiration figurent ci-dessous. Dans chaque cas, les ministres pourront prolonger de cinq ans la durée de l'entente sur simple échange de lettres à cet effet.

Colombie-Britannique:	du 24 novembre 1981 au 30 juin 1985
Alberta:	du 4 mai 1982 au 30 juin 1985
Saskatchewan:	du 10 août 1983 au 30 juin 1986
Manitoba:	du 18 octobre 1982 au 30 juin 1985
Nouvelle-Écosse:	du 31 août 1982 au 30 juin 1986
Île-du-Prince-Édouard:	du 7 novembre 1983 au 30 juin 1988
Terre-Neuve:	du 1er septembre 1982 au 31 mars 1987

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les protocoles d'entente, signés par les ministres fédéraux et provinciaux responsables des ressources et de l'environnement, ne prévoient aucun partage des frais. Le protocole d'entente vise à optimaliser l'emploi des moyens de recherche forestière dont disposent les organismes respectifs, à minimiser le dédoublement des efforts et à favoriser la recherche sylvicole par le biais de la collaboration au chapitre de la planification et de la mise en oeuvre.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur général
Direction générale des services
techniques et de la recherche
Service canadien des forêts
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G5

Tél.: (819) 997-2269

ACCORD FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE COLLABORATION RELATIVE À LA FLOTTE NATIONALE D'AVIONS-CITERNES

Administration:
Le Service canadien des forêts et le ministère des Transports

Objet:
Aider les provinces à acquérir des avions-citernes CL-215 de Canadair et permettre la formation d'une flotte nationale d'avions-citernes.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil (la décision n'est pas encore rendue)

Calendrier:
L'accord a été officialisé en janvier 1984. Tous les avions devraient être achetés dans les trois ans.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le fédéral et les provinces parties à l'accord feront l'acquisition de 29 avions CL-215 de lutte contre les incendies de forêt (le fédéral achètera autant d'avions que toutes les provinces réunies). Le Canada louera ses avions aux provinces à un taux symbolique; celles-ci les exploiteront conformément à l'Accord d'aide mutuelle en cas d'incendie de forêt, et de location sans équipage à bail Canadair du ministère des Transports. Coût au Canada de $150 millions approximativement.

ACCORD D'AIDE MUTUELLE EN CAS D'INCENDIE DE FORÊT

Administration:
Service canadien des forêts

Objet:
Faciliter le partage du matériel, de la main-d'oeuvre et des autres ressources de lutte contre les incendies de forêt entre les provinces et le fédéral.

Autorité:
Décision du Conseil canadien des ministres des Ressources et de l'Environnement arrêtée en septembre 1981.
Décret du Conseil (la décision n'est pas encore rendue).

Calendrier:
Accord permanent entré en vigueur à l'automne 1983. Les parties en examinent les lignes directrices de mise en oeuvre et les approuvent chaque année.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'accord ne prévoit aucun partage des frais. Les provinces exploitent et entretiennent le matériel; les dépenses d'entretien sont imputables aux organismes utilisateurs conformément aux lignes directrices approuvées chaque année par les parties.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur général
Direction générale des relations,
de l'économie et du développement
Service canadien des forêts
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G5

Tél.: (819) 997-4191

ACCORD SUR L'EXPLOITATION DU CENTRE INTERGOUVERNEMENTAL DE PROTECTION CONTRE LES INCENDIES DE FORÊT

Administration:
Service canadien des forêts

Objet:
Exploitation du Centre intergouvernemental de protection contre les incendies de forêt (CIPIF).

L'accord permet aux organismes provinciaux et fédéraux de lutte contre les incendies de forêt d'échanger des renseignements sur les conditions d'incendie ainsi que sur les moyens de lutte contre les incendies de forêt.

Autorité:
Décision du Conseil canadien des ministres des Ressources et de l'Environnement arrêtée en septembre 1981.
L'accord a été approuvé par le Conseil du Trésor.

Calendrier:
Accord permanent entré en vigueur le 1er juin 1982.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le CIPIF est transformé en organisme indépendant à but non lucratif. Le Canada en assumera le tiers des dépenses de fonctionnement; les provinces parties à l'accord en supporteront les deux autres tiers proportionnellement à l'étendue des forêts exploitables inventoriées sur leurs territoires.

Le Service canadien des forêts assure 50% de la collaboration financière du fédéral; Parcs Canada, 25%; le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, Programme des Affaires du nord, 25%. Le Service canadien des forêts verse la totalité de la contribution fédérale annuelle et recouvre ensuite la quote-part des autres organismes fédéraux.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

D.F. Merrill
Direction générale des relations,
de l'économie et du développement
Service canadien des forêts
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G5

Tél.: (819) 997-1658

SERVICE DE LA PROTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (SPE)

ACCORD CANADA — ALBERTA SUR LA PROTECTION ET L'AMÉLIORATION DE LA QUALITÉ DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE)

Objet:
Assurer un cadre pour l'établissement de mécanisme de coordination et de programmes complémentaires de protection et d'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement.

Autorité:
Décision prise le 12 février 1974 par le Comité du Cabinet sur la science, la culture et l'information.

Calendrier:
D'octobre 1982 à octobre 1987
Une étude générale des révisions possibles est en cours.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Aucun partage des coûts n'est lié à cet accord. L'accord a été signé par le ministre fédéral et le ministre provincial de l'Environnement. Il sert de base aux ententes fédérales-provinciales de travail en ce qui concerne la répartition des responsabilités en matière de protection de l'environnement, l'échange d'information, l'établissement de points de contacts pour le public, l'industrie et les autres ministères et l'acceptation des normes de contrôle de l'environnement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. R. Orr
Directeur, district de l'Alberta
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Pièce 804
9942 — 108e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J5

Tél.: (403) 420-2599

ACCORD CANADA — MANITOBA SUR LA PROTECTION ET L'AMÉLIORATION DE LA QUALITÉ DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE)

Objet:
Fournir un effort général plus efficace en vue du règlement des problèmes de pollution par le biais d'une meilleure coordination des activités du Canada et de la province du Manitoba; et établir un cadre général à l'intérieur duquel des ententes précises peuvent être élaborées afin de résoudre des problèmes particuliers.

Autorité:
Décision prise le 12 février 1974 par le Comité du Cabinet sur la science, la culture et l'information.

Calendrier:
D'octobre 1975 à octobre 1980
Prolongé d'octobre 1980 à octobre 1981
Prolongé d'octobre 1981 à octobre 1982
Prolongé d'octobre 1982 jusqu'à ce qu'un nouvel accord soit conclu.

Une étude générale des révisions possibles est en cours.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Aucun partage des coûts n'est lié à cet accord. L'accord a été signé par le ministre fédéral et le ministre provincial de l'Environnement et est appliqué par un comité fédéral-provincial de liaison composé de deux personnes, conformément à l'Article 27 de l'accord. L'accord sert de base aux ententes fédérales-provinciales de travail en ce qui concerne la répartition des responsabilités en matière de protection de l'environnement, l'échange d'information, l'établissement de points de contact pour le public, l'industrie et les autres ministères et l'acceptation des normes de contrôle de l'environnement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. H.C.R. Gavin
Coprésident
Comité fédéral-provincial de liaison
Directeur, district du Manitoba
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Pièce 800
275, avenue Portage
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3B 2B3

Tél.: (204) 949-2961

ACCORD CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE, ACCORD CANADA — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK ET ACCORD CANADA — ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD SUR LA PROTECTION ET L'AMÉLIORATION DE LA QUALITÉ DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE)

Objet:
Fournir un effort général plus efficace en vue de la protection et l'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement, par le biais d'une meilleure coordination des activités du Canada et de chacune des trois provinces précitées; et établir un cadre général à l'intérieur duquel des ententes précises peuvent être élaborées afin de résoudre des problèmes particuliers.

Autorité:
Décision prise le 12 février 1974 par le Comité du Cabinet sur la science, la culture et l'information.

Calendrier:
D'octobre 1975 à octobre 1980
Prolongés d'octobre 1980 à octobre 1981
Prolongés d'octobre 1981 à octobre 1982
Prolongés d'octobre 1982 jusqu'à ce que de nouveaux accords soient conclus.

Une étude générale des révisions possibles est en cours.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Aucun partage des coûts n'est lié à ces accords. Les accords ont été signés par le ministre fédéral de l'Environnement et ses homologues provinciaux. Ils servent de base aux ententes fédérales-provinciales de travail en ce qui concerne la répartition des responsabilités en matière de protection de l'environnement, l'échange d'information, l'établissement de points de contact pour le public, l'industrie et les autres ministères et l'acceptation des normes de contrôle de l'environnement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. J.R. MacDonald
Directeur régional intérimaire
Service de la protection de l'environnement
5e étage
45, promenade Alderney
Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2Y 2N6

Tél.: (902) 426-3593

RELEVÉ ET VÉRIFICATION DES DÉCHARGES EXPLOITÉES OU INUTILISÉES — PROJET MIXTE CANADA — ALBERTA

Administration:
Direction de la gestion des déchets, Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE) et la Direction de la gestion des déchets, ministère de l'Environnement de l'Alberta.

Objet:
Faire le relevé et l'évaluation des décharges exploitées ou inutilisées en Alberta.

Autorité:
Accord conclu lors de la réunion du Comité fédéral-provincial-territorial de gestion des déchets dangereux au Canada, tenue en juin 1981.

Calendrier:
Phase I (terminée)
Phase II (de juillet 1983 à juillet 1984)

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les coûts sont partagés également entre le gouvernement fédéral et l'Alberta. Au cours de la phase I, on a relevé 1,152 décharges exploitées ou inutilisées en Alberta. Pendant la phase II, on étudie des méthodes permettant d'évaluer les décharges dont on croit qu'elles devraient faire l'objet d'une vérification plus poussée.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. R. Orr
Directeur, Bureau de district de l'Alberta
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Pièce 804
9942 — 108e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J5

Tél.: (403) 420-2599

ÉTUDE DES DÉCHARGES ABANDONNÉES, EFFECTUÉE CONJOINTEMENT PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL ET LE NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK, LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE ET L'ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE).

Objet:
Effectuer en collaboration des études concernant les problèmes que pourraient occasionner les décharges abandonnées dans les provinces mentionnées.

Autorité:
Accord conclu lors de la réunion du Comité fédéral-provincial-territorial de gestion des déchets dangereux au Canada, tenue en juin 1981.

Calendrier:
Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard:
Phase I: 1981-1982 (terminée)
Phase II: 1982-1983 (terminée)
Phase III: À l'étude. Aucun fonds n'est encore disponible.

Nouvelle-Écosse:
Phase I: 1983-1984 (en cours)

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les coûts sont partagés également entre le gouvernement fédéral et chacune des provinces. L'étude comprend trois phases:

Phase I : Relevé et vérification des décharges exploitées ou inutilisées et collecte des données disponibles sur la nature et la quantité des matières qu'elles contiennent;
Phase II : Évaluation préliminaire des incidences environnementales de chaque décharge, observées et éventuelles;
Phase III: Examen des décharges choisies pour vérifier l'évaluation préliminaire, et l'élaboration de recommandations concernant l'atténuation des problèmes réels ou éventuels et la réalisation de travaux de correction, au besoin.

Jusqu'à présent, les contributions du Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE) ont été de $54,500, pour le Nouveau-Brunswick, de $20,000, pour la Nouvelle-Écosse, et de $53,000 pour l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. Ian Travers, Chef
Section des déchets dangereux
Direction des contaminants et de l'évaluation
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
3e étage
45, promenade Alderney
Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2Y 2N6

Tél.: (902) 426-6141

ACCORD CANADA — ONTARIO RELATIF À LA QUALITÉ DE L'EAU DANS LES GRANDS LACS

Administration:
Bureau du directeur général régional de l'Ontario

Objet:
Raviver et intensifier la collaboration entre le Gouvernement du Canada et la province de l'Ontario en vue d'assurer le respect des obligations dont est chargé le Canada en vertu de l'accord révisé de 1978 entre le Canada et les États-Unis concernant la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands lacs et prévoir le partage des coûts de programmes précis entrepris par la province pour aider le Canada à s'acquitter de ces obligations. L'accord vise à rétablir et à maintenir l'intégrité chimique, physique et biologique de l'écosystème du bassin des Grands lacs en éliminant ou en réduisant, dans la mesure du possible, le rejet de polluants dans les Grands lacs.

Les principaux aspects de lutte contre la pollution visés par l'accord sont les suivants: le traitement des eaux usées municipales; le contrôle des eaux usées résiduaires; le contrôle des substances toxiques persistantes; la prévention de la pollution causée par des activités liées à l'utilisation des terres, au transport maritime, au dragage et aux installations en haute mer et à terre; les activités de surveillance et de contrôle; et la recherche.

Autorité:
Loi sur les ressources en eau du Canada

Calendrier:
Ce programme coopératif est une activité permanente qui a commencé en 1971 et a été modifiée en 1982 pour traduire les changements dans l'accord révisé de 1978 entre le Canada et les États-Unis.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Grâce à un crédit spécial, un octroi de $65,000,000 réparti sur une période de trois ans est transféré à la province en tant que contribution aux installations approuvées de traitement des eaux usées municipales, comme il est décrit à l'Annexe G de l'Accord Canada — Ontario, laquelle porte sur le programme de construction d'installations de traitement des eaux usées. Ce transfert est effectué afin de respecter l'engagement pris par le Canada dans le cadre de l'accord international avec les États-Unis visant à réduire la pollution des Grands lacs causée par des sources municipales. Conformément à l'Article VI(2) de l'Accord Canada — Ontario, une surveillance à coûts partagés des déchets municipaux et industriels et un programme d'information à coûts partagés ont été établis, et les deux parties y contribueront à part égale. La contribution totale pour l'année financière 1982-83 est de $2,400,000; le gouvernement fédéral et la province de l'Ontario verseront chacun la moitié de cette somme.

L'administration de l'Accord Canada — Ontario incombe au directeur général régional de l'Ontario. Les activités opérationnelles sont assurées, au besoin, par les divers éléments régionaux du ministère.

En plus des activités susmentionnées, le directeur général régional de l'Ontario gère le Programme concernant la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands lacs, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur du ministère, programme qui a été établi en vue d'assumer directement les responsabilités découlant de l'accord révisé de 1978 entre le Canada et les États-Unis concernant la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands lacs. Sous la direction du ministère fédéral de l'Environnement, le programme reçoit la participation active des ministères fédéraux de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, des Pêches et des Océans, de l'Agriculture, des Transports et des Travaux publics. La contribution de base de ces ministères s'élève à $8,000,000 plus une affectation annuelle supplémentaire de $2,000,000, par le biais d'un groupe de travail interministériel présidé par le ministère fédéral de l'Environnement qui est représenté par le directeur général régional de l'Ontario.

Paiements:
En ce qui concerne le paiement de $65,000,000 pour la période de trois ans dont il est question dans l'Accord Canada — Ontario, le ministère est tenu de remettre des fonds à la province afin qu'ils soient transférés ou crédités aux municipalités pour lesquelles une réclamation a été faite. Cela se fait selon une base trimestrielle, et chaque paiement ne doit pas dépasser les montants mentionnés ci-après, au cours d'une année financière:

$35,000,000 durant l'année financière 1982-83
$20,000,000 durant l'année financière 1983-84
$10,000,000 durant l'année financière 1984-85

Pour ce qui est des programmes de surveillance et d'information dont les coûts sont partagés, la contribution fédérale de $1,200,000 pour l'année financière 1982-83 est versée trimestriellement dès la réception des réclamations provenant de l'Ontario.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. H.L. Ferguson
Directeur général régional intérimaire
Région de l'Ontario
Ministère de l'Environnement
7e étage
55 est, avenue St. Clair
Toronto (Ontario)
M4T 1M2

Tél.: (416) 966-6406

PROJET PILOTE D'EXPLOITATION DE LA TOURBIÈRE DE HIGH POINT

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE)

Objet:
Dans le cadre d'une étude multidisciplinaire, évaluer les effets, sur le plan d'eau récepteur, du drainage des acides occasionné par l'exploitation de la tourbe pour combustible.

Autorité:
Article 33 de la Loi sur les pêcheries

Calendrier:
Les travaux, entrepris en 1980, devraient s'achever en 1983.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le ministère des Mines de Terre-Neuve a fourni les sommes initiales nécessaires pour obtenir les ressources matérielles et humaines requises pour les travaux d'échantillonnage. Le programme visant à déterminer la sévérité de la pollution entraînée par le drainage à partir des tourbières a été géré par le Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE) qui a, entre autres, réalisé les études chimiques et formé le personnel appelé à travailler sur le terrain. D'autres activités ont été menées à bien par divers organismes fédéraux et provinciaux; par exemple, le Service canadien de la faune, relevant du ministère fédéral de l'Environnement, étudie les incidences environnementales que le drainage des acides peut avoir pour la faune, tandis que le ministère de l'Environnement de Terre-Neuve est responsable des travaux hydrologiques, c'est-à-dire ceux concernant l'origine, la distribution et les propriétés des eaux de la région. Les données ainsi recueillies seront publiées en 1983.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. J.D. Clarke
Directeur de district
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
C.P. 5037
St-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 5V3

Tél.: (709) 737-5488

INVENTAIRE DES SITES D'ENFOUISSEMENT DE DÉCHETS DANGEREUX AU QUÉBEC

Administration:
Direction régionale du Service fédéral de la protection de l'environnement (SPE) au Québec

Objet:
Effectuer l'inventaire des sites d'enfouissement de déchets pouvant être dangereux au Québec, en faire l'évaluation et élaborer des méthodes permettant de déterminer les effets des sites sur l'environnement et les mesures correctives à prendre dans le cas d'incidences néfastes.

Autorité:
Décision prise par le Conseil canadien des ministres des Ressources et de l'Environnement lors de sa réunion de 1981. Ce projet fait partie du programme national de gestion des déchets.

Calendrier:
Cette activité a démarré en 1981 et devrait se terminer en 1983.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Cette activité est financée à même les budgets opérationnels du SPE et du ministère de l'Environnement du Québec. Le SPE a entrepris l'inventaire des sites d'enfouissement situés sur des terres appartenant au gouvernement fédéral au coût de $45,000. Treize sites ont été identifiés comme nécessitant une intervention prochaine. Ces sites font actuellement l'objet d'une évaluation d'impact préliminaire au coût de $100,000. En outre, le Service a élaboré une méthodologie écotoxicologique permettant de déterminer le danger qu'ils représentent. L'application de cette méthodologie à quatre sites fut effectuée à contrat au coût de $70,000. Le ministère provincial de l'Environnement procède à l'inventaire de tous les autres sites au Québec.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. Fernand Leduc
Chef, Urgences et résidus
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Pièce 410
1550 ouest, boulevard Maisonneuve
Montréal (Québec)
H3G 1N2

Tél.: (514) 283-6418

ENQUÊTE SUR LA CONTAMINATION PAR LES HYDROCARBURES AROMATIQUES POLYCYCLIQUES À SYDNEY (NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE)

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE)

Objet:
En 1981, le ministère fédéral des Pêches et des Océans a découvert que des homards capturés dans le secteur sud du port de Sydney étaient contaminés par des hydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques. Le ministère des Pêches et des

Océans a donc interdit la pêche du homard dans ce secteur du port, pendant la saison de pêche du homard de 1982. En raison de cet incident, le Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE), et les autorités provinciales ont conjointement entrepris un programme visant à:

1. déterminer quelles sources de déversements liquides, dans le port de Sydney, pourraient être contaminées par des hydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques;
2. déterminer l'importance de la contamination des sédiments, au fond des eaux du port;
3. déterminer la nature physique et chimique des déchets chimiques situés dans une zone d'élimination des déchets adjacente au port;
4. déterminer si l'air ambiant de la ville de Sydney contient des concentrations élevées d'hydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques.

Le SPE et les autorités provinciales tiennent le ministère fédéral des Pêches et des Océans au courant des progrès accomplis.

Autorité:
Article 33 de la Loi sur les pêcheries, et la Loi sur la lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique. L'approche coopérative adoptée afin de résoudre ce problème de contamination respecte l'esprit de l'Accord Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse sur la protection et l'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement.

Calendrier:
L'enquête, qui a débuté en 1981 devrait se terminer en 1983.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le SPE et le ministère de l'Environnement de la Nouvelle-Écosse ont tous deux affecté des ressources à ce programme conjoint; il est à noter que le SPE assume la plus grande partie des frais. Dans le cadre de ses activités courantes et à l'aide des ressources existantes, le SPE a effectué des travaux sur le terrain et a procédé à des analyses chimiques, particulièrement sur les déversements liquides et les échantillons recueillis au fond des eaux du port et dans les dépôts de déchets goudronneux. Le ministère de l'Environnement de la Nouvelle-Écosse a fourni le matériel nécessaire à l'analyse de l'air ambiant et a effectué les travaux sur le terrain s'y rapportant. De plus, le ministère néo-écossais a financé une étude effectuée à contrat sur les caractéristiques physiques de dépôts de déchets goudronneux.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. Kenneth G. Hamilton
Directeur de district
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
3e étage
45, promenade Alderney
Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2Y 2N6

Tél.: (902) 426-6086

PROGRAMME MIXTE DE CONTRÔLE DE LA SALUBRITÉ DES ZONES COQUILLIÈRES (MOLLUSQUES) AU QUÉBEC (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL)

Administration:
Direction régionale du Service fédéral de la protection de l'environnement (SPE) au Québec (aspect environnemental).

Objet:
L'objectif principal de ce programme est d'assurer la protection de la santé publique contre les maladies transmises par la consommation de mollusques en contrôlant la cueillette et la comestibilité des stocks actuels. L'élément environnemental du programme vise l'élaboration d'un plan de surveillance de la qualité de l'environnement dans les zones coquillières, l'identification des sources de pollution dans ces zones et la recommandation du contrôle de ces sources-là par les autorités municipales, provinciales ou fédérales compétentes.

Autorité:
Ce programme est entrepris en vertu de l'entente bilatérale de 1948 sur les mollusques et crustacés entre le Canada et les États-Unis, laquelle exige que les deux pays assurent la salubrité des mollusques et crustacés destinés à l'exportation. La mise en oeuvre du programme conjoint au Québec est assurée par le Comité régional sur les mollusques, composé de représentants des ministères fédéraux des Pêches et des Océans et de l'Environnement ainsi que des ministères de l'Agriculture, de l'Alimentation et des Pêcheries et de l'Environnement du Québec. C'est le SPE qui fait partie du comité au nom du ministère fédéral de l'Environnement.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente depuis la formation du Comité régional sur les mollusques en 1974.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce programme est financé à même les budgets opérationnels des ministères participants. Le SPE fournit un laboratoire mobile et supervise le travail sur le terrain en ce qui a trait à la qualité de l'eau. De plus, le SPE affecte une demi-année-personne et $40,000 par an au programme.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. Christian Blaise
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Laboratoire du Capitaine Bernier
1001, Pierre Dupuy
Longueuil (Québec)
J4K 1A1

Tél.: (514) 651-6860

PROGRAMME MIXTE D'INVENTAIRE DES SOURCES DE POLLUTION ET D'APPLICATION DES MESURES CORRECTIVES

Administration:
Direction régionale du Service fédéral de la protection de l'environnement (SPE) au Québec.

Objet:
S'assurer que les normes et les directives nationales dans les domaines de l'assainissement de l'air et de la lutte contre la pollution des eaux sont respectées.

Autorité:
Loi sur la lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique
Loi sur les pêcheries, Article 33

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente qui est quand même susceptible d'être modifiée dans l'avenir.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Toutes les dépenses reliées à cette activité sont assumées par les organismes participants qui sont le SPE et le ministère de l'Environnement du Québec.

En ce qui a trait à la pollution atmosphérique, des dispositions administratives sont convenues pour chaque règlement découlant de la Loi sur la lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique. Jusqu'à présent, les secteurs couverts par cette entente sont l'amiante, les usines de chlore et de soude caustique, les fonderies de plomb de seconde fusion et les usines de chlorure de vinyle. Le rôle et les responsabilités du SPE, et du ministère québécois de l'Environnement sont identifiés relativement aux programmes; ces organismes ne consacrent pas de ressources additionnelles aux activités qui sont réalisées à l'aide des ressources disponibles.

Pour ce qui est de la pollution des eaux, des programmes similaires ont été établis pour réduire la pollution chez les raffineries de pétrole, les mines de métaux de base, les mines d'or, l'industrie des pâtes et papiers ainsi que les usines de chlore et de soude caustique.

De plus, des programmes d'échantillonnage ont été mis sur pied pour la vérification des normes et l'élaboration de techniques de dépollution et de méthodes analytiques. Le SPE fournit de l'aide technique au ministère de l'Environnement du Québec dans les domaines de l'assainissement des eaux usées et des bio-essais qui déterminent la toxicité.

Des inventaires mixtes sont couramment initiés afin d'obtenir des données de base préalablement à la réglementation et pour rassembler des informations dans les domaines des pluies acides et des tendances des niveaux de pollution.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. Gilles Fortier
Direction régionale du Service de
la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Pièce 410
1550 ouest, boulevard Maisonneuve
Montréal (Québec)
H3G 1N2

Tél.: (514) 283-2335

PROGRAMME CONCERNANT LE TRANSPORT À DISTANCE DES POLLUANTS ATMOSPHÉRIQUES; ENTENTES AVEC LES PROVINCES AU SUJET DE LA RÉDUCTION DES DÉGAGEMENTS DE BIOXYDE DE SOUFRE

Administration:
Ministère de l'Environnement

Objet:
Obtenir la réduction des niveaux de dégagements de façon à faire diminuer les charges de polluants dans l'environnement à des niveaux pouvant être tolérés par les écosystèmes.

Autorité:
Loi de 1979 sur l'organisation du gouvernement et Loi sur la lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Une entente officielle visant à limiter les dégagements de bioxyde de soufre dans le centre et l'est de l'Amérique du Nord fait l'objet de négociations avec le gouvernement des États-Unis, en vertu d'un mémoire d'entente. Le gouvernement fédéral ainsi que les gouvernements du Manitoba, de l'Ontario, du Québec, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Écosse et de Terre-Neuve ont convenu d'effectuer des recherches et d'en échanger les résultats, de réaliser des programmes conjoints d'information du public et d'établir des moyens concertés de consultation et de services de conseil à l'appui des négociations. Les autorités fédérales et provinciales discutent de la répartition des réductions des dégagements au Canada à l'appui d'une entente possible avec le gouvernement des États-Unis.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Direction générale des questions prioritaires
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1C8

Tél.: (819) 997-1831

MODERNISATION (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL) DE L'USINE DE LA SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION À SYDNEY (NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE)

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE) (aspect environnemental)

Objet:
Réduire la pollution à l'usine de la Sydney Steel Corporation (SYSCO), à Sydney, en Nouvelle-Écosse.

Autorité:
En 1981, le ministère fédéral de l'Expansion économique régionale et la province de la Nouvelle-Écosse ont signé, en vertu de l'entente-cadre de développement prévue dans la Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale, une entente auxiliaire sur la modernisation de l'usine de la SYSCO à Sydney. Le gouvernement fédéral et la province ont affecté, aux termes de l'entente auxiliaire, un total de $96,200,000, dont approximativement $14,000,000 a été réservé expressément à la réduction de la pollution. Le gouvernement fédéral et la Nouvelle-Écosse ont respectivement fourni 80% et 20% de ces $14,000,000. Le SPE et le ministère de l'Environnement de Terre-Neuve collaborent actuellement à des travaux qui permettront de réduire la pollution à l'usine de la SYSCO et, conséquemment, d'améliorer la qualité de l'environnement. La participation du SPE au programme découle des attributions conférées au ministère fédéral de l'Environnement en vertu de la Loi sur la lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique et de l'Article 33 de la Loi sur les pêcheries.

Calendrier:
Les travaux entrepris en 1981 devraient s'achever en 1984-85.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Des améliorations majeures sont actuellement apportées aux installations de l'usine, les contributions fédérale et provinciale s'élevant respectivement à 80% et 20%. Le SPE et le ministère de l'Environnement de la Nouvelle-Écosse affectent des ressources dans le cadre de programmes d'examen du projet et par l'entremise de négociations avec le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale, la SYSCO, etc.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. Kenneth G. Hamilton
Directeur de district
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
3e étage
45, promenade Alderney
Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2Y 2N6

Tél.: (902) 426-6086

RÉSEAU NATIONAL DE SURVEILLANCE DE LA POLLUTION ATMOSPHÉRIQUE (NAPS)
(Fait partie de l'activité de protection environnementale du Programme des services environnementaux)

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement

Objet:
Surveiller toutes les concentrations de polluants atmosphériques significatives sur le plan local surtout celles des polluants visés par les objectifs nationaux afférents à la qualité de l'air ambiant, dans les principaux centres urbains. Le réseau fournit des données sur la pollution atmosphérique urbaine et constitue un moyen pratique de vérifier l'avancement de la lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique dans l'ensemble du pays.

Autorité:
Loi sur la lutte contre la pollution atmosphérique

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La mise au point et l'exploitation du réseau sont effectuées conjointement par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux qui se partagent tous les frais à parts à peu près égales. Les frais qu'assument les provinces sont surtout ceux de l'exploitation. Le gouvernement fédéral couvre la majeure partie des coûts d'acquisition de matériel, et traite, publie et diffuse les données. Le personnel régional du Service de la protection de l'environnement fait fonctionner le matériel dans les deux capitales territoriales. Les employés de la communauté urbaine de Montréal et du district régional de l'agglomération de Vancouver se chargent du matériel dans leurs régions respectives. Le réseau a été constitué par le Comité fédéral-provincial de la pollution atmosphérique. La consultation opérationnelle et la révision sont assurées par le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces intéressées. Au 30 septembre 1983, le réseau comptait 512 installations de contrôle réparties entre 151 stations dans 52 villes au Canada.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Régions: Mise en oeuvre du programme

Nouvelle-Écosse, Nouveau-Brunswick, Île-du-Prince-Édouard, Terre-Neuve

M. J.R. MacDonald
Directeur régional intérimaire
Région de l'Atlantique
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
5e étage
45, promenade Alderney
Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2Y 2N6

Tél.: (902) 426-3593

Québec

M. G. Mezzetta
Directeur régional
Région du Québec
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
1550 ouest, boul. Maisonneuve
Montréal (Québec)
H3G 1N2

Tél.: (514) 283-7377

Ontario

M. K. Shikaze
Directeur régional
Région de l'Ontario
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
7e étage, 25 est, avenue St. Clair
Toronto (Ontario)
M4T 1M2

Tél.: (416) 996-5840

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Territoires du Nord-Ouest

M. R. Lane
Directeur régional
Région de l'Ouest et du Nord
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
8e étage
9942—108e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J5

Tél.: (403) 420-2572

Colombie-Britannique, Yukon

M. B.A. Heskin
Directeur régional
Région du Pacifique et du Yukon
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
Vancouver Ouest (Colombie-Britannique)
V7T 1A2

Tél.: (604) 666-1064

Administration centrale: Coordination nationale

M. M.E. Rivers
Directeur général associé
Direction générale des programmes
de protection de l'environnement
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1C8

Tél.: (819) 994-2975

TABLEAU 4

Ententes sur les programmes forestiers à frais partagés

Provinces et ententes	*Durée*		*Dépenses maximales (en millions de dollars)*				*Principaux objets (en pourcentage du total)*
	Signature	*Expiration*	*Féd.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	
Terre-Neuve							
Stimulation économique de la foresterie* (modification de l'entente forestière II*)	janv./81	mars/85	54.7	6.1	voir les notes(1) et (2)	60.8	Sylviculture (42%), Chemins d'accès (34%), Protection (7%), Inventaire et planification des ressources (8%), Utilisation des forêts et expansion de l'industrie (9%). Créer des emplois dans des régions économiquement défavorisées, grâce à des activités de sylviculture. Rétablissement des sites (récolte de récupération des peuplements détruits par la tordeuse et reboisement).
Modernisation des fabriques de pâtes et papiers	juillet/81	mars/87	30.0	3.0	—	33.0	
	Total 1981 à 1987		84.7	9.1	—	93.8	
Île-du-Prince-Édouard							
Entente concernant l'exploitation des ressources forestières	Juillet/83	mars/88	14.988	6.456	—	21.444	
Nouvelle-Écosse							
Entente concernant l'exploitation des ressources forestières	août/82	mars/87	30.508	25.000	22.000 (est.)	77.508	Aménagement intensif des forêts (88%: boisés privés 50%; couronne 38%), Exploitation par l'industrie (1%), Entreprises de gestion collective (5%), Information du public, éducation et évaluation (2%), Services de soutien (4%; cela comprend un élément d'application directe du SCF sur les terres privées).
Entente auxiliaire Canada—Nouvelle-Écosse sur la modernisation des fabriques de pâtes et papiers	mai/81	mars/84	17.0	4.25	—	21.25	Modernisation des fabriques.
	Total 1977 à 1984		47.508	29.250	22.000	98.758	

(1) Foresterie II de Terre-Neuve:
L'industrie ne participe pas directement à cette entente. La province et l'industrie doivent établir une formule de partage des frais des projets réalisés sur des terres faisant l'objet d'un bail ou d'une licence.

(2) Programme de stimulation économique de la foresterie à Terre-Neuve:
La participation de l'industrie est prévue mais aucun montant maximum n'est fixé dans l'entente. Les dépenses industrielles s'ajoutent à celles du fédéral et de la province.

* Les responsabilités concernant l'administration de ces ententes sont passées du MEER au Service canadien des forêts (MDE).

TABLEAU 4 — fin

Ententes sur les programmes forestiers à frais partagés

Provinces et ententes	*Durée* *Signature*	*Expiration*	*Dépenses maximales (en millions de dollars)* *Féd.*	*Prov.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	*Principaux objets (en pourcentage du total)*
Nouveau-Brunswick							
Entente auxiliaire sur les forêts*	avril/80	mars/84	30.0	7.50	—	37.50	Sylviculture (80.3%), Aménagement forestier (9.5%), Boisés privés (5.0%), Récolte et transport (5.0%), Évaluation et information (0.2%).
Entente auxiliaire Canada—Nouveau-Brunswick sur la modernisation des fabriques de pâtes et papiers	oct./80	mars/84	33.8	8.45	—	42.25	Modernisation des fabriques.
	Total 1977 à 1984		63.8	15.95	—	79.75	
Ontario							
Aménagement forestier*	déc./78	mars/84	41.1	41.1	—	82.2	Accès aux forêts (66%), Expansion des pépinières (12%), Évaluation (5%), Camps sylvicoles (2%), Relevé pédologique (1%), Divers (14%).
Amélioration des installations de l'industrie des pâtes et papiers	mai/79	mars/84	60.0	120.0	540.0	720.0	Dépollution et modernisation des fabriques.
Amélioration des forêts de l'est de l'Ontario(1)	déc./79	mars/84	4.5	4.5	—	9.0	
Développement rural du nord de l'Ontario (sous-programme de la foresterie)(1)	mars/81	mars/84	2.0	2.0	—	4.0	
	Total 1978 à 1984		107.6	167.6	540.0	815.2	
Québec							
Entente auxiliaire Canada—Québec sur le développement forestier*	mars/75	mars/84	193.4	128.9	—	322.3	Chemins forestiers (54%), Sylviculture et reboisement (45%), Étude (1%).
Modernisation des fabriques de pâtes et papiers (modifiée)	mai/80	mars/84	135.0	105.0	960.0	1,200.0	Dépollution et modernisation des fabriques.
	Total 1979 à 1984		328.4	233.9	960.0	1,522.3	
Colombie-Britannique							
Aménagement forestier intensif*	mai/79	mars/84	25.0	25.0	—	50.0	Reboisement (23%), Espacement des juvéniles (60%), Fertilisation (10%), Protection des forêts (2%), Marchés de mise en oeuvre (4.9%), Information du public (0.1%).
	Total 1979 à 1984		25.0	25.0	—	50.0	

(1) Seule une partie des fonds dont on dispose dans le cadre de ces programmes est affectée à la foresterie.

* Les responsabilités concernant l'administration de ces ententes sont passées du MEER au Service canadien des forêts (MDE).

TABLEAU 5

Centre de recherche forestière du nord — Ententes avec des organismes non-provinciaux

Ententes	*Durée*		*Dépenses maximales (en millions de dollars)*			*Principaux objets (en pourcentage du total)*
	Signature	*Expiration*	*Féd.*	*Ind.*	*Total*	
Incidences des dégagements de gaz acide sur les écosystèmes forestiers	mai/81	1986	.048	.05 (Gulf/Aquitaine)	.098	Polluants atmosphériques
Total 1980 à 1986			.048	.05	.098	

RÉSEAU NATIONAL D'AVERTISSEMENT EN CAS DE DÉVERSEMENT
(Fait partie de l'activité de protection environnementale du programme des services environnementaux)

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement

Objet:
Contrôler tous les déversements accidentels importants de pétrole et d'autres substances dangereuses afin de les signaler aux autorités appropriées et, au besoin, de prendre des mesures pour atténuer les effets de ces déversements sur l'environnement.

Le réseau se fonde sur les services ininterrompus qu'assurent des employés fédéraux et provinciaux et auxquels suppléent des services continuels d'interrogation et d'enregistrement téléphoniques automatiques dans des centres urbains principaux du Canada. On tient des listes des personnes-ressources des organismes d'intervention fédéraux et provinciaux afin que les autorités locales, provinciales et fédérales soient promptement avisées et tenues au courant des déversements notables.

Autorité:
Loi de 1970 sur l'organisation du gouvernement

Décision du Cabinet prise le 29 novembre 1973

Interventions d'urgence en matière d'environnement

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
On fait appel au Réseau téléphonique transcanadien et au système télex CN/CP. En règle générale, chaque organisme qui utilise le réseau couvre sa part des frais d'exploitation. Les organismes fédéraux assument les frais des communications à frais virés faites afin de signifier des accidents. Dans les provinces maritimes, la Garde côtière canadienne couvre tous les frais relatifs à un système téléphonique Zénith partagé. Les rapports d'accident sont transmis aux organismes fédéraux et provinciaux compétents. En Colombie-Britannique et à Terre-Neuve, la Garde côtière canadienne accepte les appels à frais virés concernant des déversements et en informe les organismes d'urgence appropriés.

Pour de plus amples renseignements

Administration centrale — Coordination nationale:

Centre national des interventions d'urgence
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1C8

Tél.: (819) 997-3742 (service ininterrompu)
Régions: Coordonnateurs régionaux des interventions d'urgence

Nouveau-Brunswick, Nouvelle-Écosse, Île-du-Prince-Édouard et Terre-Neuve

Coordonnateur des interventions d'urgence
Région de l'Atlantique
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
5e étage
45, promenade Alderney
Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2Y 2N6

Tél.: Urgence (service ininterrompu) (902, 426-6200
Bureau (902) 426-2576
TELEX 019-21565 (EPS DRT)
DEX Auto (902) 426-2690

Québec

Coordonnateur des interventions d'urgence
Région du Québec
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
4e étage
1550 ouest, boulevard Maisonneuve
Montréal (Québec)
H3G 1N2

Tél.: Urgence (service ininterrompu) (514) 283-2333
Bureau (514) 283-2345 ou 283-6418
TELEX 055-60234 (DOE SP RQ MTL)
DEX Auto (514) 283-4423

Ontario

Coordonnateur des interventions d'urgence
Région de l'Ontario
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
7e étage
25 est, avenue St. Clair
Toronto (Ontario)
M4T 1M2

Tél.: Urgence (service ininterrompu) (416) 966-5840
Bureau (416) 966-5840
TELEX 06-23601 (DOE EPS TOR)
DEX Auto (416) 966-6428

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba et Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Coordonnateur des interventions d'urgence
Région de l'Ouest et du Nord
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
8e étage
9942 — 108e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5K 2J5

Tél.: Urgence (service ininterrompu) (403) 420-2580
Bureau (403) 420-2580
TELEX 037-2099 (DOE EPS EDM)
DEX Auto (403) 420-2615

Colombie-Britannique et Territoire du Yukon

Coordonnateur des interventions d'urgence
Région du Pacifique et du Yukon
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
Vancouver ouest (Colombie-Britannique)
V7T 1A2

Tél.: Urgence (service ininterrompu) (604) 666-6100
Bureau (604) 666-1370 ou 666-6711
TELEX 04-54476 (EPSPACIFIC VCR)
DEX Auto (604) 666-6281

SYSTÈME NATIONAL D'ANALYSE DES TENDANCES DE LA LUTTE ANTIPOLLUTION (NATES)
(Fait partie de l'activité de protection environnementale du programme des services environnementaux)

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE)

Objet:
Recueillir des données informatisées sur les déversements de pétrole et d'autres substances dangereuses qui sont occasionnées au Canada, afin de cerner les sources et les problèmes de pollution ainsi que de prendre les mesures nécessaires à la prévention des accidents qui causent la pollution ou au moins à la réduction de leur nombre. De plus, le Système facilite l'analyse des tendances de déversement accidentel et permet aux planificateurs des mesures d'urgence de dresser ou de remanier les plans d'intervention à l'avenant. L'analyse des tendances en question aide le personnel de recherche et de développement à établir l'ordre de priorité du perfectionnement et de la mise à l'essai de matériel.

Autorité:
Loi de 1979 sur l'organisation du gouvernement

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les organismes fédéraux et provinciaux qui utilisent le système engagent des dépenses échelonnées pour fins d'acquisition de données et de diffusion d'information aux bureaux régionaux du SPE. Le SPE assume la totalité des frais d'entretien du système et d'entrée de données. Seuls les organismes des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux ont accès à la base de données. Ces organismes couvrent leurs propres frais d'utilisation d'ordinateur.

Le NATES est le seul répertoire national des déversements qui influent sur l'environnement. La base de données comprend actuellement des informations sur plus de 17,000 déversements. Le SPE publie des analyses annuelles dans le bulletin intitulé: "La lutte contre les déversements", et analyse, sur demande, divers problèmes à l'échelle d'une province, d'une région, d'un bassin hydrographique ou d'un lieu particulier.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Régions: Se reporter au programme "Réseau national d'avertissement en cas de déversement".

Administration centrale — Coordination nationale: Voir ce qui se rapporte au programme "Réseau national d'avertissement en cas de déversement".

INVENTAIRE NATIONAL DES OUVRAGES MUNICIPAUX D'APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU POTABLE ET D'ÉVACUATION DES EAUX USÉES AU CANADA
(Fait partie de l'activité de protection environnementale du programme des services environnementaux)

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE)

Objet:
Tenir des dossiers à jour sur le nombre et la capacité des ouvrages d'approvisionnement en eau et de traitement des eaux usées pour toutes les municipalités du Canada.

Autorité:
Loi de 1979 sur l'organisation du gouvernement

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les organismes municipaux et provinciaux sont responsables de l'apport des données relatives à ce système. Toutes les dépenses liées à cette activité sont assumées par l'organisme respectif. Le SPE assume la totalité du coût du maintien du système et de l'apport des données. De plus, la Fédération des Associations canadiennes de l'environnement donne des conseils relativement aux intérêts du secteur privé et aux besoins d'information des Associations faisant partie de la Fédération, lesquelles représentent tous les secteurs du domaine de l'eau potable et des eaux usées municipales. La base de données est, en grande partie, accessible à tous ceux qui ont besoin des renseignements, qu'elle contient. Des efforts sont déployés en vue de recouvrement des coûts relatifs à une utilisation à grande échelle du système.

Cette base de données est le seul inventaire complet et valable des ouvrages d'approvisionnement en eau potable et d'évacuation des eaux usées au Canada. À l'heure actuelle, l'inventaire contient des renseignements généraux sur les ouvrages municipaux de distribution de l'eau potable et d'évacuation des eaux usées pour plus de 3,000 municipalités, des données détaillées sur l'approvisionnement en eau et son traitement pour 3,051 usines et des données sur le traitement et l'évacuation des eaux usées pour 1,688 usines.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. A. Aggarwal
Gestion des banques de données
Direction de la gestion des programmes
Direction générale des programmes de protection de l'environnement
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1C8

Tél.: (819) 994-3127

RELEVÉ NATIONAL DES SITES ABANDONNÉS DE DISPOSITION DES DÉCHETS
(Fait partie de l'activité de protection environnementale du programme des services environnementaux)

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement

Objet:
Déterminer les emplacements et le nombre de sites abandonnés de dispositions de déchets qui pourraient présenter des risques à l'environnement et à la santé publique au Canada.

Autorité:
Le Relevé se fonde sur un plan d'action pour le programme national de gestion des déchets développé en consultation avec les provinces par le biais du comité fédéral/provincial/territorial sur les déchets dangereux.

Calendrier:
Le Relevé a commencé vers la fin de 1981, on n'a pas encore fixé la date à laquelle devraient se terminer les travaux.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Des études mixtes sont réalisées en partage 50-50 des frais avec les provinces participantes.

Paiements:
Les fonds versés par le Service de la protection de l'environnement jusqu'à présent s'élèvent à environ $300,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Régions: Se reporter au programme "Réseau national de surveillance de la pollution atmosphérique".

Administration centrale — Coordination nationale:

M. George Cornwall
Directeur
Direction générale des programmes de protection de l'environnement
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1C8

Tél.: (613) 997-1538

PROGRAMME MIXTE DE L'ÉTUDE DES MOLLUSQUES ET CRUSTACÉS DE L'ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE), région de l'Atlantique

Objet:
Les objectifs de l'étude sont les suivants:

1. établir un plan à long terme de surveillance de la qualité de l'environnement marin dans les régions de conchyliculture;
2. déterminer l'ampleur et les sources de la contamination dans les régions de conchyliculture;

3. incorporer les résultats de la surveillance croissante des régions de culture dans les plans d'action provinciaux, municipaux et fédéraux visant à résoudre les problèmes (actuels et prévisibles) d'élimination des déchets qui pourraient nuire à la qualité de l'environnement marin dans les régions de conchyliculture;
4. protéger la santé publique et inciter à la protection et à l'utilisation plus efficaces des ressources des estuaires.

Autorité:
Le programme se fonde sur le mandat de l'accord bilatéral de 1948 sur les mollusques et crustacés entre les États-Unis et le Canada. Les objectifs principaux du programme sont d'assurer la protection de la santé publique contre les maladies transmises par les mollusques et crustacés, et la consommation sans risque des stocks actuels. Il s'agit d'un programme d'efforts conjugués, en vertu des mandats de lutte contre la pollution du SPE et de la province, afin de réduire les sources de pollution influant sur la vie dans les estuaires. Il a été mis en oeuvre grâce à un accord intervenu entre le ministère des Affaires communautaires et culturelles de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et les autorités de la région de l'Atlantique du Service de la protection de l'environnement.

Calendrier:
Le programme coopératif est une activité permanente depuis mai 1975.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE) assure les services de rédaction de rapports ainsi que le matériel nécessaire aux analyses de laboratoire; le SPE y affecte également un étudiant. La province fournit les installations et donne des conseils sur les lieux; elle affecte aussi au programme un étudiant. Le programme coûte environ $10,000 par année dont le SPE paie à peu près la moitié.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. Foster Fisher
Directeur de district
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
C.P. 115
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 7M8

Tél.: (902) 566-7400

PROGRAMME DE MODERNISATION (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL) DES USINES DE PÂTES ET PAPIERS EN NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE, AU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK ET À TERRE-NEUVE

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE) (Aspect environnemental)

Objet:
Conserver l'énergie et réduire la pollution grâce à la modernisation des usines de pâtes et papiers en Nouvelle-Écosse, au Nouveau-Brunswick et à Terre-Neuve.

Autorité:
En 1981, les ministères fédéraux de l'Expansion économique régionale et de l'Environnement, au nom du Gouvernement du Canada, et les provinces de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de Terre-Neuve ont signé, en vertu de l'entente-cadre de développement prévue dans la Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale, une entente auxiliaire sur la modernisation des usines de pâtes et papiers. Dans chacune des trois provinces, les programmes de modernisation visaient trois grands objectifs: modernisation générale des usines, conservation de l'énergie; réduction de la pollution. Ce sont les deux derniers objectifs qui intéressent directement le SPE.

Les travaux de modernisation permettent de réduire considérablement la pollution de l'air et des eaux et d'améliorer la gestion des déchets dangereux dans un grand nombre d'usines.

Calendrier:
Les travaux entrepris en 1981 au Nouveau-Brunswick et en Nouvelle-Écosse devraient être achevés en 1984-85; on n'a pas encore fixé la date à laquelle devraient se terminer les travaux entrepris à Terre-Neuve.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les crédits affectés en vertu de l'entente auxiliaire s'élèvent à $21,250,000 pour la Nouvelle-Écosse, à $41,250,000 pour le Nouveau-Brunswick et à $32,000,000 pour Terre-Neuve. Dans le cas de la Nouvelle-Écosse et du Nouveau-Brunswick, les contributions fédérales et provinciales s'élèvent respectivement à 80% et 20%; quant à Terre-Neuve, la part du fédéral est de 90% contre 10% pour la province. Même si aucune portion précise des crédits n'a été réservée à la lutte contre la pollution et à la conservation de l'énergie, on a établi des priorités et des objectifs devant être respectés dans le programme de modernisation.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Nouvelle-Écosse:

M. Kenneth G. Hamilton
Directeur de district
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
3e étage
45, promenade Alderney
Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2Y 2H6

Tél.: (902) 426-6086

Nouveau-Brunswick:

M. George Lindsay
Directeur de district
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
364, rue Argyle
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 1T9

Tél.: (506) 452-3286

Terre-Neuve:

M. J.D. Clarke
Directeur de district
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
C.P. 5037
St-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 5V3

Tél.: (709) 737-5488

PROGRAMME DE MODERNISATION (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL) DES USINES DE PÂTES ET PAPIERS EN ONTARIO

Administration:
Directeur régional de l'Ontario (Aspect environnemental)

Objet:
L'élément environnemental du programme vise la conservation de l'énergie et l'amélioration de la lutte contre la pollution, par la modernisation des usines de pâtes et papiers en Ontario et la rationalisation de la production.

Autorité:
En 1979, le ministère fédéral de l'Expansion économique régionale (MEER) et la province de l'Ontario ont conclu, en vertu de l'entente-cadre de développement prévue par la Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale, une entente auxiliaire sur la modernisation des usines de pâtes et papiers. Le programme de modernisation visait trois grands objectifs: modernisation générale des usines; conservation de l'énergie; réduction de la pollution. Ce sont les deux derniers objectifs qui intéressent directement le Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE).

Les travaux de modernisation permettent de réduire considérablement la pollution de l'air et des eaux ainsi que d'améliorer la gestion des déchets dangereux dans maintes usines.

Calendrier:
L'entente auxiliaire a été signée le 15 mai 1979. La date d'expiration est fixée au 31 mars 1984, et une période de deux ans pour le traitement des réclamations est prévue, ce qui nous mène au 31 mars 1986.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les crédits applicables à l'entente auxiliaire se chiffrent à $60,000,000 du gouvernement fédéral, et à $120,000,000, de la province de l'Ontario. Aucune partie précise des crédits n'a été réservée à la lutte contre la pollution et à la conservation de l'énergie, mais des priorités et des objectifs ont été établis et doivent être respectés dans le cadre du programme de modernisation.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. S. Llewellyn
Gérant, Programmes industriels
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
7e étage
25 est, avenue St. Clair
Toronto (Ontario)
M4T 1M2

Tél.: (416) 966-5840

PROGRAMME DE MODERNISATION (ASPECT ENVIRONNEMENTAL) DES USINES DE PÂTES ET PAPIERS AU QUÉBEC

Administration:
Directeur régional du Québec (aspect environnemental)

Objet:
L'élément environnemental du programme vise la conservation de l'énergie et la réduction de la pollution, dans le contexte de la modernisation des usines de pâtes et papiers au Québec et de la rationalisation de la production.

Autorité:
En 1979, le ministère fédéral de l'Expansion économique régionale (MEER) fut mandaté par le Conseil des ministres fédéraux au développement économique de conclure, en vertu de l'entente-cadre de développement prévue dans la Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale, une entente auxiliaire avec le gouvernement du Québec sur la modernisation de l'industrie des pâtes et papiers. L'Office de planification et de développement du Québec a signé le document au nom de la province. Le programme vise trois grands objectifs: modernisation générale des usines; conservation de l'énergie; et réduction de la pollution. Ce sont les deux derniers objectifs qui intéressent directement le Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE).

Selon les plans quinquennaux reçus des compagnies de pâtes et papiers, des améliorations de l'ordre de $150 millions seront entreprises dans le domaine du contrôle des effluents, des émissions atmosphériques et des déchets solides.

Calendrier:
L'entente auxiliaire est d'une durée de cinq ans soit du 15 mai 1979 au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entente originelle signée en 1979 établissait une enveloppe budgétaire de $150 millions dont la participation fédérale était de 60% et celle de la province, de 40%. En 1980, ces fonds furent accrus de $90 millions à part égale entre le fédéral et le provincial. Les subventions peuvent atteindre 25% de la valeur des projets admissibles tels que définis par les critères préalablement établis par le comité directeur de l'entente, lequel est composé d'un nombre égal de représentants fédéraux et provinciaux nommés par les ministres respectifs. Le SPE est membre du comité directeur.

De plus, afin de maximiser les retombées économiques de ce programme au niveau de l'industrie canadienne de production d'équipements, le comité directeur a formé un groupe de travail dont fait également partie le SPE.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. G. Mezzetta
Directeur régional
Région du Québec
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
1550 ouest, boulevard Maisonneuve
Montréal (Québec)
H3G 1N2

Tél.: (514) 283-7377

COMITÉ DE DIRECTION VISANT LE CONTRÔLE DES SUBSTANCES TOXIQUES, ÉTABLI PAR LE CONSEIL CANADIEN DES MINISTRES DES RESSOURCES ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (CCMRE)

Administration:
Le Secrétariat du Conseil des ministres des Ressources et de l'Environnement (CCMRE) à Toronto s'occupe de l'administration du comité présidé par M. Colin Macfarlane, du ministère ontarien de l'Environnement. Le représentant du ministère fédéral de l'Environnement est Mme L. Whitby de la Direction générale des questions prioritaires).

Objet:

1) Recommander au CCMRE les organismes qu'il devrait charger d'appliquer les recommandations du groupe de travail sur les substances toxiques qu'il a approuvées pendant sa réunion annuelle de 1981.

2) Contrôler et assurer l'application de ces recommandations et présenter des états au CCMRE, annuellement ou au besoin.

3) Agir à titre de point d'échange de renseignements sur les substances toxiques.

Autorité:
Décision prise par le CCMRE pendant sa réunion annuelle de 1981.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les services généraux de secrétariat et les fonds nécessaires à la réalisation de projets spéciaux sont fournis par le CCMRE. Les dépenses des membres du comité de direction sont payées par leurs employeurs.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Mme L. Whitby
Direction générale des questions prioritaires
Service de la Protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1C8

Tél.: (819) 997-1831

ENTENTE ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DU CANADA ET LA PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE AU SUJET DES RESPONSABILITÉS FÉDÉRALES ET PROVINCIALES RELATIVES AUX DÉVERSEMENTS D'HYDROCARBURES ET D'AUTRES MATIÈRES DANGEREUSES

Administration:
Service de la protection de l'environnement (SPE)

Objet:
Clarifier les dispositions administratives entre le gouvernement fédéral et la province de la Colombie-Britannique au sujet des urgences environnementales dans la province. Des déversements d'hydrocarbures et d'autres matières dangereuses peuvent se produire sur la terre ainsi que sur ou dans les eaux douces de la Colombie-Britannique et sur ou dans les eaux marines le long de la côte de la province, y compris les estuaires menant aux limites des zones de pêche en eau salée. L'entente entre le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique détermine le gouvernement à qui incombe la responsabilité première à l'égard des déversements, notamment dans les secteurs où les juridictions se chevauchent. Le document comprend également des dispositions relatives à la collaboration entre les deux gouvernements dans les domaines de la planification d'urgence, de la prévention des déversements, de la présentation de rapports, de la recherche et du développement techniques ainsi que pour l'application du Système national de localisation de l'équipement d'urgence et du Système national d'analyse des tendances de la lutte antipollution.

Autorité:
Directive du 29 novembre 1973 du Cabinet et Loi de 1979 sur l'organisation du gouvernement.

Calendrier:
Permanent depuis le 26 juin 1981 et examiné annuellement.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Cette entente entre le gouvernement fédéral et la Colombie-Britannique ne nécessite pas de fonds supplémentaires, ni de l'un ni de l'autre gouvernement. L'organisme chargé des mesures d'intervention à la suite d'un déversement assume les obligations financières immédiates liées aux activités d'intervention qu'il autorise. Les frais de dépollution sont toutefois la responsabilité du pollueur, et des dispositions peuvent être prises par l'organisme compétent pour recouvrer ces coûts du pollueur.

L'entente rend officielles les méthodes d'opération et les procédures mises au point durant les années 70. En vertu de cette entente, le gouvernement fédéral assume la responsabilité des déversements sur et dans les eaux marines dans les installations fédérales ou provenant de celles-ci, ainsi que des déversements de toutes sources lorsque les produits menacent de traverser les eaux limitrophes entre le Canada et les États-Unis. La Colombie-Britannique joue le rôle principal dans tous les autres cas de déversements. Les deux gouvernements conviennent de s'entraider dans leurs rôles respectifs, c'est-à-dire en ce qui concerne la coordination des connaissances scientifiques et technologiques dans certains domaines comme l'océanographie, la météorologie, les pêches, la faune, les techniques de dépollution, les communications et la planification d'urgence.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Colombie-Britannique:

Coordonnateur régional des interventions d'urgence
Services de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
3e étage
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
Vancouver ouest (Colombie-Britannique)
V7T 1A2

Tél.: (604) 666-6100 (service ininterrompu)

Administration centrale nationale:

Centre national des interventions d'urgence
Service de la protection de l'environnement
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1C8

Tél.: (819) 997-3742 (service ininterrompu)

PROGRAMME DE PARCS CANADA

ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES CONCERNANT LA CRÉATION DE PARCS NATIONAUX
(Fait partie du programme de Parcs Canada)

Administration:
Programme de Parcs Canada

Objet:
Trouver des terres et en assurer la cession au gouvernement fédéral en vue de la création de parcs nationaux.

Autorité:
Loi sur les parcs nationaux

Ces dernières années, Parcs Canada a beaucoup travaillé à trouver et à préserver de nouvelles zones pouvant être transformées en parcs nationaux. Afin de pouvoir mieux planifier le réseau des parcs nationaux, on a divisé le Canada en 39 régions naturelles terrestres et en 9 régions marines selon leur physiographie, leur écologie ou leur géographie. L'objectif est d'établir des parcs nationaux présentant les principaux paysages naturels de chacune de ces régions. Actuellement il existe des parcs dans 18 régions terrestres et dans une région marine.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Voici la liste des parcs créés récemment en vertu d'accords fédéraux-provinciaux:

Gros Morne	Terre-Neuve
Kouchibouguac	Nouveau-Brunswick
Forillon	Québec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	Colombie-Britannique
Grasslands	Saskatchewan

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ordinairement, les accords susmentionnés prévoient que les provinces acquièrent les terrains et présentent des demandes de remboursement au gouvernement fédéral, les frais devant être partagés. Pour ce qui est des terres provinciales de la Couronne, elles sont habituellement cédées au gouvernement fédéral sans frais, du moins lorsqu'il n'y a pas de droits privés à indemniser. Mais, pour le dernier accord (Grasslands), le gouvernement fédéral acquerra les droits directement.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 6.

TABLEAU 6

Versements aux provinces en vue de l'acquisition de terres pour la création de parcs nationaux

Projet et Province	*Dépenses fédérales 1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve Gros Morne	130	170	127	124	138
Nouveau-Brunswick Kouchibouguac	—	—	1	—	—
Saskatchewan Grasslands	—	—	—	14	15
Colombie-Britannique Pacific Rim	—	—	1.789	1.780	500
Total	130	170	1.917	1.918	653

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Sous-ministre adjoint
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Agent responsable:

Directeur, Parcs nationaux
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-2657

ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES ET LES MUNICIPALITÉS POUR ASSURER LA PROTECTION CONTRE LES INCENDIES DANS LES FORÊTS OU LES VILLES

Administration:
Programme de Parcs Canada

Objet:
Assurer la protection des parcs nationaux et des parcs et lieux historiques nationaux contre les incendies dans les forêts ou les villes, lorsque l'aide d'un organisme municipal ou provincial est nécessaire.

Autorité:
Loi sur les parcs nationaux
Loi sur les lieux et monuments historiques

Il a été déterminé que, dans certains cas, il serait à la fois plus efficace et plus économique d'obtenir des services de protection contre les incendies en passant des accords avec les municipalités (incendies attaquant l'équipement ou les constructions) ou les provinces (feux de forêt).

Quatre accords du genre ont déjà été conclus pour assurer la protection contre les incendies des bâtiments de Parcs Canada dans les parcs nationaux de Gros Morne, des Hautes Terres du Cap-Breton, de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, et de Kootenay.

Nous avons passé un accord avec le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique (parc national de Pacific Rim) pour la lutte contre les incendies de forêt. Un accord semblable avec le gouvernement de l'Ontario assure la protection du parc national de Pukaskwa (1100 kilomètres carrés). Aux termes de ces accords, Parcs Canada doit verser annuellement à la province participante un certain montant l'hectare pour bénéficier des services de prévention, de détection et de lutte contre les incendies.

La situation est quelque peu différente pour les provinces de l'Alberta et du Québec. Parcs Canada a passé un accord réciproque de lutte contre les incendies avec l'Alberta. Dans ce cas les deux parties se voient rembourser leurs débours pour l'aide accordée à l'autre.

Au Québec, il n'y a aucun accord officiel avec le gouvernement de la province. Cependant les parcs nationaux de la Mauricie et de Forillon sont des membres actifs des Sociétés de conservation de la Gaspésie (parc de Forillon) et de Québec Mauricie (parc de la Mauricie).

Ces sociétés:

donnent des cours de formation sur la lutte contre les incendies de forêts et la détection aérienne des incendies aux employés du parc;

fournissent de l'aide supplémentaire (avions-citernes) dans le cas des incendies majeurs;

remboursent patiellement les coûts.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les accords stipulent généralement que les paiements se font sur une base annuelle et qu'ils sont sujets à des révisions périodiques.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 7.

TABLEAU 7

Versements aux provinces ou aux municipalités pour la protection contre les incendies dans les parcs nationaux et les parcs et lieux historiques nationaux

	Dépenses fédérales				
Organisme	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Port au Choix	8	8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Louisbourg	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.0
Service volontaire des incendies de Baddeck (Alexander Graham Bell)	—	—	1.5	1.5	1.5
North Rustico (Île-du-Prince-Édouard) (feux de bâtiments)	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Rocky Harbour (Gros Morne) (feux de bâtiments)	7	7	9	9	9
Cheticamp Fire Brigade (Cape Breton Highlands) (feux de bâtiments)	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3
Radium Junction (Kootenay, Colombie-Britannique) (feux de bâtiments)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Colombie-Britannique (Pacific Rim)	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
Alberta (Wood Buffalo)	—	79.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Ontario (Pukaskwa)	51.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Québec (Sociétés de conservation de la Gaspésie — Forillon, et de Québec — La Mauricie)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	24.5
Total	70.5	147.6	131.2	132.4	154.3

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Sous-ministre adjoint
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Agent responsable:

Directeur, Parcs nationaux
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Tél.: (819) 994-2657

ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES, LES MUNICIPALITÉS OU DES ORGANISATIONS PRIVÉES SANS BUT LUCRATIF RELATIVEMENT AUX LIEUX HISTORIQUES
(Fait partie du programme de Parcs Canada)

Administration:
Programme de Parcs Canada

Objet:
Passer des accords à frais partagés avec des provinces, des municipalités ou des organisations privées sans but lucratif pour l'acquisition et la restauration ou la reconstruction de lieux historiques déclarés d'importance historique ou architecturale par le ministre, sur la recommandation de la Commission des lieux et monuments historiques, organisme spécialisé et chargé de conseiller le ministre en cette matière.

Autorité:
Loi sur les lieux et monuments historiques, 1952-1953, C. 39, 5.1, Article 3(b). Décision du Conseil du Trésor nº 623840 telle que modifiée par Décision du Conseil du Trésor nº 717422. Ces décisions indiquent les lignes de conduite pour la détermination du pourcentage de la contribution de Sa Majesté, du chef du Canada, dans les accords à frais partagés conclus en vertu de la Loi sur les lieux et monuments historiques.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. L'accord relatif à chaque projet indique la date prévue d'achèvement du projet, le mode de versement de la contribution fédérale en ce qui touche aux frais d'immobilisations, et les engagements et obligations des deux parties. En général, la réalisation de ces projets prend de deux à cinq ans.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les accords sont passés en vertu du pouvoir confié au ministre par la Loi sur les lieux et monuments historiques. Règle générale, le ministère peut payer jusqu'à concurrence de 50% du coût d'acquisition et de restauration si c'est l'autre partie qui est acquéreur; jusqu'à 50% du coût de la restauration si l'autre partie est déjà propriétaire et jusqu'à 75% des frais de restauration si la Couronne du Canada se porte acquéreur de l'objet de l'accord. L'autre partie est chargée de l'exécution des travaux et de l'impartition des contrats nécessaires. Au besoin, le ministère de l'Environnement fournit des conseils en matière de restauration et d'architecture. C'est le type d'accord conclu qui détermine le mode de paiement des contributions financières. Normalement, s'il n'y a pas de frais d'acquisition, la première contribution est nominale, le reste du montant fixé étant payé selon les preuves de dépenses présentées à Parcs Canada. Le paiement final n'est pas fait avant que le projet soit terminé à la satisfaction du ministre. Une fois le lieu historique restauré, l'autre partie s'engage, en vertu de l'accord à l'entretenir et à l'exploiter à ses propres frais pendant une période prédéterminée, à l'avantage de la population.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 8.

TABLEAU 8

Versements aux provinces, aux municipalités ou aux organisations privées sans but lucratif pour l'acquisition, la restauration et la reconstitution de lieux historiques

Projet et Province	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*Dépenses fédérales 1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve					
Murray Premises	250	—	—	—	—
Nouvelle-Écosse					
CSS Acadia	—	115	—	—	—
Québec					
Forges du St-Maurice	—	—	—	—	455
Ontario					
Petrolia Discovery Project	—	35	—	—	—
Victoria Hall	—	—	400	—	—
Middlesex Court House	—	400	400	—	—
Maison Hillary	—	15	—	—	60
La Chapelle des Agniers de Sa Majesté	—	—	—	—	65
Manitoba					
Lower Fort Garry	150	134	—	—	—
Saskatchewan					
Église anglicane de la Sainte-Trinité / Holy Trinity Anglican Church (Stanley Mission)	—	—	30	50	11
Fort Walsh	957	236	—	—	—
Colombie-Britannique					
Fort St. James	195	—	—	—	—
Total	1,552	935	830	50	591

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

Sous-ministre adjoint
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Agent responsable:

Directeur, Parcs et lieux historiques nationaux
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Tél.: (819) 994-1808

ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES CONCERNANT LA CRÉATION DE SECTEURS HISTORIQUES COOPÉRATIFS
(Fait partie du programme de Parcs Canada)

Administration:

Programme de Parcs Canada

Objet:

Protéger les ressources naturelles et culturelles importantes au sein de certaines régions patrimoniales et encourager l'utilisation, la compréhension et la jouissance de ces régions par le public, en collaborant avec d'autres gouvernements, des organisations et des particuliers dans le cadre d'Accords au sujet de la récréation et de la conservation.

Autorité:

Les accords pour la récréation et la conservation conclus avec les provinces sont autorisés par le Cabinet pour chaque nouveau secteur historique créé. Pour le moment, il y a quatre accords conclus, comprenant: un avec l'Ontario au sujet du corridor Rideau-Trent-Severn (accord CORTS); un avec le Manitoba au sujet du Corridor de la rivière Rouge; un avec la Saskatchewan au sujet du Corridor de la vallée de la rivière Qu'Appelle (accord du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale) et un avec la Colombie-Britannique au sujet du Sentier Alexander Mackenzie.

Calendrier:
Programme permanent qui a débuté en 1975.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces élaboreront ensemble un plan-cadre en fonction duquel ils financeront les travaux et activités.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 9.

TABLEAU 9

Dépenses selon les accords ARC

	Dépenses fédérales				
	1979-80 ($000)	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Ontario Accord CORTS	60	232	84	84	11
Saskatchewan Accord de la vallée Qu'Appelle	—	47	436	—	254
Manitoba Accord du Corridor de la rivière Rouge	119	201	402	2,210	1,656
Colombie-Britannique Le Sentier Alexander Mackenzie	—	—	—	200	409
Total	179	480	922	2,494	2,330

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Sous-ministre adjoint
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Agent responsable:

Directeur, Accords au sujet de la récréation
et de la conservation
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Tél.: (819) 994-1760

ACCORDS CONCLUS AVEC LES PROVINCES ET LES TERRITOIRES POUR LA CRÉATION ET LE MAINTIEN DU RÉSEAU DE RIVIÈRES DU PATRIMOINE CANADIEN
(Fait partie du programme de Parcs Canada)

Administration:
Programme de Parcs Canada

Objet:
Mettre en évidence, au niveau national, les rivières importantes du patrimoine canadien et assurer leur gestion future de façon à ce que les valeurs importantes du patrimoine qu'elles représentent soient sauvegardées et que le public puisse en apprécier la valeur en tant que ressource patrimoniale et récréative.

Autorité:
Décision du Conseil du Trésor nº C.T. 787856, en date du 19 mai 1983, qui donne son approbation à l'établissement et au maintien du Réseau de rivières du patrimoine canadien (RRPC), en collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent qui commencera en 1983, pour être évalué en 1986 où un rapport de progrès sera soumis au Conseil du Trésor.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Il a été entendu que les responsabilités du financement du Réseau seront partagées de la manière suivante:

- Parcs Canada assumera les coûts de dotation et de fonctionnement du secrétariat de la Commission;
- Parcs Canada assumera également les frais de publicité nationale et internationale du RRPC;
- Parcs Canada fournira, à sa discrétion, une aide financière aux organismes responsables de la gestion des rivières pour les aider dans la conduite des études et la préparation des plans nécessaires à la présentation des documents de nomination et des plans directeurs;

— Le gouvernement responsable de la gestion d'une rivière désignée assumera seul les coûts du développement et du fonctionnement prévus dans le plan directeur. Cependant, le Gouvernement du Canada pourrait, s'il le juge à propos et par le biais d'autres programmes conjoints, partager les coûts d'études et de développement conformes, à la fois, aux objectifs de ces programmes conjoints, aux objectifs du RRPC et aux objectifs du plan directeur de la rivière désignée.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 10. On prévoit que la contribution de Parcs Canada, au cours des années subséquentes, demeurera au niveau de celle de 1985-1986, soit $160,000.

TABLEAU 10

Accords conclus avec les provinces et les territoires pour la création et le maintien du Réseau de rivières du patrimoine canadien

	Dépenses fédérales		
	1983-84 ($000)	1984-85 ($000)	1985-86 ($000)
R.R.P.C.	205	180	160

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Sous-ministre adjoint
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Agent responsable:

Directeur intérimaire
Accords du sujet de la récréation
et de la conservation
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Tél.: (819) 994-1760

REMPLACEMENT DE PONTS-ROUTES SUR DES CANAUX RELEVANT DE LA COMPÉTENCE DE PARCS CANADA
(Fait partie du programme de Parcs Canada)

Administration:
Programme de Parcs Canada

Objet:
Partager avec les provinces et les municipalités les coûts de remplacement de certains ponts sur des canaux dans l'Ontario et le Québec.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère des Transports

Accords au sujet de chacun des projets, conclus avec les provinces et les municipalités en cause.

Calendrier:
En permanence et suivant les besoins. La plupart des travaux nécessitent deux ans pour être terminés.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Plusieurs travaux sont effectués chaque année pour remplacer certains ponts sur les canaux. Le ministère partage les coûts avec les provinces et les municipalités concernées. Deux de ces projets sont le remplacement du pont sur le Corridor Trent-Severn à Frankford (Ontario), ainsi que le remplacement du pont Pretoria sur le canal Rideau dans la municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton. Les parties en cause négocient un accord adapté aux circonstances particulières de chaque projet. D'habitude, l'accord prévoit une contribution de la part du gouvernement fédéral égale aux frais subis par le ministère pour remplacer un pont tournant (à l'exclusion des voies d'accès). Les accords concernant le partage des frais sont négociés dans chaque cas. Des marchés de construction sont adjugés et les gouvernements provinciaux exercent une surveillance sur l'exécution de ces marchés. Les paiements fédéraux sont versés en une somme globale une fois que les travaux ont été terminés de façon satisfaisante.

Paiements:
Les paiements versés aux provinces de l'Ontario et du Québec, ainsi qu'aux municipalités dans les deux provinces, pour le remplacement de ponts sur les canaux sont démontrés au tableau 11.

TABLEAU 11

Remplacement de ponts-routes sur des canaux

	Dépenses 1979-80 ($)	*Dépenses 1980-81 ($)*	*Dépenses 1981-82 ($)*	*Dépenses 1982-83 ($)*	*Dépenses 1983-84 ($)*
Ontario	924,086	219,700	215,600	—	—
Québec	—	—	—	—	750,000

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

Sous-ministre adjoint
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1G2

Agents responsables:

Directeur
Région de l'Ontario
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
C.P. 1359
Cornwall (Ontario)
K6H 5V4

Directeur
Région du Québec
Parcs Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
C.P. 10275
Ste-Foy (Québec)
G1V 4H5

Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale

L'objectif du ministère consiste à accroître l'activité industrielle, commerciale et touristique dans son ensemble et ce, dans toutes les régions du Canada, et à réduire par la même occasion, les disparités économiques partout au Canada.

Pour parvenir à son but, le ministère devra:

— collaborer avec le patronat, les syndicats, les autres paliers de gouvernement et les universités;

— mettre au point le cadre déterminé par les politiques du gouvernement;

— fournir aux entreprises des renseignements techniques et des données financières sur les marchés; et

— au besoin, fournir une aide financière directe.

Le ministère devra favoriser la création d'un climat qui incite les entreprises à être plus concurrentielles, à l'échelle internationale:

— en mettant au point des produits et des procédés nouveaux et en créant de nouveaux services;

— en mettant en place la capacité de production de ces biens et services;

— en agrandissant et en modernisant les installations de production;

— en commercialisant ces biens et services au pays et à l'étranger;

— en restructurant les activités des entreprises afin de leur permettre de s'adapter à la situation changeante du marché.

En outre, le ministère ne ménagera pas ses efforts pour accroître sa productivité en intensifiant ses activités, en fonction des ressources financières et humaines qui seront mises à sa disposition.

	Page
PROGRAMME DE GESTION DE LA MISE AU POINT DES PRODUITS (PDMP)	153
VOYAGES DE FAMILIARISATION, INDIVIDUELS ET EN GROUPE	153
PROGRAMME DU FILM TOURISTIQUE CANADIEN	154
PROGRAMME VISITONS LE CANADA — SERVICES DE NOUVELLES	154
PROJETS SPÉCIAUX	155
AMÉLIORATION DES SERVICES — SENSIBILISATION AU TOURISME	155
CONGRÈS ET VOYAGES DE MOTIVATION	156
ENQUÊTE SUR LES VOYAGES DES CANADIENS	156
COMITÉ DES RETOMBÉES INDUSTRIELLES ET RÉGIONALES DES MÉGAPROJETS (CRIRM)	157
PROGRAMME COOPÉRATIF D'EXPANSION DES MARCHÉS D'OUTRE-MER(COMDP)	157
PROGRAMME DE MODERNISATION DE L'INDUSTRIE DES PÂTES ET PAPIERS	158
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — TERRE-NEUVE	159
PLAN D'ENSEMBLE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD	159
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVELLE- ÉCOSSE	160
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVEAU- BRUNSWICK	160
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — QUÉBEC	161
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO	161
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — MANITOBA	162
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN	162
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ALBERTA	163
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — COLOMBIE- BRITANNIQUE	163
ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — YUKON	164
PROGRAMMES DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU TOURISME ET DE LA PETITE ENTREPRISE DU YUKON	164
ENTENTE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST	164
ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU MARCHÉ NATIONAL INSCRITE AUX TERMES DE L'ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE	165
LES ENTENTES SPÉCIALES ARDA	165
LA SOCIÉTÉ DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE TERRE-NEUVE — LABRADOR LIMITÉE	167
ENTENTE SUR LE SERVICE CONSULTATIF DE LA DISTRIBUTION PHYSIQUE, CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE	167
ENTENTE SUR LA FORMATION À LA GESTION CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE	168
BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX	168

PROGRAMME DE GESTION DE LA MISE AU POINT DES PRODUITS (PDMP)

Administration:
Design Canada, l'Expansion industrielle régionale et l'organisme provincial choisi par chaque province participante.

Objet:
Renforcer la capacité de design et de mise au point de produits des sociétés, en:

— effectuant une vérification de cette capacité auprès des sociétés et en déterminant leurs points forts et leurs points faibles;

— élaborant des propositions afin de renforcer la capacité de design et de mise au point de produits des sociétés;

— améliorant l'efficacité d'autres programmes destinés à l'expansion des entreprises.

Autorité:
Procès-verbal nº 777625 du Conseil du Trésor (24 juin 1981)
Décret du Conseil nº C.P. 1981-4/2459 (3 septembre 1981)

Calendrier:
Suivant les ententes fédérales-provinciales, les approbations budgétaires et autres, ce programme est en vigueur à compter de la date de la signature des ententes jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le PDMP a été établi à titre de programme fédéral-provincial expérimental, afin d'aider les sociétés dans le domaine du design et de la mise au point de nouveaux produits et de l'amélioration de produits existants.

La société absorbe jusqu'à 25% des coûts du projet et les autres dépenses sont partagées également entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux. Le maximum de dépenses à partager par province, par année est de $250,000.

Les coûts admissibles comprennent la vérification du produit, la conception d'un prototype, un plan de production préliminaire et un essai de commercialisation. Les projets proposés doivent être approuvés par le comité mixte fédéral-provincial de sélection. Les projets sont administrés par la province intéressée.

Paiements:
Les dépenses de la société lui seront remboursées en fonction du travail accompli.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Design Canada ou Bureau régional du MEIR
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H5

Agent responsable:

M. T. Duncan
Directeur
Analyse et élaboration des programmes
Design Canada
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H5

Tél.: (613) 992-4494

VOYAGES DE FAMILIARISATION, INDIVIDUELS ET EN GROUPE

Administration:
Tourisme Canada

Objet:
Favoriser la diversification (selon les régions et les saisons) des destinations vacancières au Canada

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale

Calendrier:
Le programme est à caractère permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ces voyages, confiés aux agences de voyages canadiennes et étrangères, aux exploitants et aux grossistes, sont généralement destinés aux groupes, mais on en organise souvent pour des agents individuels. Ils sont prévus en fonction des régions pour se conformer aux exigences du marché local et menés avec la collaboration matérielle et financière des provinces et des transporteurs régionaux.

Des ententes officielles ou officieuses sont conclues entre le gouvernement fédéral et les autres organismes concernés.

Le programme s'appuie sur le maintien d'une liaison permanente avec les transporteurs, les hôtels, les provinces et les municipalités du Canada afin d'assurer les meilleurs résultats possibles.

Paiements:
Le gouvernement fédéral partage le coût des voyages avec les provinces et, dans la majorité des cas, avec les grossistes, et les associés de lignes aériennes au prorata des profits escomptés.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Tourisme Canada
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H6

Agents responsables:

M. S. Emelyanov
Développement de l'industrie (Canada)

M. Jack Houlahan
Responsable, Opérations de marketing (États-Unis)

M. John Burchell
Responsable, Opérations de marketing (Outre-mer)

PROGRAMME DU FILM TOURISTIQUE CANADIEN

Administration:
Direction des communications au nom de Tourisme Canada

Objet:
Stimuler et accroître la production et la distribution des films touristiques de façon à réaliser les objectifs nationaux, provinciaux et régionaux.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale

Calendrier:
Programme à caractère permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
C'est surtout au gouvernement fédéral, par l'intermédiaire de Tourisme Canada, qu'il incombe de fournir l'appareil administratif veillant à la distribution sur une grande échelle des films touristiques canadiens. Ce sont les gouvernements provinciaux et, dans une certaine mesure, les transporteurs commerciaux (telles les compagnies aériennes) qui réalisent les films ainsi distribués.

La Direction des communications procède à la distribution des films par l'intermédiaire de la Cinémathèque de films touristiques canadiens et par le réseau de l'Office national du film (ONF). Dans le cadre de ce programme, Tourisme Canada assume tous les frais relatifs à l'administration, la distribution et la promotion, y compris les frais engagés par l'Office national du film. Les films soumis par une province font l'objet d'une appréciation lors des réunions du sous-comité sur l'appréciation des films du CCFT, comité entièrement formé de représentants de Tourisme Canada, la Direction des communications, de l'ONF et du secteur privé.

Une fois approuvée la distribution d'un film, ce sont les organismes fédéraux qui fixent le nombre de copies qui seront nécessaires et confient à la province concernée le soin de les leur fournir. Tourisme Canada partage le coût des copies avec le commanditaire.

Le programme est dirigé par le Comité canadien du film touristique (CCFT), sous-comité de la conférence fédérale-provinciale sur le tourisme. Le CCFT se réunit une ou deux fois l'an; on y procède à des consultations fédérales-provinciales, et des consultations moins officielles ont aussi lieu tout au long de l'année.

Paiements:
Les provinces et les municipalités ne reçoivent aucun montant. Les dépenses de Tourisme Canada pour ce programme se sont élevées à $600,000 en 1982-1983. Les dépenses prévues pour 1983-1984 sont de $600,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Jim York
Chef, Services visuels
Direction des communications
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H6

Tél.: (613) 996-7977

Agent responsable:

Mme Sue Barnabé
Agent du film touristique
Direction des communications
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H6

Tél.: (613) 996-7977

PROGRAMME VISITONS LE CANADA — SERVICES DE NOUVELLES

Administration:
Tourisme Canada

Objet:
Faire connaître et promouvoir les attraits touristiques du Canada en réalisant les objectifs communs des services de nouvelles et de l'industrie touristique canadienne.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale

Calendrier:
Programme à caractère permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
Dans le cadre de ce programme, d'influents rédacteurs et chroniqueurs touristiques de journaux et de revues, des responsables de la diffusion et personnalités de la radiotélévision, des éditeurs, des photographes, des réalisateurs, des conférenciers et d'autres personnes actives dans le domaine des communications sont invités à parcourir le Canada afin de pouvoir disserter sur ses attraits touristiques.

Les frais sont partagés de la même façon que dans le cas des voyages de familiarisation individuels et en groupe. En plus de défrayer les invités de leur séjour, les provinces fournissent souvent les moyens de transport terrestre et

des guides. Ces coûts représentent environ 40% du total des déboursés.

Paiements:
Certains contrats prévoient que le gouvernement fédéral remboursera aux provinces ou aux municipalités une partie des frais qu'elles auront engagés. Le budget que Tourisme Canada consacrera à ce programme pour l'année 1983-1984 est de $373,400.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Tourisme Canada
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H6

Agents responsables:

M. Louis Rocque
Agent des relations publiques et des médias
Développement des marchés (Canada)

Md. Jodi Redmond
Agent des médias
Développement des marchés (États-Unis)

Mme Louise Rickenbacker
Agent des relations publiques et des médias
Développement des marchés (Outre-mer)

PROJETS SPÉCIAUX

Administration:
Tourisme Canada

Objet:
Fournir à l'industrie l'aide nécessaire en matière de promotion et d'expositions lors de salons à thème, salons des consommateurs, de congrès, colloques et conférences.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale

Calendrier:
Programme à caractère permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme exige souvent la collaboration des provinces et des partenaires des milieux industriels canadiens en ce qui concerne le partage des frais, notamment pour l'organisation de Rendez-vous Canada, une foire commerciale touristique; il appelle en outre une participation dans d'autres manifestations de l'industrie et les activités de promotion destinées à des consommateurs particuliers; dans l'organisation d'étalages aux points de vente et d'expositions de matériel et des affiches et à l'occasion, dans la préparation d'expositions visant à faire connaître les attraits touristiques du Canada. Le programme est surtout axé vers le marché des États-Unis et le marché outre-mer, mais il arrive que certaines activités intéressent les marchés intérieurs.

Paiements:
La répartition des frais de chaque projet est déterminée au préalable et dépend des revenus que prévoit chaque partenaire.

On estime à $1,000,000 la somme que le gouvernement fédéral consacrera à ce programme en 1983-1984.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Tourisme Canada
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H6

Agents responsables:

M. Paul Michaud
Agent des projets spéciaux
Développement des marchés (Canada)

Agent des projets spéciaux
Développement des marchés (États-Unis)

M. Reg Hamernick
Agent des projets spéciaux
Développement des marchés (Outre-mer)

AMÉLIORATION DES SERVICES — SENSIBILISATION AU TOURISME

Administration:
Tourisme Canada

Objet:
Sensibiliser davantage tous les paliers du gouvernement, le milieu des affaires et le public en général aux bénéfices du tourisme pour l'économie canadienne et à l'importance d'adopter une attitude positive et accueillante envers les visiteurs; améliorer l'acceptation des visiteurs au pays aux ports d'entrées par les douaniers canadiens et les agents d'immigration et, sur le plan national, par l'ensemble de l'industrie touristique; encourager l'interaction entre les canadiens et les touristes.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale

Calendrier:
Programme permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
Parmi le grand nombre d'activités, plusieurs sont réalisées en collaboration avec l'Association de l'industrie touristique du Canada et prévoit l'introduction de programmes

similaires établis par les ministères provinciaux du tourisme. Afin d'atteindre les marchés-cibles, un programme global de promotion a été mis au point avec publicité dans les journaux et à la radio, publicité rédactionnelle, films, publications, relations publiques, promotion, expositions et affiches. Un programme de mise en marché de produits portant le symbole et le slogan de l'Office a reçu l'approbation du Conseil du Trésor; grâce à ce programme, l'OTC négocie des ententes avec de grands manufacturiers canadiens pour favoriser la motivation et la promotion des ventes.

Paiements:
Tourisme Canada s'est servi de "subventions de lancement" pour développer des concepts, des prototypes et du matériel devant être utilisé et/ou acheté par les gouvernements provinciaux et les partenaires de l'industrie touristique. La contribution du gouvernement fédéral pour 1983-1984 s'élève à $310,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. R. Duncombe
Directeur
Amélioration des services
Sensibilisation au tourisme
Tourisme Canada
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H6

Tél.: (613) 995-7091

Agent responsable:

M. J.A. Carman
Responsable, Amélioration des services
Sensibilisation au tourisme
Tourisme Canada
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H6

Tél.: (613) 995-0001

CONGRÈS ET VOYAGES DE MOTIVATION

Administration:
Tourisme Canada

Objet:
Sensibiliser le marché aux avantages que présente le Canada en tant que destination pour les congrès et les voyages de motivation et accroître le nombre de réunions de sociétés, de congrès d'associations, de congrès internationaux et de voyages de motivation au Canada; affirmer la place qu'occupe le Canada sur les marchés des États-Unis et d'outre-mer, en coordonnant les activités de marketing des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, des administrations municipales et des éléments du secteur privé et se consacrent aux congrès et aux voyages de motivation.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale

Calendrier:
Programme permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les activités du programme, qui consistent à organiser des projets de recherche, des grandes campagnes de vente, des colloques pendant les foires commerciales, des circuits de familiarisation et des campagnes de publicité et de commercialisation directe sont menées, selon le principe de partage des frais, en collaboration avec les provinces, les organisateurs de congrès à l'échelon municipal, les palais de congrès, les organisateurs de conférences ainsi que les secteurs de l'hébergement et du transport de l'industrie.

Paiements:
Le partage des frais est déterminé au préalable pour chaque projet. Pour l'année financière 1983-1984 le budget consacré aux marchés des États-Unis et d'outre-mer sera $1,352,100.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Tourisme Canada
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H6

Agents responsables:

Mme S. Orr
Agent d'Associations
Congrès et voyages de Motivation
Développement des marchés (États-Unis)

M. B. Séguin
Agent d'Associations
Congrès et voyages de Motivation
Développement des marchés (Outre-mer)

ENQUÊTE SUR LES VOYAGES DES CANADIENS

Administration:
Tourisme Canada
Ministère du Transport
Statistique Canada

Objet:

1. Faire une estimation de la valeur, du volume, du pourcentage et des caractéristiques de voyages intraprovinciaux, interprovinciaux et internationaux des Canadiens.

2. Réunir de l'information sur la fréquence et la saisonnalité des voyages des Canadiens et sur les caractéristiques et habitudes des voyageurs à partir des critères suivants:
   a) objet du voyage, type d'hébergement utilisé, mode de transport, longueur du voyage, durée du séjour, importance du groupe, point d'origine et destination du voyage, habitudes de dépenses;
   b) caractéristiques socio-économiques du voyageur.
3. Rassembler de l'information sur les caractéristiques du voyageur.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale

Calendrier:
Programme à caractère permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le gouvernement fédéral, par l'entremise de Tourisme Canada, est chargé de mener une enquête de base trimestrielle à l'aide d'un questionnaire joint à l'enquête sur la population active de Statistique Canada. Les gouvernements provinciaux ont la possibilité d'augmenter l'échantillon dans leurs provinces respectives, particulièrement au troisième trimestre de l'année. À compter de 1982, l'enquête sera effectuée à tous les deux ans.

Tourisme Canada et Statistique Canada publient régulièrement les résultats de l'enquête. Les provinces et le grand public peuvent obtenir, sur demande, des bandes de microdonnées. On peut également se procurer, au prix coûtant, des imprimés d'ordinateur spéciaux auprès de Tourisme Canada ou de Statistique Canada.

Paiements:
Les provinces et les municipalités ne reçoivent aucun montant. Le budget de Tourisme Canada à ce programme est de $500,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Gordon Taylor
Responsable, Recherche et Analyse
Corporations
Tourisme Canada
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H6

Tél.: (613) 996-3564

COMITÉ DES RETOMBÉES INDUSTRIELLES ET RÉGIONALES DES MÉGAPROJETS (CRIRM)

Administration:
Le Bureau des retombées industrielles et régionales

Objet:
Le CRIRM est un organisme interministériel, intergouvernemental de consultation et de coordination chargé de veiller à ce que dans le cadre des mégaprojets et des projets réalisés au Canada, on ait recours le plus possible aux talents de planification, aux compétences d'élaboration de projets et aux capacités d'approvisionnement en matériaux et en machines disponibles au Canada.

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet

Calendrier:
Activité permanente

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le comité, qui se compose de représentants du MEIR, de l'APGTC, d'ÉMR, du MAINC, de la CEIC, du DÉDÉR, des Finances, du MDC, de TC et du MPO (gouvernement fédéral) auquel les représentants des gouvernements des provinces et des territoires sont invités, étudie les plans de retombées industrielles et régionales présentés par les promoteurs de projets pour s'assurer que les fournisseurs canadiens ont accès de façon juste et équitable aux possibilités de transactions commerciales découlant des mégaprojets (c.-à-d. généralement des projets de $100 millions ou plus). Le comité a pour deuxième responsabilité, qui n'est pas moins importante que la première, de favoriser la création d'entreprises canadiennes en mesure de répondre aux besoins des mégaprojets au Canada, en matière de matériel et de services et qui, à long terme, ont de bonnes chances de devenir concurrentielles à l'échelle internationale. Le comité, qui tient ses réunions dans divers centres au Canada, étudie quelques 20 projets par année.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Secrétariat
Comité des retombées industrielles
et régionales des mégaprojets
Bureau des retombées industrielles et régionales
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H5

PROGRAMME COOPÉRATIF D'EXPANSION DES MARCHÉS D'OUTRE-MER (COMDP)

Administration:
Direction de la transformation des richesses naturelles

Objet:
Le COMDP a été mis sur pied afin de stimuler la croissance et l'expansion de l'industrie des produits du bois de la Colombie-Britannique et de diminuer sa dépendance sur le marché nord-américain qui est très cyclique, grâce à des efforts visant à susciter une plus grande connaissance et acceptation des produits du bois canadiens au sein des marchés étrangers, particulièrement au sein des codes et des normes en matière de construction.

Autorité:
Le COMDP qui s'échelonne sur cinq ans, a été approuvé par le Conseil du Trésor (CT 774239) et par décret (1981-70); il s'agit d'un programme tripartite qui est financé à part égale par l'Expansion industrielle régionale, le ministère de l'Industrie et de l'Expansion de la petite entreprise de la Colombie-Britannique ainsi que par le Conseil des industries forestières de la Colombie-Britannique (COFI).

Calendrier:
Le programme actuel vise la période du 1er janvier 1981 au 31 décembre 1985.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le gouvernement fédéral, la province de la Colombie-Britannique et le COFI ont convenu de consacrer un montant égal de $10.5 millions au chapitre du programme quinquennal COMDP, ce qui porte le total à $31.5 millions pour cette période. Le programme est mis en oeuvre par le COFI sous la direction du comité directeur. La participation fédérale à ce programme tripartite est administrée par la Direction de la transformation des richesses naturelles de l'Expansion industrielle régionale qui entretient d'étroites relations avec le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique et le COFI pour ce qui est de dresser un plan de travail annuel et de surveiller et d'évaluer le programme.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Direction de la transformation des richesses naturelles
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H5

Agent responsable:

W.W. Cram
Directeur général
Direction de la transformation des richesses naturelles
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H5

Tél.: (613) 996-4963

PROGRAMME DE MODERNISATION DE L'INDUSTRIE DES PÂTES ET PAPIERS

Administration:
Les bureaux régionaux du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale.

Objet:
Le programme a été créé en vue de stimuler les investissements dans l'industrie des pâtes et papiers. Son objectif consiste à améliorer la situation concurrentielle de l'industrie en lui octroyant une aide pour réduire les frais de la modernisation.

Autorité:
Une directive du Cabinet a été émise en janvier 1979, donnant l'autorisation au ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale de conclure des ententes avec les provinces pour venir en aide à l'industrie des pâtes et papiers. Ainsi, cinq provinces (Québec, Ontario, Nouveau-Brunswick, Nouvelle-Écosse, et Terre-Neuve) ont signé des ententes auxiliaires entre 1979 et 1981.

Calendrier:
Le programme s'étend sur une période de cinq ans et compte avec un délai de deux ans pour l'achèvement des projets. Les ententes auxiliaires conclues entre le Gouvernement du Canada et les provinces du Québec, de l'Ontario, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Écosse viendront à expiration le 31 mars 1984, et celle avec Terre-Neuve, le 31 mars 1985.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Un comité de gestion dans chacune des provinces participantes administre le programme. Les ministères provinciaux et fédéraux ayant un intérêt dans l'industrie des pâtes et papiers font partie du comité. Les contributions financières varient de province en province (voir le tableau 1).

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser aux bureaux du MEIR situés à Montréal, Toronto, Frédéricton, Halifax et St.John's.

TABLEAU 1

Contributions financières au Programme de modernisation de l'industrie des pâtes et papiers
($ millions)

Province	*Contribution* totale*	*Contribution fédérale*	*Contribution provinciale*
Québec	240	135	105
Ontario	180	60	120
Nouveau-Brunswick	42	34	8
Nouvelle-Écosse	21	17	4
Terre-Neuve	33	30	3

* Ces contributions sont inscrites aux tableaux dans lesquels figure la liste des ententes auxiliaires par province.

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — TERRE-NEUVE

Le 3 septembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec Terre-Neuve étaient administrées par le MEIR (voir le tableau 2).

Paiements:
La somme de $22,723,000 a été versée par le MEIR à Terre-Neuve en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 2

Objet	*TERRE-NEUVE* *Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Entente provisoire sur le Labrador	3/12/76	31/3/84	22,097	19,662*
Développement du tourisme	17/12/76	31/3/84	13,264	11,938
Développement rural	14/7/78	30/9/83	14,580	13,122
Développement industriel	11/6/79	31/3/84	26,650	23,985
Développement communautaire de la région côtière du Labrador	29/5/81	31/3/87	38,996	33,800
Modernisation des usines de pâtes et papiers	1/6/81	31/3/85	33,333	30,000
Développement industriel II	3/6/83	31/3/88	17,800	17,800
L'Institut des pêches et de la technologie maritime	16/5/83	31/3/87	42,308	27,500
Total			209,028	177,807

* D'autres ministères fédéraux participent financièrement à l'entente.

PLAN D'ENSEMBLE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ÎLE-DU-PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

Administration:
Le Plan est administré par un conseil consultatif fédéral-provincial.

Objet:
Le Plan vise à créer les conditions qui permettront aux insulaires de développer leurs propres entreprises économiques afin d'accroître le revenu par habitant et de créer des emplois, tout en préservant l'environnement.

Autorité:
Phase II: Crédit 11a, Loi nº 5 de 1973 portant affectation de crédits.

Calendrier:
L'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et le Canada ont conclu, le 7 mars 1969, un Plan d'ensemble de développement d'une durée de quinze ans aux termes de la Loi sur le Fonds de développement économique rural (FODER). Le Plan d'ensemble est en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1984. La première phase, qui englobait les six premières années, s'est terminée le 31 mars 1975. La deuxième phase, qui va du 1er

avril 1975 au 31 mars 1980, a été entérinée le 23 octobre 1975. La troisième phase se terminera le 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Tous les programmes et projets entrepris en vertu du Plan sont approuvés conjointement par le Canada et la province. La responsabilité de leur mise en oeuvre est confiée à la province et à ses organismes gouvernementaux. La participation financière du MEIR à la troisième phase du Plan ne dépassera pas les $41 millions pour les exercices financiers allant de 1981-1982 à 1983-1984. Pour sa part, la province versera environ $11 millions pour la même période.

La quote-part du Canada en ce qui concerne le financement des programmes et projets de la phase actuelle du Plan est la suivante:

— pour le programme de construction d'écoles: 50 pour cent.

— pour tous les autres programmes: 80 pour cent.

Paiements:
Depuis la mise en oeuvre du Plan d'ensemble de développement pour l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard jusqu'au 31 mars 1981, les dépenses du MEIR se sont élevées à $302,731,000 (à l'exclusion du programme de stratégie fédérale) dont $13,598,000 ont été déboursés au cours de l'exercice financier 1982-1983.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Le 3 septembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec la Nouvelle-Écosse étaient administrées par le MEIR (voir le tableau 3).

Paiements:
La somme de $26,311,000 a été versée par le MEIR à la Nouvelle-Écosse en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 3

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

Objet	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Développement de la zone du détroit de Canso	31/3/75	31/3/84	30,058	22,503
Cale sèche Panamax	22/1/80	31/3/85	57,600	43,900
Aide à la société Michelin Tires (Canada) Ltée.	7/6/80	31/12/87	56,000	42,000
Modernisation de l'industrie des pâtes et papiers	23/5/81	31/3/84	21,250	17,000
Modernisation des installations de Sydney Steel Corporation	2/6/81	31/3/84	96,250	77,000
Développement de l'industrie océanique	27/4/81	23/7/86	35,000	22,950
Total			296,158	225,353

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

Le 3 septembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec le Nouveau-Brunswick étaient administrées par le MEIR (voir le tableau 4).

Paiements:
La somme de $29,127,000 a été versée par le MEIR au Nouveau-Brunswick en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 4

Objet	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK				
Nord-est du Nouveau-Brunswick	23/6/77	31/3/84	95,500	67,175
Industrie des pâtes et papiers	27/8/80	31/3/84	42,250	33,800
Consolidated — Bathurst	30/3/82	31/3/89	199,500	19,600
Total			337,250	120,575

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — QUÉBEC

Le 3 septembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec le Québec étaient administrées par le MEIR (voir le tableau 5).

Paiements:
La somme de $30,213,000 a été versée par le MEIR au Québec en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 5

Objet	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
QUÉBEC				
Infrastructures industrielles	26/3/75	31/3/84	137,670	82,602
Développement touristique	6/4/78	31/3/84	136,000	69,600
Modernisation de l'industrie des pâtes et papiers	15/5/79	31/3/84	240,000	135,000
Société Inter-port de Québec	3/7/81	31/3/84	9,250	5,550
Total			522,920	292,752

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO

Le 3 septembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec l'Ontario étaient administrées par le MEIR (voir le tableau 6).

Paiements:
La somme de $19,242,000 a été versée par le MEIR à l'Ontario en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 6

Objet	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
	ONTARIO			
Localités à industrie unique	18/10/76	31/3/83	19,800	10,215*
Mise en valeur des ressources communautaires et rurales	7/12/77	31/3/85	33,756	13,328
Amélioration des usines de pâtes et papiers	15/5/79	31/3/84	180,000	60,000
Est de l'Ontario	20/12/79	31/3/84	50,350	25,175
Développement rural dans le nord	2/3/81	31/3/84	18,500	10,000*
Total			302,406	118,718

* D'autres ministères fédéraux participent financièrement à l'entente.

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — MANITOBA

Le 3 septembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec le Manitoba étaient administrées par le MEIR (voir le tableau 7).

Paiements:
La somme de $11,834,000 a été versée par le MEIR au Manitoba en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 7

Objet	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
	MANITOBA			
Développement touristique	15/12/78	31/3/84	20,000	12,000
Aménagement hydraulique aux fins d'expansion économique régionale et de la lutte contre la sécheresse (provisoire)	30/5/80	31/3/84	8,950	5,350**
Winnipeg Core	4/9/81	31/3/86	96,000	32,000
Développement dans le Nord	29/11/82	31/3/87	186,200	125,000*
Total			311,150	174,350

* D'autres ministères fédéraux participent financièrement à ces ententes.
** Ce montant se rapporte à la Loi sur le rétablissement agricole des Prairies.

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

Le 3 septembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec la Saskatchewan étaient administrées par le MEIR (voir le tableau 8).

Paiements:
La somme de $15,488,000 a été versée par le MEIR à la Saskatchewan en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 8

Objet	*SASKATCHEWAN* *Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Vallée de la Qu'Appelle	6/10/75	31/3/84	33,700	17,960*
Aménagement hydraulique aux fins d'expansion économique régionale et de lutte contre la sécheresse (provisoire)	17/5/79	31/3/84	15,250	7,900**
Planification 1979-1984	17/5/79	31/3/84	1,500	750
Total			50,450	26,610

* D'autres ministères fédéraux participent financièrement à l'entente.
** Ce montant se rapporte à la Loi sur le rétablissement agricole des Prairies.

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ALBERTA

Le 3 septembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec l'Alberta étaient administrées par le MEIR (voir le tableau 9).

Paiements:
La somme de $7,015,000 a été versée par le MEIR à l'Alberta en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 9

Objet	*ALBERTA* *Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Aide au traitement des produits alimentaires	19/8/81	31/3/84	28,000	14,000

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Le 3 septembre 1983, les ententes auxiliaires suivantes signées avec la Colombie-Britannique étaient administrées par le MEIR (voir le tableau 10).

Paiements:
La somme de $8,922,000 a été versée par le MEIR à la Colombie-Britannique en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 10

Objet	*COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE* *Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
Développement de l'industrie des voyages	17/10/78	17/10/83	50,000	25,000

ENTENTE-CADRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — YUKON

Paiements:
La somme de $1,679,000 a été versée par le MEIR au Yukon en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'entente-cadre de développement. Ces paiements ont été fait sous les ententes auxiliaires qui se sont terminées avant le 3 septembre 1983.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur général, Programmes spéciaux et du Nord, ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

PROGRAMME DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU TOURISME ET DE LA PETITE ENTREPRISE DU YUKON

Administration:
Le bureau du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale à Whitehorse, au Yukon.

Objet:
Le Programme de développement du tourisme et de la petite entreprise, qui a été officiellement dévoilé le 13 mai 1983, est considéré comme "une mesure de raccord" pour combler l'écart laissé par l'expiration d'une entente auxiliaire provisoire sur le développement du tourisme qui a été en vigueur du 14 février 1980 au 31 mars 1983 (valeur de $6 millions) et la mise en place d'une nouvelle série d'initiatives au chapitre du tourisme et de la petite entreprise au Yukon pour la période allant de 1983 à 1987. Entretemps, le Programme de développement du tourisme et de la petite entreprise permettra d'octroyer des subventions aux fins de commercialisation et de mise en valeur de nouvelles attractions et installations touristiques ainsi que des subventions à la petite entreprise en général. Ce programme favorisera le développement des voyages tout frais compris et permettra au Yukon d'élaborer une stratégie de planification à long terme sur les débouchés et les défis futurs.

Autorité:
Conseil du Trésor, nº 788104, daté du 5 mai 1983.

Calendrier:
Un programme de deux ans (exercices financiers 1983-1984 et 1984-1985).

La valeur totale du programme au cours des deux années sera de $2.2 millions. Le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale apportera une contribution de $2.0 millions et le gouvernement du Yukon de $200,000.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En règle générale, les subventions sont offertes à des projets approuvés jusqu'à concurrence de 50% des frais admissibles selon la valeur du projet et les autres sources de financement disponibles. Les contributions minimale et maximale sont fixées en conséquence.

Paiements:
Habituellement, l'État ne fera qu'un seul paiement lorsque le projet sera achevé et lorsque des reçus ou factures acceptables seront déposés. Par contre, les paiements pourront se faire en deux fois ou plus, le premier versement représentant jusqu'à 50% des frais admissibles lorsque le projet est achevé à 50%, et le versement final étant effectué à l'achèvement du projet; les deux demandes de versement devront être étayées de reçus ou factures acceptables.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. K. Knechtel
Directeur, Développement du tourisme Ouest/Nord
Direction du développement du tourisme
Tourisme Canada
4e étage E
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H5

Tél.: (613) 995-8426

M. T.G. Forth
Directeur général
Programmes spéciaux et du Nord
Expansion régionale et industrielle
Bessborough Tower
Pièce 814
601 est, Croissant Spadina
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 3G8

Tél.: (306) 665-4358

Agent responsable:

M. P. Berthelet
Directeur
Programmes spéciaux et du Nord, Territoires du Nord-Ouest
Immeuble Precambrian
C.P. 6100
Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
X1A 1C0

Tél.: (403) 873-6225

ENTENTE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

Administration:
Voir la section concernant le ministère des Affaires Indiennes et du Nord canadien.

Paiements:
La somme de $19,000 a été versée par le MEIR aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest en 1982-1983 aux termes de l'Entente de développement économique (voir le tableau 11).

TABLEAU 11

Objet	*Signature*	*Expiration*	*Coût estimatif total ($000)*	*Quote-part fédérale ($000)*
	TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST			
Développement du marché interne	16/6/83	31/3/86	10,750	9,675

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DU MARCHÉ NATIONAL INSCRITE AUX TERMES DE L'ENTENTE CANADA — TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST SUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE

Administration:
Bureau de l'Expansion industrielle régionale à Yellowknife, dans les territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Objet:
L'Entente sur le développement du marché national, signée le 16 juin 1983, prévoit trois programmes: (1) Aide aux entreprises; (2) Planification économique axée sur les collectivités et (3) Développement du tourisme. Cette entente vise à multiplier les débouchés pour les entreprises, à étendre l'industrie touristique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et à aider les collectivités à préparer leur propre plan de développement économique.

Autorité:
L'article 5 de la Loi sur le ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, article 5 de la Loi sur le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale et l'Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur le développement économique signée le 21 décembre 1982.

Calendrier:
Une entente de trois (3) ans avec des encaisses pour quatre (4) ans (de 1983-1984 à 1986-1987).

La valeur totale du programme pendant les trois années de l'entente est de $10.75 millions. Le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale apportera une contribution de $9,675,000 et le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, une contribution de $1,075,000.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les stimulants financiers oscillent entre 30 et 100% des frais approuvés de certains projets selon la nature et la valeur du projet et selon les autres sources de financement disponibles. Les contributions minimale et maximale sont déterminées en conséquence.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. K. Knechtel
Directeur, Développement du tourisme Ouest/Nord
Direction du développement du tourisme
Tourisme Canada
4e étage E
235, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H5

Tél.: (613) 995-8426

M. T.G. Forth
Directeur général
Programmes spéciaux et du Nord
Expansion régionale et industrielle
Bessborough Tower
Pièce 814
601 est, Croissant Spadina
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 3G8

Tél.: (306) 665-4358

Agent responsable:

M. G. Lerchs
Directeur
Programmes spéciaux et du Nord — Yukon
Pièce 301
101, rue Lambert
Whitehorse (Yukon)
Y1A 1Z2

Tél.: (403) 668-4655

LES ENTENTES SPÉCIALES ARDA

Administration:
Chaque entente spéciale ARDA est administrée par un comité composé de représentants de la province/territoire et de représentants choisis parmi les habitants d'ascendance indienne et inuit.

Objet:
Ces ententes prévoient l'adoption de mesures spéciales pour que les ruraux, en particulier les autochtones, soient en mesure de bénéficier des programmes de développement rural. Les objectifs de ces ententes, eu égard à ces gens, sont de leur faciliter l'accès aux possibilités d'emploi actuelles ou futures, d'améliorer les revenus marginaux et sous-marginaux de ceux qui exercent des activités de production primaire et de créer de nouvelles possibilités d'emploi.

Autorité:
La Loi sur l'aménagement rural et le développement agricole. L'ARDA fait maintenant partie des statuts révisés, 1970, C.A.- 4.

Calendrier:
Les premières ententes spéciales ARDA sur l'aménagement rural ont été conclues entre le MEER et les provinces de l'Ouest en 1971 et 1972. En 1975, les ententes avec le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan et la Colombie-Britannique ont été prorogées pour une période de deux ans. Ces ententes ont pris fin le 31 mars 1977 et de nouvelles ententes spéciales ARDA ont été signées avec le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, la Colombie-Britannique, le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Les dates de signature et d'expiration en sont les suivantes:

TABLEAU 12

	Date de signature	*Expiration*
Manitoba	le 9 mars 1977	le 31 mars 1984
Saskatchewan	le 30 mai 1977	le 31 mars 1984
Colombie-Britannique	le 18 mai 1977	le 31 mars 1984
Yukon	le 5 juin 1978	le 31 mars 1984
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	le 16 juin 1977	le 31 mars 1984

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les gouvernements qui participent aux ententes répondent conjointement aux propositions de projets. Le financement et la mise en oeuvre des projets approuvés sont effectués conjointement (sauf certaines exceptions mentionnées ci-après) conformément aux termes des ententes.

L'aide financière aux entreprises commerciales est assumée entièrement par le gouvernement fédéral qui contribue jusqu'à 50% du coût prévu pour les bâtiments, l'outillage, l'équipement et le fonds de roulement initial. Les coûts des autres projets (i.e. les activités de production primaires et les projets de relèvement social) sont partagés également entre le Canada et la province/territoire. De plus, le gouvernement fédéral est responsable pour tous les frais approuvés dans les cas d'Indiens et d'Inuit inscrits.

Généralement le gouvernement fédéral a la responsabilité de la mise en oeuvre et du versement de l'aide financière pour les projets d'entreprises commerciales et le gouvernement provincial ou le gouvernement des territoires a la responsabilité de la mise en oeuvre et du versement de l'aide financière pour les autres projets.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 13.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur général — Programmes spéciaux et du Nord, ou au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

TABLEAU 13

Ententes spéciales ARDA
Dépenses
($000)

Province	*1978-79*	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Manitoba	1,592	2,052	1,966	3,237	2,621
Saskatchewan	4,047	4,139	4,266	5,030	2,701
Colombie-Britannique	1,820	2,973	4,600	3,392	2,566
Yukon	165	374	431	989	689
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	716	2,061	2,200	2,203	1,078
Total	8,340	11,599	13,463	14,851	9,655

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE TERRE-NEUVE — LABRADOR LIMITÉE

Administration:
La Société est administrée par un conseil d'administration dont le président est nommé conjointement par le ministre fédéral et le ministre provincial. Huit directeurs, quatre nommés par la province et quatre par le Canada, en assurent l'administration.

Objet:
Améliorer la viabilité des petites et moyennes entreprises à Terre-Neuve et au Labrador.

Autorité:
La Loi sur les zones spéciales

Calendrier:
Le 16 mai 1983, la durée de la Corporation a été prolongée jusqu'au 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La Société est une compagnie à responsabilité limitée constituée d'après la Loi sur les sociétés de la province de Terre-Neuve pour venir en aide aux petites et moyennes entreprises de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador. La Société:

1. accorde des prêts pour l'implantation, l'agrandissement et la modernisation des établissements des clients;
2. participe au capital-actions pour l'implantation, l'agrandissement et la modernisation des établissements des clients;
3. assure des services consultatifs d'ordre administratif;
4. fournit de l'aide et des services auxiliaires en rapport avec (1), (2) et (3) ci-dessus.

Les deux-cinquièmes des actions de la Société sont détenus par le Gouvernement du Canada; le reste appartient à la province de Terre-Neuve. Les dépenses relatives à la clientèle sont réparties entre les deux gouvernements selon des formules qui varient en fonction de la nature de ces dépenses.

Les frais de fonctionnement et les autres revenus et dépenses, incluant les gains et les pertes nettes ayant trait aux intérêts ainsi que les dépenses relatives aux mauvaises créances et aux pertes des investissements en capital-actions, sont partagés également entre le Canada et la province sous forme de contributions à la Société.

Le Canada fournit des fonds à la Société pour lui permettre de consentir des prêts aux entreprises commerciales à Terre-Neuve et au Labrador. Les sommes avancées par le Canada peuvent atteindre au maximum $25 millions sans compter les intérêts accrus. Au 31 mars 1983, les fonds affectés aux prêts mis à la disposition de la Société par le MEIR, se chiffraient à $25.0 millions. La province fournit des fonds à la Société pour lui permettre de participer au capital-actions des entreprises commerciales.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 14.

TABLEAU 14

Contributions du MEER aux dépenses de fonctionnement

Année	*($000)*
1978-79	898
1979-80	895
1980-81	648
1981-82	326
1982-83	269

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

ENTENTE SUR LE SERVICE CONSULTATIF DE LA DISTRIBUTION PHYSIQUE, CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE

Administration:
Le service consultatif doit relever directement du point de vue de son exploitation, d'un Comité directeur qui compte un représentant de chaque province de l'Atlantique nommé par les ministres provinciaux, dont l'un est président conjoint du Comité directeur, et deux représentants à être nommés par le ministre fédéral, dont l'un est président conjoint du Comité directeur, et un représentant choisi par la province hôtesse de la réunion du Comité directeur pour le service consultatif.

Objet:
Le service consultatif a été établi en vue d'aider dans la poursuite des objectifs des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux. Ces objectifs ont trait à l'augmentation de la productivité et de l'efficacité du commerce et une plus grande réalisation du potentiel économique des provinces.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1983-6-1345 daté du 5 mai 1983.

Calendrier:
La durée de cette entente est d'une période de cinq ans, de 1983-1988. Toutefois, en attendant une évaluation conjointe des opérations, l'entente pourrait être abrogée plus tôt par accord mutuel des ministres.

Financement et fonctionnement:

1. Les dépenses qui se rapportent aux programmes fédéraux doivent être faites à la discrétion et sous le contrôle des représentants du ministre fédéral, dans les normes suivantes:

a) pour les années fiscales 1983-1984 et 1987-1988, une somme ne dépassant pas $200,000 par année, et

b) pour les années fiscales 1984-1985, 1985-1986 et 1986-1987, une somme ne dépassant pas $250,000 par année.

2. Le montant total des contributions, qu'elles soient partagées ou non par le Gouvernement du Canada au cours de la durée de cette entente, ne doit pas dépasser $1.9 million.

Paiements:
Déboursés du MEIR au titre des frais d'exploitation, exercice financier 1982-1983: $100,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

ENTENTE SUR LA FORMATION À LA GESTION CONCLUE ENTRE LE CANADA ET LES PROVINCES DE L'ATLANTIQUE

Administration:
Un comité régional de gestion est chargé de l'administration générale de la présente entente. Le Comité régional de gestion est formé de deux représentants du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale, d'un représentant de chacune des provinces de l'Atlantique, d'un représentant de la Commission canadienne de l'emploi et de l'immigration.

Objet:
La présente entente a pour but de fournir un moyen pratique pour accroître l'efficacité en matière de direction des gestionnaires actuels et éventuels qui font partie de l'effectif dans la région de l'Atlantique, et de modifier, de façon positive, l'attitude des dirigeants en faisant connaître les techniques et concepts actuels de gestion, ce qui améliorera le développement économique et social de la région.

Autorité:
La Loi sur les zones spéciales

Calendrier:
L'entente sur la formation à la gestion, conclue le 4 juillet 1978 entre le Canada et les provinces de l'Atlantique, est entrée en vigueur le 1er avril 1978 et se terminera le 31 mars 1983.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Canada partage avec les provinces, dans un rapport de 80-20, tous les coûts admissibles relatifs à la recherche et au développement, et à l'aide à la prestation des dépenses, engagés pour élaborer et mettre en oeuvre des projets approuvés par le Comité régional de gestion. Le montant total de la contribution du Canada à l'égard des coûts engagés ne devra pas dépasser $2,150,000 au cours de la durée de cette entente. En outre, chaque province a établi et finance une structure administrative qui coordonne les efforts de développement et de prestation de cours à l'intérieur de la province. Les cours qui sont offerts sont basés sur l'évaluation des besoins dans chaque province.

Paiements:
Dépenses du MEIR, exercice financier 1982-1983: $119,205.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
S'adresser au directeur exécutif régional du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste).

BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX:
Veuillez communiquer avec les directeurs exécutifs régionaux et (ou) avec les directeurs généraux du ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (voir la liste ci-dessous).

Terre-Neuve

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Immeuble Parsons
90, avenue O'Leary
C.P. 8950
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1B 3R9

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Mail Confederation Court
Pièce 400
134, rue Kent
C.P. 1115
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
C1A 7M8

Nouvelle-Écosse

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
1496, rue Lower Water
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B2Y 4B9

Nouveau-Brunswick

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Place de l'Assomption
770, rue Principale
C.P. 1210
Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E1C 8P9

Québec

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Tour de la Bourse, pièce 3709
800, Place Victoria
C.P. 247
Montréal (Québec)
H4Z 1E8

Ontario

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
1 First Canadian Place, pièce 4840
C.P. 98
Toronto (Ontario)
M5X 1B1

Manitoba

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
3 Immeuble Lakeview, 4e étage
185, rue Carlton
C.P. 981
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 2V2

Saskatchewan

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Tour Bessborough, pièce 814
601 est, Croissant Spadina
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 3G8

Alberta

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Immeuble Cornerpoint
10179 — 105e rue
Pièce 505
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5J 3S3

Colombie-Britannique

Directeur exécutif régional
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Centre Bentall, Tour IV, pièce 1101
1055, rue Dunsmuir
C.P. 49178
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V7X 1K8

Yukon et Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Directeur général
Programmes spéciaux et du Nord
Ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale
Tour Bessborough
601 est, Croissant Spadina
Pièce 814
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 3G8

Ministère des Finances

Le ministère des Finances a la responsabilité de donner des avis sur les questions économiques et financières qui concernent le Canada. Le ministère compte cinq directions: la Direction de la politique de l'impôt, la Direction des relations fédérales-provinciales et de la politique sociale, la Direction des programmes économiques et des finances de l'État, la Direction des finances et commerce internationaux et la Direction de la politique fiscale et de l'analyse économique.

Le ministère administre en outre un certain nombre de programmes fédéraux-provinciaux.

La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales administre plusieurs programmes et fournit des conseils sur le fonctionnement et l'élaboration des différents accords fiscaux fédéraux-provinciaux. Ces accords comprennent les accords conclus avec les provinces relativement au partage des champs d'imposition, les transferts fiscaux conditionnels et inconditionnels aux provinces et inconditionnels aux provinces et aux municipalités, les programmes à frais partagés et les dispositions de "non-participation", de même que les mécanismes de coopération intergouvernementale en matière fiscale et économique. La Division administre en grande partie la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis ainsi que d'autres arrangements fiscaux y compris les subventions statutaires et le transfert de l'impôt des sociétés d'utilité publique. La Division des finances de l'État administre le Fonds du Régime de pensions du Canada.

Le ministre des Finances rend compte également au Parlement des activités de plusieurs organismes publics, notamment le Tribunal Anti-Dumping, la Banque du Canada, la Société d'Assurance-Dépôts du Canada, le Département des Assurances et la Commission du tarif. Les activités de certains de ces organismes intéressent les provinces et les municipalités, mais aucun d'entre eux n'administre de programme mettant des fonds à leur disposition.

	Page
SUBVENTIONS STATUTAIRES	171
PROGRAMME DE PÉRÉQUATION	171
PROGRAMME DE STABILISATION FINANCIÈRE	174
ACCORDS DE PERCEPTION D'IMPÔTS	174
PAIEMENTS DE GARANTIE DES RECETTES PROVINCIALES AU TITRE DE L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU DES PARTICULIERS	176
PAIEMENTS DE TRANSFERT RELATIFS À L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU EN MAIN NON RÉPARTI EN 1971	176
FINANCEMENT DES PROGRAMMES ÉTABLIS	177
ACCORDS DE NON-PARTICIPATION	179
PROGRAMME DE RÉCIPROCITÉ FISCALE	180
TRANSFERT DE L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU DES ENTREPRISES D'UTILITÉ PUBLIQUE	181
LE FONDS DE PLACEMENT DU RÉGIME DE PENSIONS DU CANADA	182

SUBVENTIONS STATUTAIRES

Administration:
La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales

Objet:
Ce programme est défini par la Constitution. À l'origine, les raisons sur lesquelles reposaient ces paiements étaient les suivantes:

1. Assurer une source de revenu aux provinces et les dédommager des pertes de recettes subies lorsqu'elles sont devenues membres de l'union.
2. Fournir un soutien financier aux gouvernements et aux parlements provinciaux.

Autorité:
Les lois constitutionnelles de 1867 à 1982 et les autres textes constitutionnels ainsi que les lois suivantes:

La Loi sur les subventions supplémentaires aux provinces Maritimes;

La Loi sur les subventions aux provinces; et

La Loi sur le supplément d'aide financière à Terre-Neuve.

Calendrier:
La première de ces subventions remonte à 1867. Elles sont payables à perpétuité sous réserve de modifications ultérieures d'ordre constitutionnel.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce sont des paiements inconditionnels versés par le Gouvernement du Canada aux provinces. L'application de ce programme incombe entièrement au gouvernement fédéral.

Les paiements se divisent en quatre catégories:

1. les allocations aux gouvernements provinciaux;
2. les allocations fondées sur le chiffre de population;
3. l'intérêt sur les dettes fixées des provinces; et
4. les subventions et allocations spéciales.

Leurs montants sont déterminés par le ministère des Finances selon une formule statutaire. Les deux premières catégories de paiements énumérées ci-dessus sont fonction de l'accroissement de la population, de sorte que les paiements augmentent automatiquement selon les chiffres officiels du recensement de la population.

Étant donné qu'il s'agit de paiements statutaires, les provinces n'ont pas à présenter de demandes. Les paiements sont faits automatiquement tous les six mois, le 1er juillet et le 1er janvier de chaque année, sauf dans le cas des subventions supplémentaires aux provinces Maritimes qui sont versées le 1er avril et le 1er octobre de chaque année et de l'intérêt sur les dettes fixées payé à la Saskatchewan et à l'Alberta le 1er septembre et le 1er mars.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 1.

TABLEAU 1

Subventions statutaires aux provinces
Dépenses
($'000)

Province	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Terre-Neuve	9,758	9,730	9,744
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	670	666	668
Nouvelle-Écosse	2,259	2,242	2,251
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,836	1,811	1,824
Québec	4,677	4,783	4,730
Ontario	6,063	6,052	6,057
Manitoba	2,174	2,171	2,181
Saskatchewan	2,159	2,141	2,160
Alberta	3,497	3,624	3,605
Colombie-Britannique	2,494	2,538	2,516
Total	35,587	35,758	35,736

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OG5

Tél.: (613) 996-1432

Agent responsable:

M. Frank Gregg
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OG5

Tél.: (613) 992-1731

PROGRAMME DE PÉRÉQUATION

Administration:
La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales

Objet:
Le programme de péréquation vise à permettre à toutes les provinces de fournir des services publics de qualité raisonnable sans devoir recourir à une fiscalité trop lourde.

Autorité:
La Partie I de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis modifiée en vertu de la Loi

modifiant la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, et prévoyant des paiements à certaines provinces (S.C. 1980-81-82, C-94) et les règlements établis sous son régime.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. Le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces sont tenus de respecter le principe de la péréquation en vertu de l'Article 36 de la Loi de 1981 sur la Constitution. En pratique, le programme est fondé sur une loi adoptée par le Parlement du Canada à la suite de consultations entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux. Depuis que le programme a été mis en oeuvre le 1er avril 1957, il a été reconduit pour des périodes de cinq ans dans le cadre des accords fiscaux quinquennaux conclus entre le Gouvernement du Canada et les provinces. Les accords quinquennaux actuels couvrent la période du 1er avril 1982 au 31 mars 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu de l'Article 36 de la Loi de 1982 sur la Constitution, le programme de péréquation vise "à donner aux gouvernements provinciaux des revenus suffisants pour les mettre en mesure d'assurer les services publics à un niveau de qualité et de fiscalité sensiblement comparables". Conformément à cet objectif, les paiements sont versés sans condition.

Il n'est pas possible de quantifier de façon satisfaisante les différences entre les provinces quant aux coûts ou à leurs besoins respectifs de services publics. Mais l'on semble généralement s'entendre pour dire que, dans l'ensemble, ces coûts et ces besoins sont probablement assez uniformes par habitant. Il est cependant possible d'établir d'assez bonnes comparaisons entre les capacités des provinces de tirer des recettes fiscales. C'est pourquoi les paiements de péréquation au Canada ont toujours été fondés sur une comparaison de la productivité ou des rendements par habitant des assiettes fiscales des provinces ou, plus simplement, sur une comparaison de la "capacité fiscale des provinces".

Le système de péréquation utilisé au Canada comporte deux éléments fondamentaux—la mesure de la capacité fiscale et la norme. Comme il a déjà été souligné, la capacité fiscale est une mesure de la capacité de chaque province de tirer des recettes fiscales. La norme de péréquation fixe le niveau minimal de capacité fiscale auquel chaque province a droit.

La capacité fiscale de chaque province se calcule en estimant le rendement par habitant de chacun des impôts perçus par les provinces, y compris leurs administrations locales, dont les suivants: les impôts sur le revenu des particuliers, les impôts sur le revenu des sociétés, les taxes de vente au détail, les taxes sur l'essence, les droits relatifs aux permis et à l'immatriculation des véhicules automobiles, les majorations des prix des boissons alcooliques, les taxes sur le tabac, les droits de succession, les primes d'assurance-maladie, les loteries, les impôts sur la masse salariale, les taxes sur le capital des sociétés, les impôts fonciers et une grande variété d'impôts visant à obtenir une certaine partie de la rente tirée du pétrole, du gaz naturel, de la potasse, d'autres minéraux métalliques et non métalliques, des forêts et des installations hydroélectriques.

La comparaison de la capacité fiscale n'est pas fondée sur les rendements réels de ces impôts dans les différentes provinces, mais plutôt sur des rendements normalisés. Le rendement normalisé d'un impôt dans une province donnée est le rendement qu'aurait obtenu cette province en appliquant le taux moyen d'imposition de l'ensemble des provinces à sa part de l'assiette pour cet impôt qui est définie aux fins de la péréquation d'une façon uniforme pour toutes les provinces.

Voici des exemples des assiettes fiscales utilisées dans la formule de péréquation: le revenu imposable avec certains rajustements dans le cas de l'impôt sur le revenu, les ventes au détail (avec certains rajustements) dans le cas de la taxe de vente au détail, et la valeur de la production pétrolière dans le cas des recettes pétrolières. Étant donné que les montants par habitant des assiettes fiscales définies uniformément varient d'une province à l'autre, le rendement par habitant après application du taux moyen de l'impôt varie également. Toute province qui a, pour un impôt donné, un rendement par habitant inférieur au rendement normalisé possède un droit à péréquation égal à l'écart de son rendement par habitant multiplié par le chiffre de sa population.

Dans la formule actuelle, on utilise comme norme "la moyenne représentative" fondée sur les provinces de l'Ontario, du Québec, du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de la Colombie-Britannique. Cette norme est jugée "représentative" de l'ensemble des provinces parce qu'elle exclut l'Alberta, la province la plus riche, et les quatre provinces de l'Atlantique, les provinces les plus pauvres. Les deux exclusions représentent, dans chaque cas, environ 9 pour cent de la population totale des provinces.

La comparaison de la capacité fiscale par habitant de chaque province avec la capacité fiscale moyenne des cinq provinces constituant la norme se répète pour chacune des 33 catégories de recettes provinciales-locales. On obtient le total des droits à péréquation par habitant de chaque province en additionnant ses droits par habitant à l'égard des 33 sources de recettes. Le droit est positif lorsque la capacité fiscale d'une province est inférieure à la norme des cinq provinces et négatif lorsqu'elle y est supérieure. Si le total net de ses droits positifs et négatifs est nul ou négatif, le droit à péréquation de la province est nul. Si le total net est positif, la province a un droit à péréquation équivalent au total par habitant multiplié par le chiffre de sa population.

La formule de péréquation actuelle comporte trois dispositions spéciales:

Premièrement, il y a une disposition transitoire qui garantit à toute province admissible à un paiement de péréquation en 1982-1983 un paiement minimal croissant pour les années 1982-1983, 1983-1984 et 1984-1985. Le montant du paiement minimum en 1982-1983 équivaut aux droits de la province en 1981-1982 plus toute l'augmentation annuelle moyenne des ses droits entre 1977-1978 et 1981-1982—soit la première et la dernière année d'application des accords fiscaux antérieurs. Le paiement minimum pour 1983-1984 est égal au paiement minimum versé en 1982-1983 plus les deux tiers de l'augmentation annuelle moyenne de ses droits entre 1977-1978 et 1981-1982. Le paiement minimum pour 1984-1985 est égal au paiement minimum versé en 1983-1984 plus le tiers de l'augmentation annuelle moyenne de ses droits entre 1977-1978 et 1981-1982. On prévoit que le Manitoba et le Québec bénéficieront de cette disposition de transition au cours de chacune des trois années auxquelles elle s'applique.

Deuxièmement, un plafond a été fixé au total des paiements de péréquation pour 1983-1984 et les années ultérieures. Le plafond s'applique à l'augmentation cumulative, et non annuelle, des droits de péréquation entre 1982-1983 et l'année financière pertinente. L'augmentation en pourcentage des droits entre 1982-1983 et l'année financière pertinente ne doit pas dépasser l'augmentation en pourcentage du PNB entre 1982 et l'année civile pertinente. Le plafond n'a jamais été invoqué jusqu'à ce jour.

Troisièmement, la formule comporte des planchers qui protègent chaque province bénéficiaire de toute baisse subite des paiements de péréquation d'une année à l'autre. Trois planchers s'appliquent selon la capacité fiscale relative par habitant de la province. Actuellement, un plancher de 95% (empêchant une chute de plus de 5% d'une année à l'autre) s'applique à chacune des quatre provinces de l'Atlantique, et un plancher de 85% au Manitoba et au Québec. Jusqu'à ce jour, les planchers n'ont pas été invoqués.

Paiements:

Les paiements aux provinces admissibles commencent le premier mois de l'année financière et s'effectuent en 24 versements égaux payables les 1er et 3e jours ouvrables suivant le 15e jour de chaque mois. Les paiements effectués au cours de l'année financière sont provisoires. Plusieurs calculs sont faits en cours d'année en se fondant chaque fois sur les données les plus récentes. Ces calculs donnent lieu à une nouvelle série de paiements par versements pour le reste de l'année. Des rajustements successifs sont effectués une fois l'année terminée. Ces rajustements aboutissent au calcul définitif des paiements de péréquation quelque 24 mois après la fin de l'année financière.

Actuellement, six provinces reçoivent des paiements de péréquation, soit les quatre provinces de l'Atlantique, le Québec et le Manitoba. Au tableau suivant figurent les droits de chacune d'entre elles, selon les plus récents calculs, pour 1982-1983 et 1983-1984, les deux premières années du système actuel.

Voir le tableau 2.

TABLEAU 2

Estimation des droits de péréquation

Province	*Total ($ millions)*		*Par habitant ($)*	
	1982-83(1)	*1983-84(2)*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*
Terre-Neuve	489	535	858	926
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	118	125	961	1,011
Nouvelle-Écosse	572	603	671	701
Nouveau-Brunswick	488	517	698	731
Québec	2,758	2,949	425	452
Manitoba	441	468	426	447
Total	4,865	5,197	498	528

(1) Cinquième estimation officielle effectuée en octobre 1983.
(2) Troisième estimation officielle effectuée en janvier 1984.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OG5

Tél.: (613) 996-1432

Agent responsable:

M. Douglas H. Clark
Directeur adjoint
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OG5

Tél.: (613) 992-5826

PROGRAMME DE STABILISATION FINANCIÈRE

Administration:
La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales

Objet:
Protéger chaque province contre une perte soudaine de recettes par rapport à l'année précédente à la suite d'une sérieuse baisse de l'activité économique sur le plan national ou provincial.

Autorité:
La Partie II de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, modifiée en vertu de la Loi modifiant la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis et prévoyant des paiements à certaines provinces (S.C. 1980-81-82, C-94) et les règlements établis sous son régime.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent qui a commencé en 1967 et qui a été reconduit, avec certaines modifications, en 1972, puis en 1977 et en 1982. Le programme actuel, qui a été établi à la suite de discussions avec les provinces, a commencé le 31 mars 1982 et aucune date d'expiration n'a été fixée. Toutefois, le programme fera sans aucun doute l'objet de l'examen quinquennal qui s'applique aux programmes faisant partie des accords fiscaux conclus entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les paiements de stabilisation sont des paiements inconditionnels versés aux provinces dont les recettes totales, mesurées d'après des taux constants d'imposition et une structure d'imposition constante, diminuent d'une année à l'autre. Les recettes assujetties à la stabilisation comprennent toutes les recettes assujetties à la péréquation (sauf celles des administrations locales), ainsi que les paiements de péréquation proprement dits (sauf la fraction des paiements de péréquation qui se rapporte aux recettes des administrations locales). Toutefois, une province doit atteindre un certain seuil avant d'avoir droit à des paiements de stabilisation à l'égard des ressources naturelles. Il ne peut en effet y avoir de paiement que si, et dans la mesure où, la diminution d'une année à l'autre des recettes provenant des ressources naturelles est supérieure à 50%. Cette disposition empêche le versement de paiements de stabilisation à l'égard des ressources naturelles à des provinces riches en ressources dont les recettes pourraient diminuer par rapport aux sommets qu'elles atteignent de temps à autre en raison d'une baisse du volume de production ou encore en raison de la volatilité des prix dans ce secteur. Il est pris pour acquis que ces diminutions sont prévisibles, de sorte qu'elles ne devraient pas être garanties par le programme de stabilisation. Le seul changement apporté au programme en 1982 a été la suppression de la date d'expiration.

Paiements:
Aucun paiement n'a été effectué en vertu de ce programme depuis son entrée en vigueur en 1967-68. La Colombie-Britannique a fait parvenir récemment une demande de paiement de stabilisation à l'égard de l'année 1982-83. Cette demande fait présentement l'objet d'un examen.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OG5

Tél.: (613) 996-1432

Agent responsable:

M. Douglas H. Clark
Directeur adjoint
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 992-5826

ACCORDS DE PERCEPTION D'IMPÔTS

Administration:
La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales et le ministère du Revenu national.

Objet:
Assurer aux provinces des services de perception d'impôts et des services connexes en percevant les impôts provinciaux sur le revenu des particuliers et des sociétés des provinces, et en effectuant l'administration générale des lois provinciales de l'impôt sur le revenu. Ce programme a pour objectif d'éviter le double emploi dans l'application des régimes d'impôt sur le revenu des administrations fédérales et provinciales, d'atténuer la confusion chez les contribuables et de favoriser le maintien d'un régime d'imposition sur le revenu relativement uniforme à la grandeur du Canada. Ce service de perception des impôts est offert gratuitement aux provinces par le gouvernement fédéral.

Autorité:
La Partie III de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux telle que modifiée en 1982 entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis et le Règlement établi sous son régime.

Les accords conclus avec les deux territoires et toutes les provinces à l'exception du Québec (dans le cas des impôts sur le revenu des particuliers et des sociétés) et de l'Ontario et de l'Alberta (dans le cas des impôts sur le revenu des sociétés).

Calendrier:
Les accords de perception fiscale conclus entre le Canada et les provinces existent depuis 1962. En outre, un accord de perception fiscale a été conclu avec les Territoires du Nord-Ouest pour 1978 et les années d'imposition ultérieures et avec le Yukon pour 1980 et les années d'imposition ultérieures.

Les accords prévoient que les arrangements décrits ci-dessous seront en vigueur jusqu'à ce que le gouvernement fédéral ou la province en décide autrement. Le préavis habituel requis pour leur résiliation est, de la part du gouvernement fédéral, d'une année complète avant le début de l'année d'imposition et, de la part des provinces, de trois mois avant le début de l'année d'imposition.

Il n'existe aucune disposition de renégociation de ces accords. Les négociations sont entreprises quand il y a lieu entre les ministres des Finances du gouvernement fédéral et des provinces.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les accords autorisés à la Partie III de la Loi sur les arrangements fiscaux permettent au gouvernement fédéral d'assurer des services de perception fiscale aux provinces et aux territoires, y compris de confier l'administration des lois provinciales au ministre du Revenu national. Les accords varient légèrement d'une province à l'autre. Ainsi, le gouvernement fédéral perçoit l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers et des sociétés des territoires et de toutes les provinces, à l'exception du Québec, de l'Ontario et de l'Alberta. Dans le cas de l'Ontario et de l'Alberta, il ne perçoit que les impôts sur le revenu des particuliers.

Afin de maintenir un système d'imposition sur le revenu relativement uniforme à travers le Canada et de simplifier l'administration, les provinces doivent adopter des lois et des règlements relatifs à l'impôt sur le revenu conformes à ceux du gouvernement fédéral. Les accords donnent aux provinces une certaine latitude pour apporter des variations à leur régime d'impôt sur le revenu. Par exemple, plusieurs provinces ont établi une variété de crédits et de dégrèvements d'impôt au titre de l'impôt provincial sur le revenu, lesquels sont appliqués en vertu des accords. En outre, le gouvernement fédéral applique également un certain nombre d'autres réductions et de surtaxes au titre de l'impôt provincial. Il y a un montant de droit à payer, qui représente les coûts administratifs des crédits et des dégrèvements d'impôt provinciaux.

Paiements:
Les accords prévoient la perception des impôts provinciaux sur le revenu compte tenu des impôts établis par le ministère du Revenu national conformément à la loi provinciale. Le ministère des Finances transfère ensuite ces impôts aux provinces compte tenu de ces évaluations. Le gouvernement fédéral verse les paiements seulement à titre d'intermédiaire, de sorte qu'il n'y a pas de transfert net de fonds fédéraux aux provinces. Il effectue généralement les paiements aux provinces par versements, tout au long de la période à l'égard de laquelle l'impôt est évalué. Ces versements sont faits à des dates déterminées chaque mois, et sont rajustés au cours de l'année à mesure que l'on reçoit des renseignements plus précis sur les recettes. D'autres paiements de rajustement sont versés par la suite, lorsque l'on connaît les chiffres réels.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 996-1432

Agent responsable:

M. Frank Gregg
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 992-1731

PAIEMENTS DE GARANTIE DES RECETTES PROVINCIALES AU TITRE DE L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU DES PARTICULIERS

Administration:
La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales

Objet:
Le programme de garantie des recettes provinciales tirées de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers a pour objet d'éviter que la planification financière des provinces ne soit sérieusement compromise par suite de modifications apportées à la politique fédérale en matière d'impôts au cours de l'année d'imposition. Ce programme a pour objet d'encourager le maintien d'un régime d'imposition commun à la grandeur du Canada en réglant un problème provincial dans le domaine des accords de perception d'impôts. Les taux provinciaux de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers établis en vertu des accords de perception d'impôts s'appliquent à l'impôt fédéral de base. Ainsi, toute modification de politique qui modifie l'impôt fédéral de base, une fois établis les taux provinciaux, modifie les perceptions d'impôts des provinces. Cette garantie s'applique à toute perte de recettes provinciales, résultant de modifications apportées à l'impôt fédéral, qui est supérieure à 1% de l'impôt fédéral de base dans la province. Ce seuil a pour objet d'éviter qu'on ait à verser des paiements à l'égard de petites modifications dans le régime d'imposition.

Autorité:
La Partie IV de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, telle qu'amendée en 1982.

Calendrier:
Cette partie de la Loi est en vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La garantie s'applique à toutes les modifications de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers annoncées après le début de l'année d'imposition et en vigueur à compter de cette année-là. Une province est admissible à un paiement au titre de la garantie si l'effet net des modifications est de réduire les recettes provinciales de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers d'un montant supérieur à 1% de l'impôt fédéral de base. Seule la perte de revenu excédant 1% de l'impôt fédéral de base est sujette à compensation. Une province n'est pas admissible à un paiement si elle apporte pour l'année visée des modifications à sa loi provinciale qui ont pour but de neutraliser l'effet sur ses recettes des modifications apportées au régime d'imposition fédéral. Bien que le Québec ne soit pas affecté directement par les modifications à la loi fédérale, puisque cette province ne fait pas partie des accords de perception fiscale, le programme de la garantie peut s'y appliquer néanmoins si cette province adopte dans son propre régime les modifications apportées à la loi fédérale. Cette disposition a pour but d'encourager l'harmonisation des régimes d'imposition.

Paiements:
Il n'y a pas eu, depuis l'introduction de ce programme de garantie en 1977, de modifications de l'impôt qui ont rendu nécessaire le versement d'un paiement de garantie des recettes.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OG5

Tél.: (613) 996-1432

Agent responsable:

M. John Hodgson
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OG5

Tél.: (613) 996-4873

PAIEMENTS DE TRANSFERT RELATIFS À L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU EN MAIN NON RÉPARTI EN 1971

Administration:
La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales

Objet:
Partager avec les provinces les recettes de l'impôt spécial de 15% prélevé sur les répartitions de l'excédent de revenu des sociétés accumulé avant la réforme de la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu du 1er janvier 1972 et versé après cette date.

Autorité:
La Partie V de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis.

La Partie IX de la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu.

Les Règlements de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces.

Calendrier:
Les dispositions de la Partie IX de la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu concernant le paiement de l'impôt spécial de 15% sur le revenu en main non réparti en 1971 ont été abrogées à partir du 31 décembre 1978. L'année d'imposition 1978 est donc la dernière année à l'égard de laquelle ces paiements de transfert seront versés.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce sont des paiements inconditionnels du gouvernement fédéral aux provinces.

Au début de chaque année civile, Revenu Canada fournit au ministère des Finances un état des recettes totales d'impôt sur le revenu en vertu de la Partie IX de la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu et de la proportion de cet impôt qui peut être partagée à l'égard de chaque province pour l'année civile précédente. Le paiement est alors fait aux provinces, accompagné d'un état indiquant son mode de calcul. Ces paiements représentent 20% des montants perçus par le gouvernement fédéral.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 3.

TABLEAU 3

Paiements effectués en 1982-83 à l'égard de l'année d'imposition 1978

Province	*($000)*
Terre-Neuve	1
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—
Nouvelle-Écosse	—
Nouveau-Brunswick	—
Québec	207
Ontario	1,105
Manitoba	13
Saskatchewan	—
Alberta	45
Colombie-Britannique	4
Total	1,375

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OG5

Tél.: (613) 996-1432

Agent responsable:

M. Frank Gregg
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 992-1731

FINANCEMENT DES PROGRAMMES ÉTABLIS

Administration:
La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales, ministère des Finances

La Direction des programmes de santé, ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social

La Direction de l'aide à l'éducation, Secrétariat d'État

Objet:
Ces arrangements ont pour objet d'accorder une aide financière aux provinces et territoires dans le cas des programmes de l'assurance-hospitalisation, des soins médicaux, de l'enseignement postsecondaire et des services complémentaires de santé.

Autorité:
La Partie VI de la Loi de 1977, telle que modifiée en 1982, sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, ainsi que les règlements établis sous son régime.

La Loi sur l'assurance-hospitalisation et les services diagnostiques.

La Loi sur les soins médicaux.

Calendrier:
Le financement des programmes établis n'est assorti d'aucune date d'expiration. Le gouvernement fédéral est cependant libre de modifier les arrangements sans le consentement des provinces. L'abrogation complète des accords nécessite un préavis et prend effet au 31 mars de la troisième année suivant celle de l'avis.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les accords sur le financement des programmes établis précisent une méthode de financement des contributions fédérales au titre de l'assurance-hospitalisation, des soins médicaux et de l'enseignement postsecondaire. Essentiellement, les formules de partage, antérieures à 1977, des frais de ces trois programmes ont été remplacées par une nouvelle formule selon laquelle les contributions fédérales sont déterminées indépendamment des coûts des programmes dans les provinces. Les contributions fédérales se font sous la forme de transfert au comptant et en impôts.

Le droit de chaque province ou territoire est égal à la contribution moyenne nationale par habitant au cours d'une année de base (1975-1976), corrigée par le facteur de progression selon le taux de croissance de l'économie canadienne et multipliée par le chiffre de la population de la province ou du territoire.

Le transfert d'impôts représente 13.5 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers et 1 point d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés. Ce transfert est assujetti à la péréquation à la norme de la moyenne représentative dans le cadre de la formule générale de péréquation. La valeur du transfert fiscal augmente en fonction du rendement de l'impôt fédéral de base et du revenu imposable des sociétés. De plus, le Québec reçoit un abattement spécial de 8.5 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers en vertu des accords de non-participation.

Pour chaque province ou territoire, le paiement en espèces est égal à la différence entre son droit et la valeur du transfert fiscal. Ce qui assure, pour chaque province ou territoire, le maintien de l'égalité de la contribution fédérale par habitant pour le financement de ses programmes.

Les paiements au comptant sont répartis entre les "programmes établis" selon les ratios nationaux de l'année de base: l'assurance-hospitalisation intervient pour environ la moitié de la contribution totale, les soins médicaux pour environ le sixième, et l'enseignement postsecondaire, pour environ le tiers.

Les provinces et les territoires reçoivent également une subvention de $20 par habitant, qui progresse à partir de 1977-78 selon le taux de croissance de l'économie canadienne. Cette subvention sert à couvrir certains services complémentaires de santé.

(Les documents publiés par le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social et le Secrétariat d'État fournissent des informations additionnelles sur les quatre programmes visés par ces accords.)

Paiements:

Le tableau qui suit donne un résumé des données financières concernant le financement des programmes établis pour 1983-84.

TABLEAU 4

Financement des programmes établis, 1983-84
($ millions)

Province ou Territoire	*Transfert au comptant*[1]	*Transfert en impôt*[2]	*Services Complémentaires de santé*	*Contributions totales*
Terre-Neuve	172.4	120.5	21.2	314.2
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	37.0	25.9	4.6	67.4
Nouvelle-Écosse	256.4	179.2	31.6	467.2
Nouveau-Brunswick	210.9	147.4	26.0	384.2
Québec[3]	1,319.3	1,986.8	239.6	3,545.7
Ontario	2,450.2	2,018.9	323.9	4,793.1
Manitoba	312.5	218.4	38.5	569.3
Saskatchewan	311.6	191.6	36.5	539.7
Alberta	487.7	703.6	86.4	1,277.7
Colombie-Britannique	751.9	679.6	103.8	1,535.3
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	12.8	11.7	1.8	26.3
Yukon	5.3	6.0	0.8	12.1
Total	6,328.0	6,289.7	914.6	13,532.2

Note: Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, les totaux ne correspondent pas toujours.
Source: Estimation provisoire des droits en date de janvier 1984.
(1) Le transfert au comptant est réparti entre les trois programmes "établis" selon les modalités décrites précédemment et il est versé aux provinces par le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social et le Secrétariat d'État.
(2) Comprend la péréquation qui s'y rattache, payée en vertu de la formule générale de péréquation.
(3) Voir la description des accords de non-participation pour avoir une explication des paiements versés au Québec.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 996-1432

Agent responsable:

M. Frank Gregg
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 992-1731

ACCORDS DE NON-PARTICIPATION

Administration:
La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales

Objet:
Ces accords avaient pour objet au départ de permettre à toute province qui le désirait de prendre en charge administrativement et financièrement certains programmes communs. La province de Québec a été la seule à profiter des accords de non-participation lorsque le gouvernement fédéral les a proposés aux provinces au milieu des années 60.

Autorité:
La Partie VII de la Loi de 1977, telle que modifiée en 1982, sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis.

La Loi de 1964 sur la révision des arrangements fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces.

La Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu.

Calendrier:
Les accords de non-participation ne comportent aucune date d'expiration précise.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu des accords de non-participation, l'impôt fédéral de base du contribuable canadien qui réside au Québec est réduit d'un certain nombre de points de pourcentage. Le montant des recettes fédérales ainsi cédées au Québec sert à compenser les montants comptant qu'aurait autrement versés le gouvernement fédéral à la province. Le contribuable québécois reçoit actuellement un abattement spécial de 16.5 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers. À des fins administratives, ces points sont répartis comme suit:

8.5 points au titre du financement des programmes établis;

5 points au titre du Programme spécial de bien-être social; et

3 points au titre du Programme des allocations aux jeunes.

Les 8.5 points applicables au titre du financement des programmes établis servent à compenser le montant qui aurait été autrement payable comptant au titre de l'assurance-hospitalisation, des soins médicaux et de l'enseignement postsecondaire.

Les 5 points applicables au titre du Programme spécial de bien-être social servent à compenser le montant qui aurait été autrement payable comptant au titre du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada ainsi que pour trois autres programmes de moindre importance (allocations aux aveugles, aux invalides et assistance-chômage).

La Partie VII de la Loi de 1977, telle que modifiée en 1982, sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis autorise l'application des abattements spéciaux de 8.5 points au titre du financement des programmes établis et de 5 points au titre du programme spécial de bien-être social ainsi que les paiements de redressement ou les recouvrements.

La valeur de 3 points applicable au titre de l'ancien programme d'allocations aux jeunes est recouvrée de la province au moyen d'une réduction des montants autrement payables. La Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu autorise l'application de l'abattement de 3 points et la Loi de 1964 sur la révision des arrangements fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces autorise le recouvrement de sa valeur.

Les accords de non-participation conclus avec le Québec constituent une autre façon de financer certains programmes de cette province. Les droits de la province sont déterminés de la même façon que dans le cas des autres provinces et le Québec ne se trouve pas placé dans une situation ni plus avantageuse ni moins avantageuse parce qu'il reçoit un abattement spécial de 16.5 points d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers.

Le tableau qui suit présente un résumé des données financières relatives aux accords de non-participation pour 1983-84.

TABLEAU 5

Programme et forme de compensation en vertu des accords de non-participation
($ millions)

	1983-84
Financement des programmes établis abattement de 8.5 points d'impôt	627
Programme spécial de bien-être social abattement de 5 points d'impôt	355
Programme d'allocations aux jeunes (recouvrement) abattement de 3 points d'impôt	213

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 996-1432

Agent responsable:

M. Frank Gregg
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 992-1731

PROGRAMME DE RÉCIPROCITÉ FISCALE

Administration:
Le Centre de fiscalité intergouvernementale

Direction des relations fédérales-provinciales et de la politique sociale.

Objet:
Le programme a pour objet d'harmoniser les relations fédérales-provinciales en matière de fiscalité intergouvernementale. À cette fin, le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces s'engagent par des protocoles à se payer réciproquement leurs taxes et droits à la consommation.

Autorité:
La Partie VIII de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis ainsi que les règlements établis sous son régime.

Calendrier:
Les accords conclus avec l'Ontario, le Québec et les provinces de l'Atlantique, sont entrés en vigueur le 1er octobre 1977 tandis que des accords semblables avec le Manitoba et la Colombie-Britannique sont entrés en vigueur le 1er avril 1983. Tous ces accords seront renouvelables à la fin de mars 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En inscrivant sur les documents d'achats le numéro de permis de taxe de vente émis à l'endroit du gouvernement fédéral par chacune des provinces participantes, les ministères fédéraux peuvent acquérir des biens et services pour consommation dans chacune de ces provinces sans payer les taxes provinciales de vente au détail au moment de l'achat. Le ministère des Finances calcule le montant de la taxe qui revient à chaque province signataire sur ces achats et le lui paie directement. À cette fin, les dépenses de la plupart des catégories de biens et services sont réparties entre les provinces au moyen d'une série d'indicateurs appelés indices de consommation provinciale. Une autre série d'indices servira à déterminer les montants de taxes à être payés en vertu des diverses lois provinciales inscrites dans chacun des accords de réciprocité en regard de chaque catégorie de biens et services, par ministère et par province.

En ce qui concerne les carburants et quelques autres catégories de dépenses déterminées dans les accords, les taxes sont payées au moment de l'achat par les ministères par l'entremise des fournisseurs. Les ministères paient également les taxes de vente provinciales sur les repas et les chambres d'hôtel, la plupart du temps sous forme de remboursement de dépenses à leurs fonctionnaires munis d'autorisation de voyager.

Le ministère des Finances calcule et paie aux provinces signataires les droits d'immatriculation des véhicules automobiles après avoir déduit certains droits nominaux payés au moment de l'immatriculation par les ministères.

Les recettes que les provinces tirent de ce programme sont admissibles au titre des paiements de péréquation fiscale mais sont calculés et payés indépendamment de la péréquation générale dont les paiements sont autorisés en vertu de la Partie 1 de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis.

Les provinces signataires se sont engagées en contrepartie à ne pas demander de remboursements des taxes fédérales de vente et d'accise en vertu du paragraphe 44(2) de la Loi sur la taxe d'accise. Par conséquent, elles supportent les taxes fédérales de vente et d'accise qui s'appliquent à leurs achats.

Paiements:
En vertu des ententes de la réciprocité fiscale, les paiements à l'égard des taxes provinciales que le ministère des Finances verse aux provinces signataires sont les suivants:

TABLEAU 6

Dépenses estimatives en vertu de la réciprocité fiscale
($ millions)

	1983-84
Taxe de vente	192.1
Immatriculation des véhicules automobiles	5.4
Paiements supplémentaires de péréquation	13.0
Total	210.5

On estime que les ministères du gouvernement fédéral verseront, en plus de ces paiements, un montant de $19.9 millions en taxes provinciales sur les carburants en 1983-84. Les montants versés par les ministères fédéraux à l'égard des taxes relatives aux voyages des fonctionnaires ne sont pas comptabilisés dans les chiffres susmentionnés.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Direction des relations fédérales-provinciales et de la politique sociale
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 996-5083

Agent responsable:

M. Hector Joyal
Directeur intérimaire du Centre de fiscalité intergouvernementale
Direction des relations fédérales-provinciales et de la politique sociale
Ministère des Finances
100, rue Metcalfe, 4e étage
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 996-5277

TRANSFERT DE L'IMPÔT SUR LE REVENU DES ENTREPRISES D'UTILITÉ PUBLIQUE

Administration:
La Division des relations fédérales-provinciales

Objet:
En vertu de la Loi sur le transfert de l'impôt sur le revenu des entreprises d'utilité publique, remettre aux provinces et aux territoires 95% de l'impôt fédéral payé sur le revenu qui provient de la production ou de la distribution au public d'énergie électrique, de gaz et de vapeur, par des entreprises d'utilité publique qui sont la propriété d'investisseurs.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le transfert de l'impôt sur le revenu des entreprises d'utilité publique et le Règlement établi sous son régime.

Calendrier:
C'est un programme permanent, susceptible d'être modifié seulement par des lois fédérales.

La Loi ne prévoit pas de date d'expiration.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Il s'agit d'un transfert inconditionnel de l'impôt fédéral sur le revenu perçu auprès de certaines entreprises d'utilité publique qui sont la propriété d'investisseurs, en faveur des provinces et des territoires où elles sont situées.

Les paiements représentent 95% de l'impôt sur le revenu versé par les entreprises et relié à la production ou à la distribution au public d'énergie électrique, de gaz et de vapeur.

En se fondant sur les renseignements fournis par le ministère du Revenu national, le ministère des Finances effectue les paiements aux provinces. Depuis 1972-1973, les paiements sont déterminés d'après les données courantes disponibles, des rajustements étant faits lorsque les renseignements relatifs aux montants d'impôt effectivement perçus sont connus au cours d'une année subséquente.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 7.

TABLEAU 7

Paiements faits aux provinces en vertu de la Loi sur le transfert de l'impôt sur le revenu des entreprises d'utilité publique
($000)

Province	*Dépenses 1981-82*	*Dépenses 1982-83*	*Estimations 1983-84**
Terre-Neuve	8,915	13,664	10,500
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1,389	881	2,200
Nouvelle-Écosse	—	—	—
Nouveau-Brunswick	—	—	—
Québec	3,329	3,772	8,900
Ontario	8,342	−14,192	14,300
Manitoba	5,620	164	2,900
Saskatchewan	190	35	200
Alberta	54,867	130,901	150,000
Colombie-Britannique	5,102	6,695	4,300
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	396	—	300
Yukon	349	−282	200
Total	88,499	141,638	193,800

* Estimation de janvier 1984. Cette estimation ne tient pas compte des rajustements à l'égard d'années antérieures se chiffrant à $16,500,000 qui, s'ils avaient été comptabilisés auraient résulté en un paiement net de $177.3 millions.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 996-1432

Agent responsable:

M. Frank Gregg
Division des relations fédérales-provinciales
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 992-1731

LE FONDS DE PLACEMENT DU RÉGIME DE PENSIONS DU CANADA

Administration:
La Division des finances de l'État — Prêts, placements et garanties, de la Direction des programmes économiques et des finances de l'État.

Objet:
Placer l'argent qui reste dans le Fonds du Régime de pensions du Canada après déduction des sommes nécessaires pour couvrir les frais d'exploitation.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le Régime de pensions du Canada.

Calendrier:
Les premiers prêts ont été faits en 1966. Tous sont garantis par des obligations devant échoir dans 20 ans; soit en 1986 pour les premières. Le Régime de pensions du Canada a une durée illimitée.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La Loi régissant le Régime de pensions du Canada prévoit que les sommes excédentaires aux besoins d'exploitation du régime soient placées dans des titres des provinces, de leurs sociétés de la Couronne et du Canada.

Chaque mois, le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social détermine le montant des fonds excédentaires aux besoins d'exploitation du Régime de pensions du Canada. Ce montant excédentaire peut être prêté aux provinces selon la proportion des cotisations qui ont été reçues des résidents de chaque province au cours des dix années antérieures. Les prêts sont disponibles au cours des dix premiers jours du mois suivant, en contrepartie d'un titre provincial, ou d'un titre émis par un mandataire de la Couronne provinciale et garanti par la province, dont le terme d'échéance est de vingt ans.

Les cotisations reçues des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon sont placées en obligations du Gouvernement du Canada. Il en est de même des cotisations du personnel des Forces armées et des personnes employées à l'étranger, ainsi que des sommes excédentaires que les provinces n'utilisent pas.

Le taux d'intérêt applicable est la moyenne pondérée des rendements au marché des obligations du Canada dont le terme d'échéance est de vingt ans ou plus. Les rendements au marché sont ceux qui ont cours à la fermeture des opérations les trois premiers jours d'affaires du mois précédant le mois au cours duquel le prêt est retiré et ils sont pondérés selon le montant de chaque émission en circulation.

TABLEAU 8

Répartition du Fonds de placement du Régime de pensions du Canada
($ millions)

Province	*Total au 31 mars 1982*	*Année financière 1982-83*	*Total au 31 mars 1983*
Terre-Neuve	420.1	52.1	472.3
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	86.7	11.4	98.0
Nouvelle-Écosse	808.0	93.7	901.9
Nouveau-Brunswick	607.7	73.2	680.9
Québec	93.8	5.3	99.1
Ontario	11,063.9	1,235.8	12,299.7
Manitoba	1,181.4	131.6	1,313.0
Saskatchewan	916.4	110.1	1,026.5
Alberta	2,131.8	304.4	2,436.2
Colombie-Britannique	3,058.2	378.3	3,436.5
Canada	154.0	17.4	171.4
Total*	20,522.3	2,413.2	22,935.5
Taux moyen d'intérêt	9.65%	14.67%	10.18%

* Les chiffres sont arrondis.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des finances de l'État — prêts, placements et garanties
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OG5

Tél.: (613) 996-9599

Agent responsable:

M. C.R. Leblanc
Division des finances de l'État — prêts, placements et garanties
Ministère des Finances
Place Bell Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0G5

Tél.: (613) 995-7391

Ministère de la Justice

Le ministère de la Justice a été créé en 1868; il est régi à l'heure actuelle par la Loi sur le ministère de la Justice. Le ministre de la Justice est chargé de la gestion et de la direction du ministère; il exerce un contrôle sur toutes les questions connexes à l'administration de la justice au Canada ne relevant pas de la compétence des gouvernements provinciaux.

Dans l'exercice de ses fonctions, toutefois, le ministère de la Justice entre régulièrement en contact avec ces gouvernements. L'un des aspects importants de ces rapports est la mise en oeuvre des trois programmes fédéraux-provinciaux du ministère décrits dans les pages qui suivent.

	Page
AIDE AUX PROVINCES POUR L'INDEMNISATION DES VICTIMES DE CERTAINS CRIMES VIOLENTS	185
AIDE AUX PROVINCES CONCERNANT L'AIDE JURIDIQUE EN MATIÈRE CRIMINELLE	186
PROGRAMME DE CONSEILLERS DES AUTOCHTONES AUPRÈS DES TRIBUNAUX	187

AIDE AUX PROVINCES POUR L'INDEMNISATION DES VICTIMES DE CERTAINS CRIMES VIOLENTS

Administration:
Section de l'élaboration des programmes et de l'information juridiques (politique) et Gestion des programmes (finances).

Objet:
Cette aide aux provinces tend à favoriser l'élaboration d'un régime d'indemnisation applicable aux victimes innocentes d'actes criminels dans l'ensemble du Canada.

Autorité:
Les lois annuelles portant affectation de crédits. Son application est régie par les décrets 1973-637, en date du 22 mars 1973, et 1973-1794, en date du 26 juin 1973.

Des ententes ont été signées avec toutes les provinces et les territoires à l'exception de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. Les premiers accords sont entrés en vigueur le 1er janvier 1973 et sont d'une durée indéterminée. Chacune des parties peut y mettre fin sur préavis écrit d'un an. Les dispositions financières de ces accords doivent être révisées tous les trois ans.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les provinces assurent le fonctionnement de ces programmes d'indemnisation. Dans le cadre des accords mentionnés ci-dessus, le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé à aider chaque province en lui fournissant annuellement la somme obtenue suivant celle des deux formules suivantes qui est la plus avantageuse pour la province:

Formule(1):

La plus élevée des sommes suivantes:

(a) dix cents par habitant de la province ou

(b) $50,000, sous réserve que la contribution du Canada ne dépasse pas 50% du montant versé par l'organisme provincial d'indemnisation des victimes de crimes.

Formule(2):

La moins élevée des sommes suivantes:

(a) cinq cents par habitant de la province ou

(b) 90% du montant versé par l'organisme provincial d'indemnisation des victimes de crimes.

À l'heure actuelle, les accords s'appliquent à quelque quarante infractions criminelles et la liste peut en être modifiée avec le consentement mutuel des parties.

Afin de recevoir la contribution fédérale, les provinces doivent présenter une réclamation détaillée et fournir des documents à l'appui.

La formule de financement avec les Territoires nécessite une contribution fédérale correspondant à 75 pour cent du montant des indemnités payées tout en prévoyant des maximums applicables dans chaque cas d'indemnisation.

TABLEAU 1

Paiements actuellement versés aux provinces et aux territoires et prévisions budgétaires en vertu des accords relatifs à l'indemnisation de crimes.

Province ou Territoire	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*Prévisions 1982-83 ($)*
Terre-Neuve	12,075	11,410	14,675	15,613	25,000
Nouvelle-Écosse	—	—	—	42,372	65,700
Nouveau-Brunswick	34,750	35,050	24,449	30,933	70,600
Québec	628,500	629,880	630,340	643,840	648,200
Ontario	844,380	849,980	857,040	862,511	875,600
Manitoba	103,240	103,050	102,830	102,624	102,400
Saskatchewan	93,016	67,632	96,920	96,635	99,000
Alberta	195,030	200,890	207,850	223,772	239,900
Colombie-Britannique	253,020	256,690	263,650	274,447	287,700
Yukon	13,110	7,422	18,876	18,125	30,000
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	9,336	11,913	23,425	18,851	30,000
Total	2,186,457	2,173,917	2,240,055	2,329,723	2,474,100

Note: Les chiffres se rapportent aux dépenses de l'année financière des provinces et territoires. Le ministère de la Justice effectue les paiements l'année suivante.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Avocat général
Section de l'élaboration des programmes et de l'information juridiques
Ministère de la Justice
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H8

Agent responsable:

M. D.M. Farrell
Section de l'élaboration des programmes et de l'information juridiques
Ministère de la Justice
Édifice de la Justice
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H8

Tél.: (613) 992-3640

AIDE AUX PROVINCES CONCERNANT L'AIDE JURIDIQUE EN MATIÈRE CRIMINELLE

Administration:
Section de l'élaboration des programmes et de l'information juridiques (politique) et Gestion des programmes (finances).

Objet:
Cette aide aux provinces tend à garantir l'existence des éléments essentiels d'un régime d'aide juridique dans l'ensemble du Canada.

Autorité:
Les lois annuelles portant affectation de crédits.

Son application est régie par les décrets 1973-638, en date du 22 mars 1973, et 1973-1793, en date du 26 juin 1973.

Des accords ont été signés avec toutes les provinces ainsi qu'avec les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Yukon.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. Les premiers accords ont pris effet le 1er janvier 1973, et à compter du 15 avril 1974, des accords avec toutes les provinces étaient en vigueur. Les accords originels étaient d'une durée indéfinie, mais ils ont été négociés de nouveau pour une période d'un an seulement en 1976-1977, les provinces ayant refusé de se lier pour une période plus longue, comme le leur proposait le gouvernement fédéral. En juin 1978, les provinces ont accepté la proposition du gouvernement fédéral portant sur un accord de quatre ans, rétroactif à l'exercice 1977-1978. Les accords ont été prolongés et couvrent l'année fiscale 1981-1982. Les accords en cours sont en voie de négociation avec les provinces.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les provinces veillent au fonctionnement des programmes d'aide juridique. Conformément à la proposition faite en juin 1978, la contribution du gouvernement fédéral au cours de la première année visée par l'accord à long terme, c'est-à-dire 1977-1978, a été fixée rétroactivement au moins élevé des deux montants, soit à 82 cents par habitant (75 cents antérieurement) ou 90 pour cent des dépenses partageables de la province concernée.

Pour ce qui est des exercices 1978-1979, 1979-1980, 1980-1981 et 1981-1982, l'aide fédérale aux provinces consistera en un versement annuel correspondant au moins élevé des deux montants, à savoir 85 cents par habitant ou 90 pour cent des dépenses partageables de la province concernée, versement assorti d'une clause permettant à la contribution du gouvernement fédéral d'augmenter, dans des limites raisonnables, en fonction des frais des provinces. Au cours des quatre dernières années de l'accord, la contribution fédérale sera majorée du moins élevé des deux montants suivants:

(a) le pourcentage d'augmentation en dollars courants, du produit national brut pour l'exercice financier visé par la contribution fédérale, moins un pour cent; ou

(b) le pourcentage d'augmentation des dépenses nationales partageables de l'aide juridique dispensée en matière pénale.

Aux termes des accords, sont réclamables les frais d'aide juridique encourus dans les cas suivants:

1. infractions à une loi du Parlement, punissables selon la procédure de l'acte d'accusation;
2. infractions à une loi du Parlement ou à un règlement d'application d'une loi du Parlement, punissables sur déclaration sommaire de culpabilité; et poursuites intentées aux termes de la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants, lorsque, de l'avis de l'organisme provincial, la déclaration sommaire de culpabilité entraînera vraisemblablement l'imposition d'une peine d'emprisonnement ou la perte des moyens de subsistance ou lorsque de l'avis de l'organisme provincial il existe des circonstances spéciales qui justifient de dispenser l'aide juridique;
3. poursuites intentées conformément à la Loi sur l'extradition et à la Loi sur les criminels fugitifs;
4. appels interjetés par la Couronne dans l'une ou l'autre des affaires mentionnées aux paragraphes 1,2 ou 3; et
5. appels interjetés par un prévenu dans l'une ou l'autre des affaires mentionnées aux paragraphes 1,2 ou 3, lorsque l'organisme provincial estime que cet appel est fondé.

Afin de recevoir la contribution annuelle fédérale, les provinces doivent présenter une réclamation détaillée et fournir des documents à l'appui.

Dans les accords avec les deux territoires, il y a des dispositions pour partager le coût d'aide juridique en matières civiles ainsi que criminelles, et la formule de financement est différente.

TABLEAU 2

Paiements actuellement versés aux provinces et aux territoires et prévisions budgétaires en vertu des accords relatifs à l'aide juridique.

Province ou Territoire	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*Prévisions 1982-83(1) ($)*
Terre-Neuve	398,000	429,616	628,561	644,342
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	78,000	87,264	115,300	118,185
Nouvelle-Écosse	848,000	946,197	1,052,275	1,139,898
Nouveau-Brunswick	599,000	651,058	788,846	809,084
Québec	6,326,000	7,042,476	7,042,476	8,711,879
Ontario	8,508,000	9,488,432	10,517,326	11,832,021
Manitoba	1,040,000	1,160,581	1,290,563	1,395,173
Saskatchewan	955,000	1,065,789	1,185,393	1,325,083
Alberta	1,970,000	2,202,858	2,464,040	3,042,612
Colombie-Britannique	2,553,000	2,853,791	3,184,210	3,721,841
Yukon	68,000	50,000	220,000	220,000
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	218,000	277,956	411,519	415,000
Total	23,561,000	26,256,018	28,900,509	33,375,118

Note: Les chiffres se rapportent aux dépenses de l'année financière des provinces et territoires. Le ministère de la Justice effectue les paiements l'année suivante.

(1) Formule courante présentement en renégociation; les chiffres peuvent subir des modifications.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

Avocat général
Section de l'élaboration des programmes et de l'information juridiques
Ministère de la Justice
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH8

Agent responsable:

M. Glenn Rivard
Section de l'élaboration des programmes et de l'information juridiques
Ministère de la Justice
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OH8

Tél.: (613) 995-0767

PROGRAMME DE CONSEILLERS DES AUTOCHTONES AUPRÈS DES TRIBUNAUX

Administration:

Section de l'élaboration des programmes et de l'information juridiques (politique) et Gestion des programmes (finances).

Objet:

Ce programme vient en aide aux autochtones faisant l'objet de poursuites criminelles en leur fournissant conseils et renseignements à l'égard de leur procès et en leur expliquant les règles de droit qu'ils doivent respecter.

Autorité:

Les lois annuelles portant affectation de crédits. Conditions approuvées par le Conseil du Trésor.

Des accords ont été signés avec toutes les provinces et territoires à l'exception de la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Calendrier:

Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:

Il s'agit d'un programme aux termes duquel le ministère de la Justice signe, avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, des accords en vertu desquels ceux-ci s'engagent à conduire des négociations avec des agences autochtones en vue de mettre sur pied un programme d'aide juridique à leur intention. Le montant et les modalités de ces contributions doivent faire l'objet de négociations avec le ministère de la Justice.

Le financement est soumis aux critères suivants:

(1) le programme s'adresse à tous les autochtones, qu'ils jouissent ou non de ce statut;

(2) le programme relève d'un organisme indépendant qui bénéficie de l'appui de la majorité des autochtones, sinon, le gouvernement fédéral doit s'assurer que le programme est mis en oeuvre par une agence non-autochtone qui a l'appui des autochtones;

(3) la contribution du ministère de la Justice se limite à la prestation des services d'assistance judiciaire (par exemple, elle ne peut servir à financer des maisons de transition ou des programmes sur l'usage abusif de l'alcool ou des drogues, etc.);

(4) la province prend en charge au moins 50% des frais du programme;

(5) la province ou le territoire est prêt à surveiller le fonctionnement du programme afin de s'assurer de la conformité des services avec certaines normes minimales de qualité; et

(6) il est procédé périodiquement à un examen des comptes.

TABLEAU 3

Paiements actuellement versés aux provinces et aux territoires et prévisions budgétaires en vertu des accords relatifs aux conseillers des autochtones auprès des tribunaux.

Province ou Territoire	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*	*Prévisions 1983-84 ($)*
Terre-Neuve	47,313	51,450	55,118	61,601	66,981
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	11,267	—	997	—	—
Nouvelle-Écosse	12,465	—	—	—	—
Québec	7,380	55,575	63,750	130,526	219,850
Ontario	230,527	270,043	333,736	338,940	400,026
Manitoba	123,930	174,157	160,718	161,291	208,037
Saskatchewan	245,350	283,750	382,598	426,195	449,298
Alberta	483,804	468,605	538,555	678,893	651,411
Colombie-Britannique	426,825	570,640	578,141	675,014	699,765
Yukon	39,201	43,350	46,445	49,607	50,450
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	142,000	158,000	155,700	195,950	205,790
Total	1,770,062	2,075,570	2,315,758	2,718,017	2,951,608

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

Avocat général
Section de l'élaboration des programmes et de l'information juridiques
Ministère de la Justice
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0H8

Ministère des Pêches et des Océans

ORIGINE ET RESPONSABILITÉS

Le ministère des Pêches et des Océans a été institué le 2 avril 1979, lors de la promulgation de la Loi sur le ministère des Pêches et des Océans. Auparavant, cette organisation s'appelait le Service des pêches et de la mer et relevait du ministère des Pêches et de l'Environnement.

Les origines du ministère remontent à la Confédération, plus précisément à la création, en 1867, du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries. La loi concernant l'organisation légale du ministère a été adoptée lors de la première session du Parlement, le 22 mai 1868.

En vertu de l'Article 91(12) de l'AANB de 1867, le gouvernement fédéral a été investi de la responsabilité de règlementer les pêcheries dans toutes les parties du Canada et d'administrer les pêches dans toutes les eaux de marée appartenant au Canada . En raison de l'Article 92(13) de l'AANB et par suite de diverses interprétations des tribunaux, des ententes administratives fédérales-provinciales ont été conclues; en vertu de ces ententes, la responsabilité de la gestion des pêcheries intérieures a été déléguée à certaines provinces, sous réserve des lois fédérales en vigueur. Toutefois, dans les provinces de l'Atlantique, exception faite du Québec, le gouvernement fédéral continue d'assurer la gestion des pêcheries intérieures.

Les pouvoirs et fonctions actuels du ministre, tels qu'ils sont stipulés dans la Loi sur le ministère des Pêches et des Océans (1979), s'étendent notamment à tous les domaines de compétence du Parlement non attribués par la loi à quelque autre ministère, commission ou organisme et liés (a) au littoral et aux pêcheries dans les eaux internes, (b) aux ports de pêche et de plaisance, (c) à l'hydrographie et aux sciences de la mer, (d) à la coordination des politiques et des programmes en ce qui a trait aux océans, et (e) aux autres domaines de compétence du Parlement liés aux océans et attribués au ministre par la loi.

ORGANISATION ET PROGRAMMES

Le ministère comprend cinq principaux secteurs d'activité, soit le Service des pêches de l'Atlantique, les Pêches dans le Pacifique et en eaux douces, la Commercialisation et l'expansion économique, les Sciences et levés océaniques, ainsi que le Service des finances et de l'administration, qui sont chacun sous la direction d'un sous-ministre adjoint. De plus, un nouveau cadre supérieur ayant rang de sous-ministre adjoint s'est vu confier la responsabilité d'entreprendre les négociations nécessaires avec les autorités du gouvernement du Québec, afin de reprendre en main l'administration des pêches maritimes au Québec. La Direction générale des ports pour petits bateaux et le Bureau des services de gestion, relèvent chacun d'un directeur général.

Le ministère est responsable d'une vaste gamme de programmes liés à la gestion des ressources halieutiques et à la protection du milieu aquatique. Ces programmes comprennent notamment:

- la gestion de toutes les pêcheries marines et de certaines pêcheries intérieures du Canada;
- la recherche sur les pêches, l'océanographie et les eaux douces, qui contribue à la compréhension, à la gestion et à l'utilisation optimale des ressources aquatiques renouvelables;
- l'administration des accords et traités internationaux concernant la gestion des pêches et des autres ressources aquatiques renouvelables, ainsi que la qualité du milieu marin;
- l'élaboration de politiques dans le domaine de la commercialisation et de l'expansion économique des pêches;
- la recherche économique et les études liées à la gestion des pêches commerciales et sportives;
- la réalisation de levés hydrographiques et l'établissement de cartes marines des eaux intérieures et côtières navigables.

GESTION DES PÊCHES

Les programmes de gestion des pêches visent à assurer au Canada un maximum d'avantages socio-économiques provenant de l'exploitation des pêcheries et des autres ressources aquatiques des eaux côtières et intérieures, de même qu'à maintenir et à préserver ces ressources et le milieu aquatique dans un état sain et productif.

Le ministère met en oeuvre certains programmes dans toutes les régions afin d'assurer la conservation, la protection et l'accroissement des ressources halieutiques, l'amélioration de la qualité du poisson et des produits de la pêche, ainsi que l'aide aux pêcheurs et à l'industrie aux fins de la mise au point de nouveaux produits et de méthodes d'exploitation et de production plus efficaces. Certains programmes sont en outre destinés à accroître l'information sur le rôle et la gestion de la pêche sportive au Canada.

Des programmes de recherche halieutique appuyant directement les activités de pêche nationale et internationale

sont menés à partir de stations de recherche situées dans les régions côtières et intérieures. La recherche halieutique a une portée très variée et comprend des études sur la biologie, l'écologie, la dynamique des populations, la distribution et les migrations de poissons qui présentent une certaine valeur économique, les mammifères marins et les mollusques et crustacés, la prévision de l'abondance des stocks de poissons, le contrôle de la qualité des prises et des produits de la pêche, la mise au point et l'application de techniques aquicoles en eaux salées et douces, les relations entre les espèces et le calcul du rendement soutenable des stocks de poissons et de mammifères marins exploités dans le cadre des pêches commerciales et sportives. En outre, des spécialistes réalisent des analyses socio-économiques afin d'aider à l'élaboration de politiques touchant tous les aspects importants de l'exploitation des pêcheries.

Différents efforts sont déployés afin de renforcer la capacité de l'industrie halieutique à commercialiser les produits de la pêche, à en promouvoir la vente et à obtenir les meilleurs prix possibles. En outre, une planification stratégique et à long terme vise à assurer l'expansion économique efficace de l'industrie. Le ministère procède en outre à la collecte, à l'analyse et à la diffusion de statistiques de toutes sortes, liées aux prises, à la production et à l'aspect commercial.

Le ministère met également en oeuvre différents programmes d'aide financière pour les pêcheurs commerciaux, y compris le Programme d'aide pour les bateaux de pêche, le Régime d'assurance des bateaux de pêche et l'administration des prêts consentis en vertu de la Loi sur les prêts aidant aux opérations de pêche.

Le ministère participe activement à la négociation d'accords ou de traités avec des pays étrangers, qui concernent des droits de pêche ou des arrangements commerciaux.

SCIENCES ET LEVÉS OCÉANIQUES (SLO)

Les SLO comprennent deux principaux éléments opérationnels, soit le Service hydrographique du Canada(SHC) et les sciences océanographiques.

Le SHC est chargé de recueillir et de publier des données bathymétriques et des renseignements sur la navigation maritime dans les eaux navigables canadiennes et les eaux internationales adjacentes. Ces renseignements sont indispensables pour que la navigation commerciale, de plaisance et de la défense nationale soit sécuritaire, ordonnée et efficace. Le SHC a également la responsabilité de mener des levés hydrographiques et géophysiques intégrés du plateau continental et des mers intérieures. De tels levés sont essentiels à l'obtention d'une description globale de l'étendue de la masse terrestre continentale submergée, ainsi qu'au contrôle, à la gestion et à la mise en valeur des ressources minérales et pétrolières de ces régions.

De par sa définition, l'océanographie est la science liée au système marin, à ses ressources, à son écologie et à ses processus. Les programmes océanographiques des SLO visent principalement des études à long terme des ressources physiques, chimiques et biologiques marines. Par conséquent, ils englobent une part importante de l'ensemble de l'écologie marine et, de ce fait, complètent les programmes de gestion des pêches qui visent la compréhension de l'écologie d'espèces marines présentant une certaine valeur économique ou susceptibles de le faire.

	Page
PROGRAMME DES PORTS POUR PETITS BATEAUX	191
PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTIONS POUR BATEAUX DE PÊCHE	191
PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'INSPECTION DU POISSON	192
SERVICE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT EN APPÂTS POUR TERRE-NEUVE	192
PROGRAMME DE MISE EN VALEUR DES SALMONIDÉS AVEC LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE	193
ACCORD ENTRE TERRE-NEUVE ET LE CANADA AU SUJET DE LA RESTRUCTURATION DU SECTEUR DES PÊCHES DE TERRE-NEUVE	193

PROGRAMME DES PORTS POUR PETITS BATEAUX

Administration:
Direction générale des ports pour petits bateaux, ministère des Pêches et des Océans.

Objet:
Établir, entretenir et gérer, en conformité avec la politique des pêches, les systèmes portuaires régionaux afin d'accueillir les flottilles de pêche commerciale et aider à la prestation, à l'entretien et à la gestion des ports de plaisance.

Autorité:
Loi sur les Ports de pêche et de plaisance.

Calendrier:
Le programme est permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En ce qui touche les ports de plaisance, la Direction générale des ports pour petits bateaux applique le Programme d'aide pour ports de plaisance et le Programme concernant les quais accessibles aux touristes, en plus d'entretenir les ports de plaisance relevant de sa compétence.

En vertu du Programme d'aide pour ports de plaisance, le gouvernement fédéral peut conclure des accords de partage des coûts avec les promoteurs et les municipalités où il construira des brise-lames ou effectuera les travaux de dragage préliminaire, ou les deux, à la condition que l'autre partie mette en place des installations riveraines d'égale valeur.

Dans le cadre du Programme concernant les quais accessibles aux touristes, le gouvernement fédéral peut aménager des quais ou des rampes de lancement, ou les deux, à titre de dépense initiale et unique.

En vertu de la Loi sur les Ports de pêche et de plaisance, le gouvernement fédéral peut également conclure ce type d'accord avec les provinces.

L'objectif de ces programmes est de favoriser la mise en place de nouvelles installations publiques pour les bateaux de plaisance et en particulier pour ceux des touristes.

Aucune subvention n'est versée, mais le gouvernement fédéral (ministère des Travaux publics) s'occupe de la construction.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Dr. K.T. Brodersen, Directeur général
Direction générale des ports pour petits bateaux
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
240, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE6

Tél.: (613) 995-2003

PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTIONS POUR BATEAUX DE PÊCHE

Administration:
Directeurs généraux régionaux des pêches, ministère des Pêches et Océans.

Objet:
Apporter une aide financière aux pêcheurs pour la construction de bateaux de pêche et pour la modification des bateaux existants, en vue d'augmenter le rendement et l'efficacité des flottilles canadiennes de pêche.

Autorité:
Loi sur le développement de la pêche.

Règlement de 1976 sur l'aide aux bateaux de pêche, C.P. 1976-2087, daté du 25 août 1976.

Calendrier:
Ce programme est une activité permanente commencée en 1942. Il a subi des modifications depuis sa mise sur pied et il s'applique maintenant aux bateaux de pêche de moins de 22.86 mètres et de plus de 7.62 mètres de longueur, servant à la pêche marine côtière, hauturière et à tous les bateaux de plus de 4.87 mètres de longueur servant à la pêche intérieure.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le taux actuel des subventions fédérales à la construction de nouveaux bateaux de pêche et à la modification de bateaux existants, sous réserve des conditions d'admissibilité, est de 25%, au maximum, des coûts approuvés, jusqu'à un maximum de $125,000 pour bateaux d'acier et de $100,000 pour les autres.

Les demandes de subventions doivent être soumises à l'approbation du ministère des Pêches et des Océans et les requérants doivent être en mesure d'assurer leur admissibilité à participer aux pêches auxquelles servira le bateau.

Le ministère de l'Expansion industrielle régionale (MEIR) est habilité, dans le cadre du Programme d'aide à la construction de bateaux, à octroyer une subvention à l'égard d'un bateau de pêche de plus de 22.86 mètres et ce, dans une proportion ne dépassant pas 9% du coût approuvé. En outre, le MPO peut verser un montant supplémentaire, conformément au règlement sur l'aide aux bateaux de pêche, afin de porter la subvention fédérale globale à un montant ne dépassant pas 25% du coût approuvé.

La subvention du MEIR va aux constructeurs et celle du MPO aux propriétaires de bateaux.

Pour avoir droit à l'aide, les pêcheurs doivent d'abord adresser une demande à un bureau régional du ministère des Pêches et des Océans et, une fois le permis de pêche accordé, présenter une demande officielle de subvention au bureau régional du MPO.

Paiements:
Les paiements ne s'effectuent que selon les demandes d'aide individuelles.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur général des pêches
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
Région du Golfe
C.P. 270
St-Joseph, Cté Westmorland
Nouveau-Brunswick
EOA 2YO

Directeur général des pêches
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
C.P. 550
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 2S7

M. G.H. Lawler
Directeur général des pêches
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
501, cres. Université
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3T 2N6

Directeur général des pêches
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
C.P. 15500
901, Cap Diamant
Québec (Québec)

Directeur
Direction des programmes économiques
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
240, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE6

Directeur général des pêches
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
3050, chemin Harvester
Burlington (Ontario)
L7N 3J1

Directeur général des pêches
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
C.P. 5667
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 5X1

PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'INSPECTION DU POISSON

Administration:
Direction de l'inspection et de la technologie, Pêches et Océans

Objet:
S'assurer que le poisson destiné aux marchés domestique et d'exportation, ne présente aucun danger pour la santé, est de qualité acceptable et se conforme aux catégories du Canada et des pays d'importations, ainsi qu'à l'identité, à la composition et aux exigences d'étiquetage.

Autorité:
Loi sur l'inspection du poisson, telle que modifiée et mesures législatives semblables présentées par chacune des dix provinces.

Règlement sur l'inspection du poisson (C.R.C., 1978 c.802, tel que modifié) et règlements complémentaires présentés jusqu'ici par: Terre-Neuve, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Québec, l'Ontario, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique.

Bien que des accords officiels n'aient pas été conclus avec chaque province qui possède une loi et un règlement sur l'inspection du poisson, une entente permet dans chaque cas, sauf au Québec, aux inspecteurs fédéraux d'appliquer les exigences provinciales. Ces ententes découlent d'une mesure provinciale et les agents fédéraux sont nommés par décret du Conseil au titre d'inspecteurs, conformément à la loi provinciale sur l'inspection du poisson, ou la loi provinciale en fait de tels agents aux fins de la loi ou du règlement.

Calendrier:
Ce programme permanent, approuvé par les dix provinces a commencé au début des années 1950.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme national d'inspection du poisson est financé et opéré par le gouvernement fédéral.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Directeur
Direction de l'inspection et de la technologie
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE6

Tél.: (613) 995-2203

SERVICE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT EN APPÂTS POUR TERRE-NEUVE

Administration:
Directeur général régional des pêches, ministère des Pêches et des Océans, Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve).

Objet:
Conformément aux conditions de l'Union de Terre-Neuve au Canada de 1949, le gouvernement fédéral a pris la responsabilité d'approvisionner les pêcheurs de Terre-Neuve en appâts, de façon permanente.

Autorité:
Conditions de l'Union de Terre-Neuve au Canada de 1949.

Calendrier:
Permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
Cette activité est uniquement fédérale-provinciale en ce sens que les conditions de l'Union constituent un accord fédéral-provincial. Dans le cadre du Service d'approvisionnement en appâts pour Terre-Neuve, le ministère des Pêches et des Océans exploite un grand nombre d'entrepôts d'appâts à travers la province afin de fournir des appâts aux pêcheurs.

Paiements:
Aucun paiement n'est fait à la province de Terre-Neuve.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Région:

M. E. Dunne
Directeur général régional
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
C.P. 5667
Saint-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 5X1

Tél.: (709) 737-4419

PROGRAMME DE MISE EN VALEUR DES SALMONIDÉS AVEC LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

Administration:
Direction de la Mise en valeur, ministère des Pêches et des Océans, Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique.

Objet:
Préserver, rétablir et mettre en valeur les stocks de salmonidés afin:

1. d'augmenter le revenu national et provincial;
2. de créer des occasions d'emploi;
3. d'améliorer les avantages économiques des populations indiennes;
4. de promouvoir le développement des communautés économiquement désavantagées;
5. d'améliorer et d'accroître les occasions d'activités récréatives.

Autorité:
Entente approuvée par le Conseil des ministres au printemps, 1977.

Calendrier:
Le programme est divisé en deux étapes. La première étape débuta au mois d'août, 1978 et se poursuivra pendant sept ans. Le Conseil des ministres a approuvé une étape de transition de deux ans, allant de 1984-85 à 1985-86.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Une Entente est intervenue le 1er mars, 1979, entre le gouvernement fédéral et la Colombie-Britannique pour faciliter la coopération dans les domaines de la planification, du financement et de la mise en oeuvre du programme. De plus, l'Entente indique la ligne à suivre dans les domaines de la direction du programme, des responsabilités financières, du recouvrement des coûts, de l'interaction dans l'utilisation des ressources et du développement de sous-ententes. Durant la première étape, les deux partis se sont entendus pour engager les sommes suivantes; le Canada, 150 millions de dollars, la Colombie-Britannique, 7.5 millions de dollars, à partir de 1979-80.

Afin d'assurer la bonne marche du programme, l'Entente prévoit également la mise sur pied d'un Comité consultatif de mise en valeur, présidé par le sous-ministre fédéral des Pêches et des Océans et composé de 12 membres, dont sept ne font pas partie d'organismes gouvernementaux. Le Comité fournit des conseils au ministre des Pêches et des Océans sur des sujets se rapportant aux priorités et choix du programme, aux allocations budgétaires à l'efficacité et aux évaluations.

Paiements:
La Colombie-Britannique entreprend sous forme de contrats, certains projets pour le gouvernement fédéral.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. J.C. Davis
Directeur général
Direction générale des opérations
Pêches du Pacifique et en eau douce
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
240, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OE6

ACCORD ENTRE TERRE-NEUVE ET LE CANADA AU SUJET DE LA RESTRUCTURATION DU SECTEUR DES PÊCHES DE TERRE-NEUVE

Administration:
Une entreprise en fonctionnement constituée en société en vertu des lois de Terre-Neuve.

Objet:

- Trouver une solution juste et durable pour la relance de la pêche hauturière à Terre-Neuve et au Labrador.
- Créer une société en réunissant les actifs des sociétés Fishery Products, Lake Group, John Penny, North Atlantic Fisheries et probablement d'autres sociétés.
- Créer une société qui soit rentable, efficace et moderne, de façon qu'elle soit hautement compétitive, surtout sur les marchés internationaux.

— Créer un maximum d'emplois et assurer la stabilité et la productivité par une participation des employés à la société.

— Remettre le plus tôt possible au secteur privé la part de l'actif de la société détenu par les deux gouvernements.

— Fournir aux producteurs indépendants de nouvelles possibilités d'accès aux marchés internationaux.

Autorité:
Décision du Cabinet du 20 septembre 1983.

Calendrier:
L'objectif des deux gouvernements est de céder le plus tôt possible l'entreprise, soit en totalité ou en partie, aux investisseurs privés.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La société sera financée par une contribution de $75.3 millions versée par le Gouvernement du Canada, qui servira à acheter des actions dans la société, la conversion du $31.5 millions de dettes en actions par le gouvernement de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador et une conversion identique de $44.1 millions de dettes en actions par la banque de Nouvelle-Écosse. Il existe aussi une possibilité de participation des employés au capital de la société.

Le Conseil d'administration de la société se compose de cinq membres nommés par le gouvernement fédéral, de trois membres nommés par le gouvernement provincial, d'un représentant de la banque de Nouvelle-Écosse, d'un représentant des employés de la société, du président et de l'administrateur en chef qui seront nommés conjointement par les deux gouvernements.

Pour faciliter la mise en oeuvre du projet, l'accord prévoit l'établissement d'un fonds de développement de la péninsule Burin, doté de plusieurs millions de dollars, qui servira à diversifier l'économie de la péninsule et à créer des emplois. Entre autres points saillants, l'accord prévoit que l'unité de commercialisation de la société offrira ses services aux producteurs indépendants pour les aider à écouler leurs produits sur les marchés internationaux, et qu'on créera en outre un Conseil de planification et de coordination de la commercialisation de Terre-Neuve qui fournira une aide dans ce domaine. Les deux gouvernements s'efforceront également de négocier conjointement un "contrat social" avec la Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers' Union, afin d'offrir aux employés la possibilité de contribuer à la force et la stabilité financières et à la productivité de la société au moyen d'une participation au capital grâce à un système de retenue sur le salaire, et de la représentation des employés au conseil d'administration.

Par ailleurs, les deux gouvernements collaboreront à la constitution de deux groupes de travail: l'un sur l'utilisation des ressources et l'autre sur l'évolution future de la structure de l'industrie, ainsi qu'à l'établissement d'une société de développement des pêches du Nord destinée à exploiter le vaste potentiel des pêches du Labrador.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Sous-ministre adjoint
Commercialisation et expansion économique des pêches
Ministère des Pêches et des Océans
240, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0E6

Ministère du Revenu national (Douanes et Accise)

L'objectif du programme des Douanes et de l'Accise est de veiller au respect de toutes les dispositions législatives dont la responsabilité administrative incombe aux Douanes et à l'Accise.

Ce programme comporte les quatre volets suivants:

FACILITATION DE L'OBSERVATION DES PRESCRIPTIONS: Fournir des renseignements et des services afin de permettre aux contribuables de déterminer et de respecter leurs obligations et leurs droits conformément à la loi.

VÉRIFICATION DE L'OBSERVATION DES PRESCRIPTIONS ET DES MESURES D'EXÉCUTION: Les mesures conçues pour vérifier et faire en sorte que les contribuables respectent la loi, y compris les activités visant à prévoir, à empêcher, à découvrir et à corriger les cas d'inobservation.

RÈGLEMENT DES DIFFÉRENDS: Étude et règlement des appels et des plaintes visant l'administration ou les décisions du ministère.

ADMINISTRATION: Fournir aux cadres supérieurs les conseils et l'expertise de spécialistes en matière de gestion; élaborer de nouvelles lois, de nouveaux règlements ainsi que des politiques et des systèmes opérationnels connexes; administrer les systèmes de planification et de contrôle du ministère; fournir des services comme le Personnel, les Finances et l'Administration.

Les Douanes s'occupent principalement de contrôler le mouvement international des personnes et des marchandises à la frontière canadienne, de percevoir des recettes par l'application de la Loi sur les douanes, du Tarif des douanes et d'autres lois liées aux besoins du Canada du point de vue social, économique, de la santé, de la sécurité et de l'environnement.

L'Accise applique la Loi sur l'accise et la Loi sur la taxe d'accise et s'occupe principalement de l'octroi des licences aux fabricants et aux grossistes, de la perception des taxes de vente et d'accise sur les marchandises nationales et importées, de l'octroi des licences et du contrôle des brasseries et des distilleries, ainsi que de la perception des droits d'accise sur les eaux-de-vie et le tabac.

Aux termes de la Loi sur le revenu national, Douanes et Accise est responsable du contrôle, de la réglementation, de l'application et de la supervision des droits de douane et d'accise, y compris les taxes imposées conformément à la Loi sur la taxe d'accise.

La Loi sur les douanes, le Tarif des douanes, la Loi antidumping, la Loi sur l'accise et la Loi sur la taxe d'accise sont les principales lois appliquées par Douanes et Accise. C'est au ministre des Finances qu'incombe la responsabilité de formuler la politique exprimée dans ces lois, à l'exception de la Loi sur les douanes qui relève entièrement du ministre du Revenu national. Les objectifs de la Loi sur l'accise et de la Loi sur la taxe d'accise sont d'augmenter les recettes, de promouvoir une répartition équitable des taxes et d'influencer les tendances au niveau de la consommation. Le Tarif des douanes est une loi génératrice de recettes, qui assure la protection de l'industrie canadienne. La Loi sur les douanes établit les procédures et autres questions concernant la perception des droits de Douanes et l'importation et l'exportation des marchandises. La Loi antidumping protège les producteurs nationaux contre le dumping préjudiciable de marchandises importées. La Loi sur le Tarif des douanes accorde une protection semblable contre les importations subventionnées.

Les lois d'autres ministères, notamment celles d'Agriculture, de Santé nationale et Bien-être social, de Consommation et Corporations, des Affaires extérieures (Bureau des relations commerciales spéciales), de Statistique Canada et de la Commission canadienne de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration font également partie du mandat des Douanes et de l'Accise. Le degré de participation des Douanes et de l'Accise à la réglementation d'autres ministères varie selon les circonstances; il peut s'agir simplement de fournir un minimum de renseignements sur les importations et les exportations ou encore de remplir des fonctions d'administration et d'exécution en procédant au traitement des voyageurs internationaux, l'examen des marchandises et des documents, la retenue des marchandises en attendant leur examen par les agents du ministère en cause et (ou) la saisie de marchandises par suite d'infractions à la loi.

PERCEPTION PAR LES DOUANES DES DROITS PROVINCIAUX SUR LES IMPORTATIONS DE SPIRITUEUX **Page 196**

PERCEPTION PAR LES DOUANES DES DROITS PROVINCIAUX SUR LES IMPORTATIONS DE SPIRITUEUX

Administration:
Douanes et Accise

Objet:
Faciliter l'importation occasionnelle de petites quantités de boissons alcooliques. Antérieurement, les droits et les taxes sur les importations de boissons alcooliques dont la quantité dépassait la limite permise pour l'importation en franchise ne pouvaient être payés tant que l'importateur n'avait pas obtenu un permis spécial et payé un droit à la régie provinciale des alcools.

Autorité:
Ententes officieuses conclues par correspondance.

Calendrier:
Période indéterminée.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Cette entente vise toutes les provinces à l'exception de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Toutes les importations de boissons alcooliques dont la quantité dépasse la limite permise pour l'entrée en franchise, soit deux gallons impériaux par voyageur, sont assujetties aux droits provinciaux suivants:

Boissons alcooliques	—15¢ pour 28.4 ml
Vins mousseux et champagnes	—15¢ pour 28.4 ml
Autres vins	—10¢ pour 28.4 ml
Bière	— 1¢ pour 28.4 ml

Nota:Les ententes sont actuellement établies en mesures impériales; les mesures métriques indiquées ne sont qu'approximatives.

Les quantités dépassant 2 gallons impériaux doivent faire l'objet d'un permis qui est émis par la régie provinciale.

Paiements:
Toutes les sommes perçues au nom des provinces sont versées dans des comptes bancaires au crédit des régies provinciales des alcools respectives.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Stewart McLellan
Vérification commerciale et exécution
5e étage, Édifice Connaught
Avenue MacKenzie
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0L5

Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social

Le ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social est responsable de l'un des secteurs principaux du gouvernement fédéral qui exige le plus de collaboration et de coordination avec les provinces. Le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social est chargé des activités qui, relevant de la compétence fédérale, concernent la promotion et la préservation de la santé, la sécurité sociale et le bien-être social des Canadiens. Une part de cette responsabilité concerne la recherche sur l'hygiène publique et le bien-être social, la surveillance des installations sanitaires de tous les moyens de transport, la préservation de la santé des fonctionnaires fédéraux et les services d'information sur les conditions et pratiques sanitaires. Cependant, la majeure partie de l'activité du ministère consiste à collaborer avec les autorités provinciales dans des actions destinées à préserver et à améliorer l'hygiène publique et à assurer la sécurité sociale de tous les Canadiens.

SANTÉ

Dans le domaine de la préservation et de l'amélioration de la santé des résidents du Canada, la Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé s'occupe de plusieurs programmes qui nécessitent une collaboration avec les provinces. Les principaux programmes fédéraux-provinciaux sont l'Assurance-santé, les Subventions à la planification familiale, et la Recherche. Les programmes d'assurance-santé sont conçus, en coopération avec les autorités provinciales en matière de santé, de manière à assurer à tous les habitants du Canada, des services de santé assurés de haute qualité, sans obstacle d'ordre monétaire. Ces services comprennent l'assurance-hospitalisation et les soins médicaux, auxquels le gouvernement fédéral verse des contributions en vertu de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, dans sa forme modifiée. Le programme des services complémentaires de santé est aussi inclus dans ces arrangements. Les autres programmes sont le Programme national de recherche et de développement en matière de santé, et les Subventions à la planification familiale.

D'autres activités du ministère réalisées conjointement avec les provinces émanent de la Direction générale de la Protection de la santé. Ces activités visent à accroître la protection de la santé grâce à la surveillance des risques, à la diffusion de renseignements sur ces risques et à des efforts pour éliminer les problèmes sanitaires possibles. Un nombre de ces activités s'adressent aux établissements et aux personnes et elles peuvent n'inclure qu'occasionnellement des organismes provinciaux. D'autres activités dépendent largement de l'apport des provinces. Les activités supposant l'engagement le plus direct des provinces se trouvent décrites sous l'en-tête: Activités conjointes de protection de la santé.

La Direction générale de la Condition physique et du Sport amateur est responsable de l'application de la Loi sur la santé et le sport amateur. Condition physique Canada met sur pied des programmes destinés à améliorer la santé des Canadiens. Pour ce faire, la Direction encourage l'adoption d'un meilleur mode de vie, la pratique du sport amateur et diverses formes de loisirs. Sport Canada, pour sa part, aide les organismes qui régissent les diverses disciplines sportives à organiser des rencontres aux niveaux national et international, lesquels offrent l'occasion aux sportifs canadiens de faire la preuve de leur excellence.

BIEN-ÊTRE SOCIAL

La responsabilité de fournir des services de sécurité et de bien-être social à la population canadienne incombe surtout, pour ce qui est des questions fédérales-provinciales, à la Direction du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada, de la Direction générale des Programmes de service social. C'est dans le cadre du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada que le gouvernement fédéral partage les coûts de l'assistance sociale accordée aux personnes dans le besoin et des services de bien-être offerts non seulement aux personnes dans le besoin mais aussi à celles qui pourraient l'être si elles ne recevaient pas ces services. Les services provinciaux et municipaux de bien-être dispensent l'aide sociale. Les accords au sujet des jeunes délinquants, établis en vertu de la Loi portant affectation de crédits, permettent le partage des coûts de certains soins curatifs et post-cure dispensés par les provinces ou territoires à des jeunes délinquants sous la juridiction de l'autorité chargée du bien-être à l'enfance ou des autorités correctionnelles, mais qui ne sont pas soumis à un décret du secrétaire provincial ordonnant qu'ils dépendent de la Loi de l'aide à l'enfance de la province. Les frais partageables sont ceux qui découlent de soins ou de services dont les coûts seraient divisés en vertu du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada si les jeunes délinquants relevaient de l'autorité de bien-être à l'enfance en droit et en fait. La Loi sur la réadaptation professionnelle des invalides permet au gouvernement fédéral de partager les frais des programmes provinciaux complets de réadaptation professionnelle des invalides.

En vertu du Programme de subventions nationales au bien-être social, des subventions sont disponibles pour les projets des provinces, de même que pour ceux des organismes et associations bénévoles, des établissements de recherche et des universités.

	Page
(Santé)	
PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTIONS À LA PLANIFICATION FAMILIALE	199
PROGRAMME D'ASSURANCE-HOSPITALISATION	200
PROGRAMME DE SOINS MÉDICAUX	202
PROGRAMME DES SERVICES COMPLÉMENTAIRES DE SANTÉ	204
PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE ET DÉVELOPPEMENT EN MATIÈRE DE SANTÉ	205
ACTIVITÉS CONJOINTES DE PROTECTION DE LA SANTÉ	206
LES JEUX DU CANADA	210
(Bien-être)	
SUBVENTIONS NATIONALES AU BIEN-ÊTRE SOCIAL	211
DÉVELOPPEMENT DE SYSTÈMES PROVINCIAUX D'INFORMATION DE GESTION	211
RÉGIME D'ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE DU CANADA (R.A.P.C.)	212
ACCORDS AU SUJET DES JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS	215
RÉADAPTATION PROFESSIONNELLE DES INVALIDES (R.P.I.)	216

Santé

PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTIONS À LA PLANIFICATION FAMILIALE
(Fait partie du Programme de planification familiale)

Administration:
La Division de la Planification familiale, Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé

Objet:
Le programme contribue à mettre sur pied des services provinciaux, municipaux et bénévoles de planification familiale et d'autres projets particuliers, afin d'offrir de tels services à tous les Canadiens qui désirent en profiter. Ces services et projets particuliers:

— permettent de diffuser des renseignements sur le but et les méthodes de planification familiale;

— assurent la formation professionnelle et d'autres types de formation dans le domaine de la planification familiale;

— aident financièrement à la recherche dans ce domaine et prévoient des modèles de distribution de services de planification familiale.

Autorité:
Le programme relève, dans l'ensemble, de la Loi sur le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social verse des subventions aux organismes provinciaux, municipaux et bénévoles de planification familiale, de même qu'aux universités, pour cinq catégories de projets, dans ce domaine, qui reçoivent son approbation.

Ces cinq catégories peuvent se classer comme suit:

(1) projets qui fournissent des services de planification familiale;

(2) projets qui démontrent la nécessité des services de planification familiale et indiquent les modes de distribution de ces services;

(3) projets visant à former, à la planification familiale, le personnel du domaine de la santé, du bien-être social ou d'autres domaines;

(4) projets de recherche sur la planification familiale, y compris des analyses démographiques et des études sur le comportement; et

(5) bourses universitaires d'enseignement et de recherche sur la planification familiale.

Le ministère dispose d'un guide sur les subventions à la planification familiale, d'après lequel les organismes peuvent préparer les demandes de subventions à la planification familiale. Les demandes sont soumises à la Division de la Planification familiale pour examen et évaluation. Des subventions sont accordées, aux projets approuvés, sous la forme de deux paiements; le second paiement est fait après présentation de rapports de programmes et de budgets. Les demandes de subventions présentées par des organismes dans une province sont soumises au ministère provincial approprié pour qu'il puisse les étudier. En plus de l'évaluation décrite ci-dessus, les projets de recherche sont transmis à un comité consultatif de recherche sur la planification familiale pour être évalués une fois de plus.

Afin d'aider à assurer la réalisation des objectifs provinciaux, des dispositions ont été prises en vue d'une liaison et d'une consultation entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, spécialement en ce qui a trait à la conformité des priorités provinciales pour les objets de planification familiale — autres que les projets d'envergure nationale — financés au titre du présent programme.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 1.

TABLEAU 1

Versements aux gouvernements provinciaux/territoriaux et aux administrations municipales en vertu du Programme de subventions à la planification familiale (1982-1983)

Province	*Subventions aux provinces ($)*	*Subventions aux municipalités ($)*
Terre-Neuve	60,000	—
Nouveau-Brunswick	41,000	—
Québec	93,000	—
Manitoba	28,118	—
Saskatchewan	60,000	—
Alberta	—	124,000
Colombie-Britannique	—	52,000
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	49,499	—
Yukon	72,306	—
Total	403,923	176,000

En 1982-1983, des subventions totalisant $579,923 ont été accordées aux provinces/territoires et aux municipalités. Quant au reste de la somme de $1,099,000 affectée au Programme de subventions à la planification familiale, il a été versé à des organismes privés et à des universités. En 1983-1984, la même somme est disponible, mais la répartition des chiffres ne peut être fournie, car elle dépend du nombre de projets admissibles présentés par chaque province.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur de la planification familiale
Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B4

Tél.: (613) 992-3609

PROGRAMME D'ASSURANCE-HOSPITALISATION

Administration:
La Direction des Ressources en santé, Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé.

Objet:
Ce programme vise à assurer à tous les habitants du Canada un accès raisonnable aux services hospitaliers nécessaires.

Autorité:
La Loi de 1957 sur l'assurance-hospitalisation et les services diagnostiques, Chapitre 28, S.8, et son Règlement d'application tels qu'amendés; la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, dans sa forme modifiée.

En vertu de la Loi sur l'assurance-hospitalisation et les services diagnostiques, le ministre peut, avec l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil, conclure des accords avec une province ou un territoire sur le versement de contributions au titre des services assurés fournis par la province ou le territoire.

Le ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social peut conclure un accord et verser des contributions au titre des services hospitaliers fournis aux malades hospitalisés et externes. Le calcul des contributions se fait selon la formule décrite à la Partie VI de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, dans sa forme modifiée. Pour avoir droit aux contributions, les provinces doivent prévoir, en vertu de leur loi, la prestation par les hôpitaux de services assurés à des conditions uniformes et le versement de montants aux hôpitaux à ce titre de manière à ne pas empêcher ou entraver, directement ou indirectement, par la perception de frais ou autrement, l'accès raisonnable auxdits services.

Calendrier:
Chaque accord demeure en vigueur aussi longtemps que la loi provinciale continue à donner suite à l'accord, à moins d'un avis de cessation par le gouverneur en conseil. La Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, dans sa forme modifiée, assure le soutien financier du gouvernement fédéral à ce programme au moins jusqu'au 31 mars 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu des accords, les provinces s'engagent à:

(1) rendre les services assurés accessibles à tous les habitants de la province à des conditions uniformes;

(2) prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour assurer le respect de normes suffisantes dans les hôpitaux;

(3) fournir les services assurés d'une manière qui n'entrave ou n'empêche pas directement ou indirectement, par la perception de frais ou autrement, l'accès raisonnable auxdits services pour les personnes assurées;

(4) fournir au ministre les renseignements dont il peut avoir besoin pour déterminer si la loi provinciale est respectée et si les services assurés sont fournis conformément à la loi.

Les accords incluent un énoncé du plan d'application de la loi provinciale qui décrit, entre autres, les aspects suivants:

(a) l'autorité provinciale, ses pouvoirs, ses fonctions et ses responsabilités;

(b) les dispositions en vertu desquelles les habitants de la province deviennent des personnes assurées et les dispositions en vertu desquelles les services assurés leur sont fournis;

(c) les arrangements relatifs au paiement du coût des services assurés fournis par des hôpitaux en dehors de la province aux personnes assurées et les règles régissant l'établissement de ces frais.

Si le ministre juge qu'une province applique un régime d'assurance-hospitalisation qui respecte les clauses du Programme, le Canada versera à cette province des contributions monétaires conformes aux dispositions de la loi fédérale, de la manière prévue dans la Partie VI de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis dans sa forme modifiée. Les contributions du gouvernement fédéral prennent la forme d'un transfert de champ d'imposition avec la péréquation qui s'y rattache, et de contributions monétaires. En termes généraux, le total des contributions fédérales est maintenant en grande partie basé sur la valeur actuelle indexée des contributions fédérales de 1975-1976 au titre de l'assurance-hospitalisation, des soins médicaux et de l'enseignement postsecondaire. Cette valeur est indexée aux variations du produit national brut.

La Loi et les accords renferment les principes de l'universalité de la protection, de l'accessibilité aux services d'hospitalisation avec services externes optionnels, de l'accessibilité raisonnable et de la transférabilité de la protection et des prestations. Les services assurés excluent les services

auxquels a droit ou est admissible une personne en vertu d'une autre loi fédérale ou d'une loi provinciale touchant les accidents du travail. La loi provinciale doit assurer qu'au moins les services suivants sont fournis aux malades hospitalisés, à titre de services assurés:

(1) le logement et les repas dans les salles communes;

(2) les soins infirmiers nécessaires;

(3) les services de laboratoire et de radiologie et les autres démarches diagnostiques, ainsi que les interprétations nécessaires;

(4) les produits pharmaceutiques, les substances biologiques et les préparations connexes prévus dans les accords, lorsqu'ils sont administrés à l'hôpital;

(5) l'usage de la salle d'opération, de la salle d'accouchement et des installations d'anesthésie, y compris le matériel et les fournitures nécessaires;

(6) les fournitures chirurgicales d'usage courant;

(7) l'usage des installations de radiothérapie et de physiothérapie, s'il en existe;

(8) les services rendus par des personnes qui reçoivent une rémunération de l'hôpital à cet égard;

(9) les autres services que précise la loi provinciale.

Depuis ses débuts, le programme a évolué et pris de l'ampleur au point où tous les régimes provinciaux offrent plus que les services minimums d'hospitalisation et de nombreux services externes qui varient d'une province à l'autre. Le Comité consultatif des services médicaux et des services en établissement assure également des services de liaison, de consultation et de diffusion des renseignements.

Paiements:

Voir les tableaux 2 et 3.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur de l'assurance-santé
Direction des Ressources en santé
Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B4

Tél.: (613) 995-6186

TABLEAU 2

Programme d'assurance-hospitalisation
1982-1983
($ millions)

Province	*Paiements comptants*	*Valeur des transferts d'impôts*	*Contributions totales*
Terre-Neuve	76.3	58.4	134.7
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	16.5	12.6	29.1
Nouvelle-Écosse	114.3	87.4	201.7
Nouveau-Brunswick	93.7	71.8	165.5
Québec	554.7	979.6	1,534.3
Ontario	1,099.2	963.7	2,062.9
Manitoba	138.8	106.2	245.0
Saskatchewan	138.6	93.2	231.8
Alberta	223.7	324.7	548.4
Colombie-Britannique	320.6	339.7	660.3
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	6.3	4.9	11.2
Yukon	2.1	3.5	5.6
CANADA	2,784.8	3,045.7	5,830.5

TABLEAU 3

Programme d'assurance-hospitalisation
1983-1984
($ millions)

Province	*Paiements comptants*	*Valeur des transferts d'impôts*	*Contributions totales*
Terre-Neuve	84.3	64.8	149.1
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	18.1	13.9	32.0
Nouvelle-Écosse	125.5	96.5	222.0
Nouveau-Brunswick	103.2	79.3	182.5
Québec	608.7	1,076.9	1,685.6
Ontario	1,216.7	1,060.9	2,277.6
Manitoba	152.9	117.5	270.4
Saskatchewan	150.4	106.1	256.5
Alberta	233.7	373.1	606.8
Colombie-Britannique	350.7	378.1	728.8
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	7.1	5.5	12.6
Yukon	1.9	3.9	5.8
CANADA	3,053.2	3,376.5	6,429.7

PROGRAMME DE SOINS MÉDICAUX

Administration:
La Direction des ressources en santé, Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé.

Objet:
Ce programme vise à assurer à tous les habitants du Canada un accès raisonnable aux soins médicaux nécessaires.

Autorité:
La Loi sur les soins médicaux et la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis dans sa forme modifiée.

Calendrier:
Le Programme, qui a débuté en 1968, est permanent à condition que les régimes provinciaux d'assurance-maladie continuent de respecter les critères minimums de la Loi sur les soins médicaux. La Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis (dans sa forme modifiée) assure le soutien financier du gouvernement fédéral à ce programme au moins jusqu'au 31 mars 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Programme de soins médicaux atteint ses objectifs par l'entremise d'une série de régimes provinciaux d'assurance-maladie qui répondent aux critères minimums établis par la Loi sur les soins médicaux en ce qui a trait à l'intégralité des services assurés, à l'universalité de la population protégée, à l'accessibilité raisonnable aux services sans empêchement ou entrave en raison de frais imposés aux usagers, à la transférabilité des prestations et à l'administration publique. Les services assurés en vertu du Programme de soins médicaux comprennent tous les services médicaux nécessaires fournis par les médecins, sauf tout service auquel une personne est admissible et a droit en vertu d'une autre loi fédérale ou d'une loi provinciale relative aux accidents du travail.

Certains actes de chirurgie dentaire pratiqués par des chirurgiens dentistes dans les hôpitaux sont également assurés. Ces opérations sont comprises en vertu du décret du 29 mai 1968 (C.P. 1968-1044) qui fut d'ailleurs le seul décret émis en relation avec la Loi sur les soins médicaux.

Les contributions financières du gouvernement fédéral devinrent payables aux provinces participantes le 1er juillet 1968. Au départ, elles représentaient la moitié du coût national par habitant des soins médicaux assurés dans le cadre du programme national, multipliée par le nombre de personnes assurées dans chaque province. En 1976, un amendement à la Loi sur les soins médicaux a fixé la contribution par habitant, pour l'exercice financier 1976-1977, à 113 pour cent de celle de 1975-1976. Ce plafond a légèrement abaissé le niveau des contributions fédérales à moins de 50 pour cent du coût national par habitant des services assurés, au cours de l'année en question.

De nouveaux accords fiscaux sont entrés en vigueur le 1er avril 1977. Les accords sur le partage des coûts relatifs à l'assurance-hospitalisation, à l'assurance-maladie et à l'enseignement postsecondaire ont alors été remplacés par un système en vertu duquel les contributions fédérales ne sont plus liées aux dépenses engagées par les provinces dans ces programmes. Ce nouveau système est incorporé dans la Partie VI de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, dans sa forme modifiée. Les

contributions fédérales sont versées aux provinces sous forme de transfert de champ d'imposition avec la péréquation qui s'y rattache, en plus de contributions monétaires. Le total des contributions fédérales à ces trois programmes est maintenant basé de façon générale, sur la valeur actuelle indexée des contributions fédérales accordées en 1975-1976 au titre de ces trois programmes. Cette valeur est indexée aux variations du produit national brut.

Le gouvernement fédéral continue d'imposer les mêmes conditions générales qui existaient avant le 1er avril 1977 relativement à ses contributions en espèces, alors que les provinces fournissent les renseignements pertinents sur le fonctionnement de leur régime. Le Comité consultatif fédéral-provincial sur les services médicaux et les services en établissement assure également la liaison et la consultation.

Le gouvernement fédéral continue d'imposer les mêmes conditions générales qui existaient avant le 1er avril 1977, relativement à ses contributions en espèces. Les provinces fournissent les renseignements pertinents sur l'opération de leurs régimes. Il y a liaison et consultation à travers le Comité consultatif fédéral-provincial sur les services médicaux et les services en établissement.

Paiements:

Voir les tableaux 4 et 5.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur de l'assurance-santé
Direction des Ressources en santé
Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B4

Tél.: (613) 995-6186

TABLEAU 4

Programme d'assurance-maladie
1982-1983
($ millions)

Province	*Paiements comptants*	*Valeur des transferts d'impôts*	*Contributions totales*
Terre-Neuve	26.3	20.1	46.4
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	5.7	4.3	10.0
Nouvelle-Écosse	39.3	30.1	69.4
Nouveau-Brunswick	32.3	24.7	57.0
Québec	191.0	337.3	528.3
Ontario	378.4	331.8	710.2
Manitoba	47.8	36.6	84.4
Saskatchewan	47.7	32.1	79.8
Alberta	77.0	111.8	188.8
Colombie-Britannique	110.4	117.0	227.4
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	2.2	1.6	3.8
Yukon	0.7	1.2	1.9
CANADA	958.8	1,048.6	2,007.4

TABLEAU 5

Programme d'assurance-maladie
1983-1984
($ millions)

Province	*Paiements comptants*	*Valeur des transferts d'impôts*	*Contributions totales*
Terre-Neuve	29.0	22.3	51.3
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	6.2	4.8	11.0
Nouvelle-Écosse	43.2	33.2	76.4
Nouveau-Brunswick	35.5	27.3	62.8
Québec	209.6	370.8	580.4
Ontario	419.0	365.2	784.2
Manitoba	52.6	40.5	93.1
Saskatchewan	51.8	36.5	88.3
Alberta	80.5	128.5	209.0
Colombie-Britannique	120.7	130.2	250.9
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	2.4	1.9	4.3
Yukon	0.7	1.3	2.0
CANADA	1,051.2	1,162.5	2,213.7

PROGRAMME DES SERVICES COMPLÉMENTAIRES DE SANTÉ

Administration:
La Direction des Ressources en santé, Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé.

Objet:
Fournir aux provinces et territoires un financement global leur permettant de mettre sur pied des services de santé comme les soins en maison de repos, les soins en établissements pour adultes, les soins à domicile (services de santé) et les services ambulatoires.

Autorité:
Article 27 de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, dans sa forme modifiée.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. La Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis (dans sa forme modifiée) assure l'appui financier continu du gouvernement fédéral à ce programme au moins jusqu'au 31 mars 1987.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La contribution fédérale au titre du Programme des services complémentaires de santé est établie à chaque année financière, et elle prend la forme d'un montant en espèces uniforme par personne qui était de $20 en 1977-1978, première année d'application. Les augmentations annuelles sont basées sur le taux de croissance du produit national brut. Le tableau 6 indique les données financières de 1982-1983 et 1983-1984 pour chaque province calculées à partir de contributions de $33.15 et $36.75 par personne respectivement.

La seule condition rattachée au versement de la contribution aux provinces et territoires dans le cadre du Programme des services complémentaires de santé, concerne leur obligation de fournir au ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social les renseignements sur les services de santé que doit fournir le Canada pour remplir ses obligations internationales, pour planifier et mettre au point des normes nationales, et pour permettre des échanges fructueux de renseignements entre le gouvernement canadien et les provinces.

Pour respecter cette condition, on a mis sur pied un centre de documentation sur les services complémentaires de santé. Les composantes de services et de renseignements de ce centre sont à la disposition des fonctionnaires fédéraux et provinciaux ainsi que des personnes et des groupes engagés dans la recherche, la planification, la mise au point et la mise en application des services complémentaires de santé. Ces renseignements servent aussi à découvrir le chevauchement éventuel des contributions au Programme des services complémentaires de santé avec les autres contributions fédérales.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 6.

TABLEAU 6

Programme des services complémentaires de santé
($ millions)

Province	*Paiements comptants 1982-1983*	*Paiements comptants 1983-1984*
Terre-Neuve	19.2	21.2
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	4.1	4.6
Nouvelle-Écosse	28.7	31.6
Nouveau-Brunswick	23.5	26.0
Québec	218.2	239.7
Ontario	293.3	323.9
Manitoba	34.8	38.5
Saskatchewan	33.0	36.5
Alberta	78.0	86.3
Colombie-Britannique	94.0	103.6
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1.6	1.8
Yukon	0.8	0.8
Total	829.2	914.5

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur de l'assurance-santé
Direction des Ressources en santé
Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B4

Tél.: (613) 995-6186

PROGRAMME NATIONAL DE RECHERCHE ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT EN MATIÈRE DE SANTÉ

Administration:
Direction des Programmes de recherche extra-muros, Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé.

Objet:
Le Programme national de recherche et de développement en matière de santé a pour but de permettre au ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social de recueillir des renseignements scientifiques nécessaires pour atteindre ses objectifs qui visent la promotion et la sauvegarde de la santé de la population du Canada. Ceci permettra en même temps aux provinces de satisfaire leurs besoins qui sont semblables et qui ont des implications ou un intérêt sur le plan national.

Ce programme a été conçu afin d'encourager et d'appuyer la réalisation de projets de recherche et de développement, d'études et de projets-témoins, en santé publique. Ces projets peuvent être entrepris sur l'initiative des chercheurs ou en réponse aux priorités en recherche du ministère. Présentement une importance particulière est portée aux demandes visant des facteurs qui influencent la disponibilité, l'accessibilité et la qualité des soins de santé; des menaces à la santé d'origine chimique, physique, biologique ou psychologique au travail, à domicile et dans le milieu naturel; la prévention des maladies aux niveaux primaire et secondaire et l'élaboration et l'évaluation de stratégies visant la promotion de la santé; la santé des autochtones; et la réadaptation des handicapés et l'habilitation des invalides.

Le programme permet également la formation, le perfectionnement et le maintien d'une main-d'oeuvre en recherche dans certaines disciplines connexes à la santé publique.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, les lois régissant l'affectation de crédits et les Règlements relatifs au Programme national de recherche et de développement en matière de santé.

Calendrier:
Programme continu

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme s'adresse aux groupes suivants: les universités et les hôpitaux canadiens et les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, les administrations régionales et municipales, des agences volontaires de santé, et des sociétés, des particuliers et autres organismes capables de mener à bien des activités scientifiques dans le domaine de la santé publique, à l'exception des ministères, des employés et des organismes du gouvernement fédéral.

Les candidats doivent présenter leur demande d'assistance, à la Direction des Programmes de recherche extra-muros avant la date limite. Une fois les demandes reçues, des évaluations distinctes seront entreprises par les fonctionnaires du ministère dans le but de déterminer la pertinence de la demande par rapport aux objectifs ministériels et par des groupes de spécialistes, auxquels peuvent se joindre des spécialistes du ministère, afin de déterminer la qualité de la planification, de la méthodologie et les possibilités de réalisation.

Bien qu'il n'existe pas d'entente fédérale-provinciale se rapportant au partage des frais du Programme national de recherche et de développement en matière de santé, les autorités provinciales sont invitées à évaluer les propositions émanant de leur juridiction (exception faite des projets présentés par des organismes nationaux) afin de déterminer si celles-ci cadrent avec leurs priorités. La recommandation de l'approbation de la proposition tient compte des commentaires soumis par la province.

Tous les bénéficiaires doivent présenter un rapport final dans les trois mois suivant la fin du projet. On peut emprunter des exemplaires de ces rapports à la bibliothèque du ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, Ottawa, K1A OW9, par l'intermédiaire du service de prêts entre bibliothèques.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 7.

TABLEAU 7

Dépenses au titre du Programme national de recherche et de développement en matière de santé
($000)

1978-1979	11,262
1979-1980	9,438
1980-1981	9,997
1981-1982	11,150
1982-1983	14,092
1983-1984 (est.)	16,044

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Dr R.A. Heacock
Directeur général
Direction des Programmes de recherche extra-muros
Direction générale des Services et de la promotion de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B4

Tél.: (613) 992-7570

ACTIVITÉS CONJOINTES DE PROTECTION DE LA SANTÉ

Administration:
Diverses divisions de la Direction générale de la Protection de la santé.

Objet:
Ces activités du ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, menées en étroite collaboration avec les organismes provinciaux correspondants, visent toutes à accroître la protection de la santé en étendant les effets des activités fédérales à la surveillance et à la correction des risques sanitaires et des mauvaises pratiques sanitaires ainsi qu'à la diffusion de renseignements sur ces risques et ces pratiques.

Autorité:
En général, la Loi sur le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, la Loi et les Règlements des aliments et drogues, la Loi et les Règlements sur les stupéfiants, la Loi sur les dispositifs émettant des radiations et la Loi sur les produits dangereux.

Certaines ententes non officielles conclues entre la Direction générale de la Protection de la santé et les organismes provinciaux de santé intéressés par chaque activité.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit de programmes permanents.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social veille à protéger la santé des Canadiens et, dans ce but, mène à bien un grand nombre d'activités pour déterminer, faire connaître et faire disparaître les facteurs qui nuisent à la santé de la population. Certains de ces programmes sont mis en oeuvre entièrement par un personnel fédéral, d'autres le sont conjointement avec des établissements comme les universités et les hôpitaux ou avec les médecins en exercice et, d'autres encore, en collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux. Certains des programmes mis en oeuvre conjointement avec des organismes non fédéraux, particulièrement dans le secteur privé, sont exécutés sous contrat ou sont subventionnés. Certains autres n'exigent aucun échange de fonds mais nécessitent des accords sur l'affectation des ressources. Les douze activités suivantes de la protection de la santé sont celles pour lesquelles la collaboration provinciale revêt une importance particulière:

1. Hygiène du milieu;
2. Innocuité des aliments et nutrition;
3. Laboratoires provinciaux des résidus de pesticides;
4. Laboratoire de lutte contre la maladie;
5. Programme de contrôle de la méthadone;
6. Programme d'appréciation de la qualité des médicaments;
7. Autorisation de possession de stupéfiants et de drogues d'usage restreint aux fins d'analyse, par un médecin;
8. Achat, prescription et distribution de stupéfiants et de drogues contrôlées;
9. Disposition des drogues et des biens saisis par les corps de police;
10. Poursuites en vertu des Lois fédérales sur les drogues;
11. Personnes compétentes et matériel de formation fournis pour aider les organismes municipaux et provinciaux qui assurent le respect de la Loi;
12. Échange de renseignements.

Voici une brève description de chacune de ces activités.

Hygiène du milieu:
Le comité consultatif fédéral-provincial de l'hygiène du milieu et du travail a été mis sur pied en juin 1978 pour conseiller les ministres et les sous-ministres de la santé sur tous les sujets touchant l'hygiène du milieu et du travail, y compris l'identification du risque, les normes, la prestation de services et les mesures de contrôle, ainsi que sur les choix de programmes et de politiques connexes et ce, en tenant compte des compétences et responsabilités de cha-

cun et en portant une attention particulière aux mesures sanitaires qu'il convient de prendre dans les cas suivants:

- contamination des aliments, de l'air, de l'eau et du sol par des facteurs physiques et des substances chimiques, radioactives ou autres;
- les opérations d'élimination des déchets, les effluents, et les émissions, d'origine urbaine, industrielle ou autre;
- les nouveaux composés chimiques et les innovations au niveau des opérations;
- les risques sanitaires de nature physique, chimique, radioactive ou autre dans les milieux de travail;
- les services de soins offerts en milieu de travail;
- d'autres situations que les problèmes et l'ordre de priorité peuvent nous obliger à régler.

Des activités particulières sont assurées par un sous-comité et des groupes de travail fédéraux-provinciaux, par exemple: la mise sur pied de programmes régissant la santé et la sécurité des travailleurs de laboratoire; l'établissement de lignes directrices pour le contrôle des risques pour les femmes au travail, de lignes directrices sur les eaux de loisir, de lignes directrices sur la désinfection des eaux usées, de lignes directrices sur la qualité de l'air ambiant intérieur, de lignes directrices sur l'exposition environnementale et professionnelle au bruit; la révision des "Recommandations pour la qualité de l'eau potable au Canada, 1978"; la préparation de critères sur les dosages biologiques et le contrôle in-vivo; la préparation d'un recueil de méthodes pour l'analyse de l'eau potable; la rédaction de codes de sécurité portant sur les rayonnements (rayons X, micro-ondes, ultrasons, diathermie à onde courte, radionuclides). Plusieurs documents ont été publiés: "Recommandations au sujet de la qualité des eaux utilisées à des fins récréatives au Canada" "La santé et la sécurité dans les laboratoires — Une étude de la documentation", "Recommandations pour l'usage des produits chimiques toxiques et dangereux dans les établissements d'enseignement", "Critères généraux pour les essais biologiques".

D'autres opérations sont effectuées, sur demande, par la Direction de l'Hygiène du milieu ou en collaboration avec les autorités provinciales ou les deux, par exemple: les taux de PCB (biphényles polychlorés) dans le sang des travailleurs qui y sont exposés et l'analyse d'échantillons de poussières contenues dans l'air pour appuyer les programmes d'hygiène industrielle provinciaux. De plus, on a analysé des échantillons d'eau potable pour en déterminer la teneur en trihalométhanes, amiante, essence et PCB (biphényles polychlorés). Des études et des enquêtes ont été effectuées afin de déterminer si la pollution de l'air à Sydney en Nouvelle-Écosse avait des effets néfastes sur la santé du point de vue respiratoire des humains; afin de déterminer pour le Canada les quantités de radon que l'on retrouve dans les maisons; afin de faire une évaluation du point de vue de la sécurité des rayonnements électromagnétiques (micro-ondes et signal de radio fréquence) émanant de la tour CN de Toronto; de déterminer les taux de déchets radioactifs.

Innocuité des aliments et nutrition:
La Direction des aliments administre plusieurs programmes de concert avec les autorités provinciales. En voici quelques-uns.

(a) Le Système de déclaration des maladies d'origine alimentaire dans le cadre duquel les autorités fédérales et provinciales travaillent de concert en vue d'étudier et d'échanger des renseignements sur les poussées d'intoxication alimentaire au Canada.

(b) Le centre de référence du botulisme qui offre son assistance aux ministères provinciaux de la Santé et aux médecins canadiens dans les cas de botulisme présumé, soit en examinant des échantillons d'aliments et des échantillons cliniques, en conservant des cultures de références et un stock d'antitoxines, en avisant rapidement les organismes responsables lorsqu'il est question d'aliments de préparation commerciale, ou en faisant fonction de centre d'information et de liaison.

(c) Le programme portant sur l'intoxication paralysante par les coquillages par l'entremise duquel des données analytiques sur les micro-organismes et les toxines présents dans les coquillages sont fournies aux provinces par le biais du ministère des Pêches et Océans.

(d) Le programme de surveillance de la contamination des aliments et des aliments du bétail (également avec l'OMS/FAO) dans le cadre duquel les provinces signalent une grande variété de données sur, par exemple, les pesticides organochlorés et les PCB que renferment les produits laitiers et le lait humain.

La Direction des aliments s'adonne à diverses autres activités sur demande et(ou) de concert avec les autorités provinciales. Il s'agit, entre autres, de l'examen d'échantillons et(ou) de l'échange de renseignements sur, par exemple, les oligoéléments que renferment le sol, les aliments et les aliments du bétail. Présence du PCB dans les liquides et tissus d'organismes humains, de résidus de pesticides dans les fruits de mer, etc. Les autorités provinciales et les organismes sont invités à contribuer à la préparation de projets de réglementation sur les aliments grâce au mécanisme de communication qu'est la "Lettre de renseignements". On les met au courant des développements correspondants qui surviennent dans le programme international du "Codex Alimentarius" et on les informe des développements relatifs aux dangers que représentent pour la santé certaines substances qui se trouvent dans les aliments.

Laboratoires provinciaux des résidus de pesticides:
Il en existe deux, l'un en Nouvelle-Écosse pour les quatre provinces atlantiques et l'autre au Manitoba. Les ententes relatives à ce programme ont été conclues entre la Direction générale de la Protection de la santé, le Comité du laboratoire des résidus de pesticides des provinces atlantiques et le Comité de contrôle des résidus de pesticides du Manitoba. Les laboratoires surveillent principalement les produits agricoles du point de vue des résidus de pesticides et assurent un appui aux programmes destinés à résoudre les problèmes décelés par le programme de contrôle ou par les ministères fédéral ou provinciaux de la Santé. Il s'agit d'une activité à frais partagés. La contribution fédérale consiste à offrir, par l'entremise de la Direction générale de la Protection de la santé, les locaux et le soutien technique et administratif dont les chimistes des laboratoires provinciaux ont besoin.

Laboratoire de lutte contre la maladie:
Le Centre a pour rôle la réalisation, à l'échelle nationale, de stratégies acceptables visant à prévenir les maladies transmissibles et à lutter contre elles. Il vise à promouvoir une perspective nationale de la santé des Canadiens. Il incite à poursuivre avec vigueur les programmes conjoints fédéraux-provinciaux. Les activités menées par ce centre comprennent, entre autres, divers Services de référence de diagnostic en laboratoire sur les maladies telles que la tuberculose, la grippe, l'hépatite, la rougeole, la diphtérie ainsi que sur les infections causées par des organismes d'origine entérique, streptocoques, staphylocoques, ou bien par des arbovirus et des parasites. Mise en vigueur d'un programme destiné à fournir des méthodes et des réactifs normalisés pour le diagnostic des syndromes d'immuno-déficience caractérisant certaines maladies. Ces services fournissent des réactifs diagnostiques aux laboratoires provinciaux en certains cas lorsque les débouchés commerciaux ne peuvent en offrir ou lorsque ceux fournis sont de mauvaise qualité.

Les services de laboratoire ont mis au point des programmes nationaux d'assurance de la qualité et de la compétence afin de veiller à la qualité des diagnostics dans les domaines de la virologie, de la bactériologie et de la chimie clinique. Ce sont des programmes conjoints fédéraux-provinciaux coordonnés grâce à diverses associations professionnelles canadiennes. Le Centre effectue des études épidémiologiques pour aider les provinces à lutter contre les maladies-transmissibles ou non et pour collaborer avec les centres de référence afin d'aider à la formulation de stratégies nationales de lutte contre les maladies. Des épidémiologistes ayant une formation médicale sont affectés à diverses provinces afin d'aider à la coordination des programmes fédéraux et provinciaux d'épidémiologie. À partir de données présentées par les provinces, le programme de lutte antipoison et contre les effets nocifs des drogues fournit aux autorités sanitaires provinciales et autres des données sur les cas d'intoxication humaine et sur les réactions défavorables résultant de l'administration de médicaments. La surveillance des anomalies congénitales s'intègre aux systèmes provinciaux existants afin d'offrir une perspective nationale sur ce sujet.

Un programme visant à surveiller les infections contractées dans les laboratoires et les hôpitaux est en cours.

Poursuite de l'élaboration et de la mise en oeuvre de programmes concernant l'application de lignes de conduite régissant l'usage social du tabac et de certaines drogues psychotropes.

Programme de contrôle de la méthadone:
Le but de ce programme est de mettre au point et de faire appliquer des normes relatives à l'utilisation et à la surveillance de la méthadone dans le traitement des narcomanes. Des autorisations sont données aux médecins, en vertu de la Loi et des Règlements sur les stupéfiants, leur permettant d'utiliser de la méthadone dans le cadre des programmes de traitement reconnus par le gouvernement fédéral. Des autorisations sont également données à des praticiens privés pour utiliser la méthadone dans le traitement de la narcomanie ou pour d'autres raisons médicales. Les coûts de cette activité sont, dans une certaine mesure, partagés. L'administration du programme se fait conjointement par le Bureau de drogues dangereuses et par la Division du Système nerveux central du Bureau des médicaments humains prescrits de la Direction générale de la Protection de la santé.

Programme d'appréciation de la qualité des médicaments:
Ce programme a été préparé pour donner une information objective sur la qualité des produits pharmaceutiques qu'on trouve sur le marché canadien. Il vise à aider les dix ministères provinciaux de la Santé et les autres services fédéraux dans le choix des médicaments pour réaliser leurs programmes de remboursement ou d'achat. Afin de constituer cette information, on évalue les aptitudes des manufacturiers de produits pharmaceutiques à produire, à surveiller et à distribuer des médicaments; on effectue des analyses chimiques ou in vitro. Ces activités se réalisent en vertu de la Loi des aliments et drogues, mais la permission de diffuser les renseignements obtenus s'appuie sur un accord librement conclu avec le manufacturier. Le programme QUAD est entièrement financé par le gouvernement fédéral.

Autorisation de posséder des stupéfiants, des drogues contrôlées et d'usage restreint à des fins d'analyses et d'études scientifiques.
La Loi sur les stupéfiants et la Loi sur les aliments et drogues, de même que leurs règlements afférents autorisent certaines personnes à utiliser les drogues susmentionnées dans le cadre de protocoles de recherche et à des fins scientifiques et analytiques.

Achat, prescription et distribution de stupéfiants et de drogues contrôlées:
Il s'agit d'un programme visant à assurer que les stupéfiants et les drogues contrôlées qui sont importés ou fabriqués à

des fins médicales ne feront pas l'objet d'un usage abusif ou ne seront pas détournés à des fins illicites. Des renseignements au sujet des personnes et des lieux autorisés ou accrédités par les provinces et appartenant au domaine de la santé servent au contrôle et à la surveillance de la distribution de ces drogues.

Les Règlements sur les stupéfiants et la Partie G des Règlements sur les aliments et drogues autorisent le ministère à échanger des renseignements avec les organismes provinciaux de réglementation des pharmaciens, des médecins, des dentistes et des vétérinaires dans les questions relatives à l'achat, à la prescription et à la distribution des stupéfiants et des drogues contrôlées, lorsqu'il s'agit de cas de prescription à mauvais escient, d'usage abusif ou d'autres activités illégales. L'administration de ce programme est confiée au Bureau des drogues dangereuses de la Direction générale de la protection de la santé.

Disposition des drogues et des biens saisis par les corps de police:
Aux termes de la Loi sur les stupéfiants et des Parties III et IV de la Loi des aliments et drogues, il revient au ministre de disposer des drogues et articles (y compris les biens) saisis par les forces policières. De plus, les organismes qui assurent le respect de la Loi signalent les délits relatifs aux drogues commis aux termes des lois fédérales. Cette activité relève du Bureau des drogues dangereuses de la Direction générale de la Protection de la santé, lequel doit, dans le cadre de ses attributions, communiquer régulièrement avec les corps de police provinciaux et municipaux de l'ensemble du pays.

Poursuites relatives aux délits concernant les stupéfiants et les drogues contrôlées et d'usage restreint:
Les poursuites en vertu de la Loi sur les stupéfiants et des parties III et IV de la Loi sur les aliments et drogues peuvent être entreprises par les autorités fédérales, provinciales et municipales. Les frais administratifs rattachés à ces poursuites, notamment les honoraires et les dépenses des représentants légaux, les honoraires des sténographes de la cour, les honoraires des témoins, etc. sont acquittés par le Bureau des drogues dangereuses. Le coût du maintien des systèmes judiciaires est une responsabilité provinciale.

Personnes compétentes et matériel de formation fournis pour aider les organismes municipaux et provinciaux qui assurent le respect de la Loi:
Le personnel, le matériel de formation et les experts sont fournis pour les fins de formation interne par la Direction générale aux organismes municipaux et provinciaux qui assurent le respect de la Loi.

Échange de renseignements:
Bien que l'échange de renseignements soit implicite dans le travail des comités et des autres programmes permanents, il y a aussi une diffusion de renseignements qui se fait à l'extérieur de ces canaux internes. Par exemple, des experts-conseils en éducation rattachés aux bureaux de la Direction générale de la Protection de la santé dans tout le Canada sont en communication avec les associations provinciales de professionnels et d'éducateurs de la santé. Dans le passé, des ateliers, des séminaires et des séances d'information sur divers sujets liés à la protection de la santé, concernant notamment l'innocuité des aliments et les additifs alimentaires, ont été réalisés par ces experts-conseils. Des documents de base complémentaires permettant d'expliquer les lois et d'encourager les personnes à assurer leur propre protection sont fournis aux provinces sur demande.

Paiements:
Ces activités ne donnent lieu à aucun transfert de fonds entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces. Le partage des frais se fait entre chaque niveau de gouvernement qui dirige partiellement ces activités tout en supportant les dépenses afférentes. Cependant, les frais des programmes relatifs aux hôpitaux, comme les centres de lutte antipoison et de traitement à la méthadone, peuvent être partagés en vertu de la Loi sur l'assurance-hospitalisation et les services diagnostiques. Les frais des services médicaux dispensés par des praticiens peuvent être partagés en vertu de la Loi sur les soins médicaux.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Hygiène du milieu

Dr E. Somers
Directeur général
Direction d'Hygiène du milieu
Direction générale de la Protection de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OL2

Tél.: (613) 996-8988

Innocuité des aliments et nutrition

Dr I.C. Munro
Directeur général
Bureau des Aliments
Direction générale de la Protection de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OL2

Tél.: (613) 992-8304

Laboratoires provinciaux des résidus de pesticides

Dr K.A. McCully
Conseiller, Liaison scientifique
Bureau des opérations régionales
Direction générale de la Protection de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B4

Tél.: (613) 593-7571

Laboratoire de lutte contre la maladie

Dr Alastair Clayton
Directeur général
Laboratoire de lutte contre la maladie
Direction générale de la Protection de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OL2

Tél.: (613) 992-6385

Programme de contrôle de la méthadone

Dr T. DaSilva
Division du Système nerveux central
Bureau des médicaments humains prescrits
Direction générale de la Protection de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
355, River Road, 3e étage
Vanier (Ontario)
K1A 1B8

Tél.: (613) 993-3203

Programme d'appréciation de la qualité des médicaments

M. L.B. Rowsell
Directeur intérimaire
Bureau d'appréciation de la qualité des médicaments
Direction générale de la Protection de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OL2

Tél.: (613) 995-5441

Autorisation de possession de stupéfiants et de drogues d'usage restreint aux fins d'analyse, par un médecin

M. E.V. Wilson
Directeur adjoint
Bureau des drogues dangereuses
Direction générale de la Protection de la santé
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B4

Tél.: (613) 996-6084

Acquisition, prescription et distribution des stupéfiants et des drogues contrôlées et, Disposition des drogues et des biens saisis par les forces policières, poursuite des délits relatifs aux stupéfiants et aux drogues controlés et d'usage restreint; et aide d'experts et matériel de formation.

M. J.G. LeCavalier
Directeur
Bureau des drogues dangereuses
Direction générale de la Protection de la santé
Immeuble Jackson
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B4

Tél.: (613) 996-6084

LES JEUX DU CANADA
(Fait partie du Programme de la santé et du sport amateur)

Administration:
Le Conseil des Jeux du Canada composé de représentants de la Direction générale de la Santé et du Sport amateur, de directeurs des sports et loisirs des gouvernements provinciaux de la Fédération des sports du Canada et des associations nationales de sport. Le président représente le ministre d'État à la Condition physique et au Sport amateur.

Objet:
Offrir aux sportifs des provinces l'occasion de se mesurer dans des compétitions d'envergure à l'échelon national.

Autorité:
La Loi sur la santé et le sport amateur.

Calendrier:
Les premiers Jeux du Canada ont eu lieu en 1967. Ils ont lieu tous les deux ans alternativement en été et en hiver. Jusqu'à ce jour les Jeux suivants ont été tenus: Jeux d'hiver de 1967 à Québec (Québec); Jeux d'été de 1969 à Halifax—Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse); Jeux d'hiver de 1971 à Saskatoon (Saskatchewan); Jeux d'été de 1973 à New Westminster—Burnaby (Colombie-Britannique); Jeux d'hiver de 1975 à Lethbridge (Alberta); Jeux d'été de 1977 à St-Jean (Terre-Neuve); les Jeux d'hiver de 1979 à Brandon (Manitoba); les Jeux d'été à Thunder Bay (Ontario) en 1981; les Jeux d'hiver de 1983 au Saguenay—Lac St-Jean, (Québec). Les prochains Jeux d'été de 1985 auront lieu à St-Jean, (Nouveau-Brunswick).

Financement et fonctionnement:
La présentation des Jeux du Canada est confiée à une société des Jeux établie dans la municipalité d'accueil. Les administrations municipales et provinciales intéressées, la Direction générale de la Condition physique et du Sport amateur et le secteur privé sont représentés au sein de cette société. En général, le gouvernement fédéral assume 100 pour cent des frais de fonctionnement. Il contribue aussi à un tiers des coûts d'investissement avec la province et la municipalité où auront lieu les jeux; chacun assumant une responsabilité égale pour les autres frais.

Les fonds fédéraux sont versés à la société des Jeux qui administre toutes les dépenses et en rend compte. Elle est soumise à un contrôle. Le financement de même que d'autres secteurs de responsabilités, sont réglés à l'avance grâce à un accord officiel signé par le gouvernement fédéral, les deux autres paliers d'administration et la société locale des Jeux.

C'est le Conseil des Jeux du Canada qui coordonne de façon permanente les décisions relatives aux Jeux du Canada. Cet organisme comprend des représentants de la Direction générale de la Condition physique et du Sport amateur, des directeurs provinciaux de sports et de loisirs

et des représentants de la communauté sportive généralement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Peter B. Lesaux
Sous-ministre adjoint
Condition physique et Sport amateur
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
365 Avenue Laurier ouest
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0X6

Agent responsable:

Mad. Abby Hoffman
Directeur, Sport Canada
Condition physique et Sport amateur
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
365 Avenue Laurier ouest
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0X6

Tél.: (819) 996-4510

Bien-être

SUBVENTIONS NATIONALES AU BIEN-ÊTRE SOCIAL

Administration:
La Direction des Subventions nationales au bien-être social de la Direction générale des Programmes de service social.

Objet:
Le programme vise, grâce aux contributions versées pour la recherche, les projets pilotes et le perfectionnement des ressources humaines, à aider à améliorer les services de bien-être social au Canada et à leur donner de l'expansion, de manière que ces services répondent mieux aux besoins dans le domaine du bien-être social tout en atténuant les problèmes et la dépendance à l'égard du système.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social, Règlements des subventions nationales au bien-être social, tels qu'approuvés par le Cabinet.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les contributions destinées à la recherche, aux projets pilotes, aux ressources humaines et aux activités reliées peuvent être versées aux services provinciaux d'assistance publique, aux associations bénévoles, aux écoles de service social, aux établissements voués à la recherche, ainsi qu'aux particuliers sous la forme de bourses de formation au niveau doctoral. La majorité des réalisations qui bénéficient d'une contribution sont financées entièrement par le gouvernement fédéral.

Même si la réalisation du projet relève de l'organisme subventionné c'est le personnel de la Direction qui assure la surveillance des contributions. Les demandes de remboursement des coûts de réalisation sont présentées directement à la Direction des subventions nationales au bien-être social.

Paiements:
Le montant total des contributions versées dans le cadre du programme national de subventions au bien-être social s'est élevé à $3,113,000 en 1982-1983 et on estime qu'il atteindra $3,497,000 en 1983-1984.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur
Programmes de subventions nationales au bien-être social
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Immeuble Brooke Claxton
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B5

Tél.: (613) 992-7773

DÉVELOPPEMENT DE SYSTÈMES PROVINCIAUX D'INFORMATION DE GESTION

Administration:
La Direction des Systèmes d'information de la Direction générale de la politique, de la planification et de l'information.

Objet:
Le programme a pour but d'aider les provinces et les territoires à améliorer la gestion des services de bien-être social grâce au financement contributif des coûts de développement de systèmes provinciaux d'information de gestion en matière de bien-être social.

Autorité:
Les modalités de versement des fonds contributifs sont établies dans la circulaire 1977-50 du Conseil du Trésor. Le financement de certains projets est autorisé en vertu de lettres d'entente signées par le sous-ministre de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social et le sous-ministre du Bien-être de la province ou du territoire.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. Le calendrier de chaque projet est établi dans la lettre d'entente appropriée.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La mise sur pied de systèmes provinciaux d'information de gestion en matière de bien-être social requiert l'utilisation de ressources spécialisées dont ne dispose pas souvent le

ministère provincial. Des contributions sont offertes aux provinces pour assister à défrayer les coûts d'acquisition de ces ressources spécialisées, par exemple des experts-conseils, des contractuels, etc. L'évolution de ces projets est suivie au sein de la Direction des systèmes d'information par une équipe de coordonnateurs des systèmes qui fournissent aide et conseils aux provinces dans la planification, la mise sur pied et l'exploitation de leur système d'information de gestion en matière de bien-être social.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 8.

TABLEAU 8

Contributions versées aux provinces et territoires en vertu du plan de développement de systèmes provinciaux d'information de gestion

Province	*Contributions 1975 à 1983 ($)*	*Contributions prévues pour 1983-1984 ($)*
Terre-Neuve	636,543	220,000
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	435,259	25,000
Nouvelle-Écosse	2,481,000	260,000
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,040,262	300,000
Québec	—	—
Ontario	1,437,794	500,000
Manitoba	82,638	175,000
Saskatchewan	721,871	350,000
Alberta	1,094,101	240,000
Colombie-Britannique	1,036,623	150,000
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	295,620	50,000
Yukon	291,813	—
Total	9,553,524	2,270,000

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. J.A. Schriel
Directeur
Division des systèmes provinciaux et services d'analyse
Direction des systèmes d'information
Édifice Brooke Claxton, 12e étage
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0K9

Tél.: (613) 992-4594

RÉGIME D'ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE DU CANADA (R.A.P.C.)

Administration:
La Direction du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada de la Direction générale des Programmes de service social.

Objet:
Aux termes du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada, le gouvernement fédéral partage avec les provinces et les municipalités les coûts:

— des programmes d'assistance sociale offerts aux personnes dans le besoin, et

— des services de bien-être social offerts non seulement aux personnes dans le besoin mais aussi à celles qui pourraient l'être si elles ne recevaient pas ces services.

Autorité:
Loi sur le Régime d'assistance publique du Canada

Règlements du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada

Accords fédéraux-provinciaux en vertu des parties I et III de la Loi

Des accords fédéraux-provinciaux aux termes de la partie I de la Loi ont été conclus avec toutes les provinces et les territoires. Pour ce qui est de la partie III de la Loi, des accords ont été conclus avec toutes les provinces mais non les territoires.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Aux termes du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada, le gouvernement fédéral rembourse, à chaque province:

— 50 pour cent des frais engagés pour l'assistance sociale aux personnes dans le besoin,

— 50 pour cent des frais engagés pour fournir des services de bien-être aux personnes dans le besoin ou aux personnes qui deviendraient probablement dans le besoin si elles ne recevaient pas ces services, et

— 50 pour cent des frais des projets d'adaptation au travail approuvés par le ministère.

1. Sous le Régime d'assistance publique du Canada, "assistance publique" signifie aide sous toutes ses formes aux personnes dans le besoin ou à leur égard en vue de fournir:

   — la nourriture, le logement, le vêtement, le combustible, les services d'utilité publique, les fournitures ménagères et les services répondant aux besoins personnels;

   — les articles prescrits, accessoires à l'exercice d'un métier ou autre emploi, comme par exemple, les outils et les permis, ainsi que les services répondant aux autres besoins spéciaux prescrits de toute nature;

   — les soins dans un foyer de soins spéciaux;*

   — les déplacements et moyens de transport;

   — les obsèques et enterrements;

   — les services de soins sanitaires, comme par exemple, les médicaments, pansements et appareils de prothèse;*

— les services prescrits de bien-être social dont l'acquisition est faite par un organisme approuvé par une province ou à la demande d'un tel organisme; et

— les allocations de menues dépenses et autres services prescrits répondant aux besoins des résidents ou malades des hôpitaux ou autres établissements prescrits.

* Tel que modifié par l'introduction de la Loi (1977) sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis.

2. "Services de bien-être" désigne les services qui ont pour objet d'atténuer, de supprimer ou de prévenir les causes et les effets de la pauvreté, du manque de soins à l'égard des enfants ou de la dépendance de l'assistance publique et comprend:

— les services de réadaptation tel l'évaluation et le counselling pour les individus éprouvant des difficultés continuelles à trouver ou à conserver un emploi, des services de formation dans les activités quotidiennes, les services d'orientation et de placement sur le marché du travail, ainsi que les centres d'activités dont le but est de satisfaire les besoins spéciaux des personnes qui pourraient se trouver isolées socialement, avec une attention particulière aux personnes agées et aux déficients mentaux;

— les services de traitement des cas, de counselling, d'évaluation et d'orientation pour les individus et les familles;

— les services de bien-être à l'enfance y compris la protection, les soins nourriciers, les services d'adoption et les services de prévention pour les enfants dans le foyer;

— les services de garderie pour les enfants de parents qui travaillent et pour d'autres enfants ayant des besoins sociaux et émotionnels, offerts sous les auspices de volontaires ou en tant que services publics;

— les services d'auxiliaires familiales, les services de garderie pour adultes, et d'autres services servant d'appui aux familles sans ressources dans des périodes d'urgence ou permettant aux personnes âgées ou atteintes d'incapacité de mener une vie communautaire indépendante;

— les services d'information et d'orientation afin d'assurer l'accessibilité aux services sociaux;

— les services de développement communautaire destinés à fournir un personnel ressource à des communautés sans ressource ou à des populations cibles afin qu'elles puissent améliorer leur situation sociale et économique;

— la recherche, la consultation et l'évaluation ayant trait aux programmes de bien-être social; et

— les services administratifs relatifs à l'un ou l'autre des services mentionnés ci-dessus ou à la prestation d'assistance sociale.

Les services de bien-être social ne comprennent aucun service qui concerne uniquement ou principalement l'enseignement, la correction, les loisirs et les services de soins sanitaires.

Les frais partageables encourus par les provinces et les municipalités comprennent les salaires et les avantages sociaux, les frais de déplacement, les frais d'inscription aux conférences, et colloques scientifiques et les frais de formation du personnel dont le travail consiste à dispenser directement les services de bien-être aux personnes dans le besoin ou susceptibles de le devenir.

Les frais d'immobilisation et les coûts d'exploitation des installations ou de l'équipement encourus par les provinces et les municipalités ne sont pas partageables en vertu du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada, à l'exception des frais encourus par des garderies et des projets d'adaptation au travail, pour lesquels certaines dépenses d'exploitation et d'équipement peuvent être partagées.

La procédure de présentation des demandes d'indemnité au gouvernement fédéral consiste, pour la province ou le territoire à envoyer, chaque mois, les demandes approuvées d'avance, au bureau principal du R.A.P.C. à Ottawa, par l'intermédiaire du représentant fédéral régional situé dans la province. Le gouvernement fédéral verse à la province ou au territoire une avance mensuelle équivalent à un douzième du coût estimatif annuel de ses programmes. Le coût estimatif est rectifié (en plus ou en moins) par les dépenses effectuées le mois précédent. À la fin de l'année, le compte est soldé et le crédit ou le débit qui subsiste nécessairement est réglé, sous la forme d'une demande annuelle de contribution.

Un certain nombre de programmes est administré par les municipalités dans quelques provinces. Dans ces cas, la province peut réclamer les dépenses municipales du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 9.

TABLEAU 9

Versements aux provinces et aux territoires en vertu du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada
($ millions)

Province	*Dépenses 1979-1980*	*Dépenses 1980-1981*	*Dépenses 1981-1982*	*Dépenses 1982-1983*	*Prévisions budgétaires 1983-1984*
Terre-Neuve	43.2	52.5	59.5	66.0	73.0
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	10.3	12.5	16.2	18.3	20.8
Nouvelle-Écosse	53.7	60.5	70.7	86.5	100.8
Nouveau-Brunswick	66.4	78.5	90.0	107.7	124.0
Québec*	738.6	851.3	993.0	1,165.9	1,424.0
Ontario	472.6	533.5	618.7	742.3	895.6
Manitoba	60.2	69.3	84.7	91.7	111.7
Saskatchewan	60.1	72.2	87.0	119.9	139.5
Alberta	127.4	155.0	239.7	305.7	375.9
Colombie-Britannique	255.6	313.6	341.4	473.7	542.8
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	5.9	6.6	8.6	10.1	11.2
Yukon	1.1	0.5	2.4	2.6	3.5
Total	1,895.1	2,206.0	2,611.9	3,190.4	3,822.8

* Les versements sont faits au Québec par le ministère des Finances, en vertu de la Loi sur les programmes établis (Arrangements provisoires) jusqu'au 31 mars 1977. À partir du 1er avril 1977, les versements au Québec ont été faits par le ministère des Finances, en vertu de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis. À partir du 1er avril 1978, les versements au Québec ont été faits par le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social en vertu des dispositions des accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et du financement des programmes établis.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

Directeur général
Régime d'assistance publique du Canada
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B5

Agent responsable:

Directeur général
Régime d'assistance publique du Canada
Édifice Brooke Claxton
Pièce 834
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B5

Tél.: (613) 996-4233

Représentants régionaux dans chaque capitale provinciale:

Terre-Neuve

M. Ron Skirving
a/s Ministère des Services sociaux
Édifice de la Confédération
St-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1C 5T7

Tél.: (709) 737-3606

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

M. M.E. Scammell
a/s Ministère des Services sociaux
C.P. 6000
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5H1

Tél.: (902) 892-5421 (Î.-P.-É.)

Nouvelle-Écosse

M. Kevin McDonald
a/s Ministère des Services sociaux
C.P. 696
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 2T7

Tél.: (902) 424-6763

Nouveau-Brunswick

M. M.E. Scammell
a/s Ministère des Services sociaux
C.P. 6000
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5H1

Tél.: (506) 452-3344

Québec

M. Raymond Peters
Régime d'assistance publique du Canada
a/s Ministère des Affaires sociales
1005, Chemin Ste-Foy
7e étage
Québec (Québec)
G1S 4N4

Tél.: (418) 643-3329

Ontario

M. G.C. McClure
a/s Ministère des Services communautaires et sociaux
Édifice Hepburn, 4e étage
Queen's Park
Toronto (Ontario)
M7A 1E9

Tél.: (416) 965-5011 et 5012

Manitoba

Mlle Jane Kilpatrick
a/s Ministère de la Santé et du développement social
270 nord, rue Osborne
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 1V7

Tél.: (204) 944-3286

Saskatchewan

M. D. Wendel
a/s Ministère des Services sociaux
Tour Château, pièce 920
1920, rue Broad
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3V6

Tél.: (306) 565-3595

Alberta (et Territoires du Nord-Ouest)

M. C. Podelec
a/s Ministère des Services sociaux et de santé communautaire
Tour sud, 7e, rue Plazar
10030 — 107e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5J 3E4

Tél.: (403) 427-7940

Colombie-Britannique (et Territoire du Yukon)

M. H.G. Barrier
Ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social
816, rue Government, pièce 239
Victoria (Colombie-Britannique)
V8W 1W9

Tél.: (604) 388-3285

ACCORDS AU SUJET DES JEUNES DÉLINQUANTS

Administration:
Direction du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada de la Direction générale des Programmes de service social.

Objet:
Les accords au sujet des jeunes délinquants visent à permettre au gouvernement fédéral de partager les coûts entraînés par des services dispensés à de jeunes délinquants dans les provinces qui ne sont pas partageables sous le Régime d'assistance publique du Canada. Des accords sont en vigueur avec les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick, du Québec, de l'Ontario, le territoire du Yukon, et avec la Colombie-Britannique.

Autorité:
Loi portant affectation de crédits.

Calendrier:
Originellement, des accords, entrant en vigueur le 1er avril 1974, furent signés avec le Nouveau-Brunswick, l'Ontario et le Yukon pour une période de 2 ans; par la suite, les accords sont sujets à un renouvellement annuel avec l'assentiment des parties en cause. Un accord semblable était conclu avec la province de Québec en 1978 et était rétroactif au 1er avril 1974. L'accord avec la Colombie-Britannique est en vigueur en date du 1er janvier 1979.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ces accords spéciaux permettent au gouvernement fédéral d'assumer 50 pour cent des frais engagés par une province dans des soins curatifs ou post-cure pour les jeunes délinquants après que ceux-ci ont été confiés à une autorité chargée du bien-être à l'enfance conformément aux alinéas "h" et "i" de l'Article 20(1) de la Loi sur les jeunes délinquants.

Les frais partageables sont ceux qui sont définis par le Régime d'assistance publique du Canada et les réclamations par les provinces se font de la même manière que pour le Régime d'assistance publique du Canada.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 10.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Directeur général
Régime d'assistance publique du Canada
Pièce 834, Édifice Brooke Claxton
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
KIA 1B5

Tél.: (613) 996-4233

TABLEAU 10

Paiements effectués dans le cadre des accords au sujet des jeunes délinquants

Province	*Dépenses 1979-1980 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1980-1981 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1981-1982 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1982-1983 ($000)*	*Prévisions budgétaires 1983-1984 ($000)*
Nouveau-Brunswick	480	539	659	792	800
Québec	—	38,078*	5,364	21,598	—
Ontario	15,786	15,966	14,537	15,708	20,000
Colombie-Britannique	—	—	6,120	2,489	3,900
Yukon	277	—	624	618	700
Total	16,543	54,583*	27,304	41,205	25,400

* Comprend certains coûts engagés dans des années précédentes mais payés en 1980-81.

RÉADAPTATION PROFESSIONNELLE DES INVALIDES (R.P.I.)

Administration:
La Direction du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada, de la Direction générale des Programmes de service social.

Objet:
Le programme R.P.I. prévoit le versement, aux provinces et aux territoires, de contributions pour les frais engagés par chaque province dans l'application d'un programme complet visant à la réadaptation professionnelle des invalides.

Autorité:
Loi sur la réadaptation professionnelle des invalides 1960-61, c.26, Article 1.

Accords avec toutes les provinces et les deux territoires, sauf le Québec.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. Un nouvel accord a été signé pour une période de trois ans à compter du 1er avril 1983.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme de réadaptation professionnelle des invalides est un programme à frais partagés en vertu duquel le gouvernement fédéral prend en charge 50 pour cent des frais engagés par une province pour fournir un programme complet de réadaptation professionnelle pour les personnes invalides. Ce genre de programme comprend notamment des services d'évaluation, de counselling, de formation, de rétablissement et de placement en emploi. Les salaires et les frais de déplacement du personnel provincial, dont les fonctions sont reliées directement au programme, sont partageables. Par contre, les dépenses d'équipement et d'immobilisation (achat de terrains et d'immeubles, matériel de bureau, divers frais d'aménagement des bureaux, frais juridiques) ne sont pas partageables. Les personnes ayant droit à des prestations de réadaptation des anciens combattants ou à des prestations d'accidents du travail ne sont pas admissibles à ce programme.

Les provinces et les territoires peuvent soumettre des réclamations intérimaires régulièrement au cours de l'exercice financier en vue de recouvrer les contributions du gouvernement fédéral; ces réclamations sont basées sur les dépenses courantes et doivent être accompagnées d'un rapport détaillé de ces dépenses. Une réclamation annuelle donnant en détail toutes les dépenses faites durant l'exercice financier doit être certifiée par un vérificateur de la province ou du territoire concerné avant d'être soumise au ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social. Il y a aussi une clause référant à une vérification de ces réclamations par le vérificateur général du Canada.

Le ministère de la Santé nationale et du Bien-être social peut, en collaboration avec d'autres ministères fédéraux, opérer la coordination des activités fédérales dans le domaine de la réadaptation professionnelle des invalides. La Commission de l'Emploi et de l'Immigration du Canada, par exemple, travaille en étroite collaboration avec les provinces afin de trouver des emplois aux personnes admissibles.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 11.

Le budget de recherches sous cette législation est de $75,000 pour 1983-1984. Cet argent est utilisé pour des projets de recherches qui ont pour but d'améliorer les programmes de réadaptation professionnelle au Canada.

TABLEAU 11

Versements aux provinces et aux territoires* en vertu de la Loi sur la réadaptation professionnelle des invalides

Province	*Dépenses 1979-1980 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1980-1981 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1981-1982 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1982-1983 ($000)*	*Prévisions budgétaires 1983-1984 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve	455	697	810	1,130	1,015
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	139	1,836	178	305	223
Nouvelle-Écosse	1,963	134	2,414	2,864	3,029
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,660	1,446	3,009	3,168	2,348
Ontario	16,969	13,946	16,179	25,030	20,294
Manitoba	2,837	2,955	3,563	5,465	4,470
Saskatchewan	1,987	3,401	3,109	3,381	3,422
Alberta	5,228	5,314	5,758	8,584	9,284
Colombie-Britannique	5,100	1,092	3,247	3,442	2,888
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	—	852	181	442	226
Yukon	180	—	842	1,744	502
Total	36,518	31,673	39,290	55,555	47,701

* Le Québec n'a pas signé d'Accord en vertu de la Loi sur la R.P.I.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Agent responsable:

Directeur général
Régime d'assistance publique du Canada
Pièce 834, Édifice Brooke Claxton
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 1B5

Tél.: (613) 996-4233

Secrétariat d'État du Canada

Le Secrétariat d'État s'intéresse principalement à la citoyenneté, aux droits de la personne, à l'éducation, aux programmes de langue, au cérémonial d'État et aux fêtes nationales. Nombre de programmes mis en oeuvre dans ces domaines tendent à l'édification d'une nation canadienne plus forte, plus tolérante et plus démocratique dont tous les membres se sentent solidaires et reconnaissent l'importance de participer à la vie de leur communauté. En plus d'assumer la responsabilité administrative de ce ministère, le Secrétaire d'État est le porte-parole de la Commission de la Fonction publique au Parlement.

Les activités du Secrétariat d'État sont très diverses et influent sur la vie de tous les Canadiens. Les paragraphes suivants en donnent quelques exemples.

La Direction générale de l'enregistrement de la citoyenneté fournit des services pour tout ce qui touche la citoyenneté, soit l'attribution, la conservation, la répudiation et l'annulation de celle-ci, la délivrance de certificats de citoyenneté ainsi que la réintégration dans la nationalité canadienne, et ce, conformément à la Loi sur la citoyenneté. Les cours de la citoyenneté dispensent des services dans trente bureaux locaux et dans de nombreuses villes du pays desservies lors de tournées.

Le Secrétariat d'État est aussi chargé d'aider les Canadiens à devenir des citoyens plus engagés. Ainsi, dans le cadre des programmes de participation des citoyens, le ministère incite les Canadiens à contribuer au bien-être de leur collectivité; à cette fin, il subventionne des organismes bénévoles et des groupes qui oeuvrent pour améliorer la condition féminine; il coordonne et encourage les activités du Gouvernement du Canada qui s'adressent aux Canadiens handicapés; enfin, il organise des voyages d'échange pour les jeunes.

La Direction des droits de la personne a pour mission de promouvoir la connaissance et la compréhension des droits de la personne et de mieux faire apprécier et respecter les obligations du Canada dans ce domaine aux niveaux national et international. Elle aide le ministère à remplir son rôle de plaque tournante du gouvernement fédéral en matière de droits de la personne au Canada. À cette fin, elle collabore avec les provinces et les organismes compétents dans l'organisation de réunions ayant trait aux droits de la personne, et elle contribue à la rédaction de rapports aux Nations Unies sur le respect de ces droits au Canada. En outre, la Direction fournit une aide technique et financière aux organisations non gouvernementales pour leurs activités dans le domaine de la protection des droits de la personne.

Le ministère, qui dispense aussi des services au ministre d'État au Multiculturalisme, aide à supprimer les obstacles qui empêchent les membres des minorités culturelles de participer pleinement et à part entière à la vie sociale, culturelle et politique du Canada; il encourage et aide les diverses ethnies à conserver et à faire connaître leur culture des divers groupes qui composent la société canadienne, renforçant ainsi le sentiment d'appartenance au pays. Dans le cadre de son Programme des citoyens autochtones, il aide ces derniers à conserver leur culture et les incite à s'intégrer à la société canadienne; de plus, il les encourage à entreprendre des activités visant à répondre à leurs besoins.

Dans le domaine de l'éducation, la principale préoccupation du gouvernement est celle de veiller à ce que tous les Canadiens aient accès à l'enseignement postsecondaire. À cette fin, le Secrétariat d'État met en oeuvre un programme de financement de l'enseignement postsecondaire, au titre duquel des fonds sont transférés aux provinces, et le Programme canadien de prêts aux étudiants, dans le cadre duquel il aide les étudiants au niveau postsecondaire à faire face à leurs dépenses. Enfin, il verse des fonds aux provinces pour promouvoir l'enseignement des langues officielles.

Le Bureau des traductions, qui assure des services de traduction et d'interprétation, aide le Parlement ainsi que les ministères et organismes fédéraux à communiquer de façon efficace dans les deux langues officielles. La Direction de la Promotion des langues officielles est chargée de promouvoir l'apprentissage et l'utilisation des deux langues officielles dans les secteurs privé et public non fédéral.

La Direction du Cérémonial d'État est chargée de l'organisation et de la coordination des cérémonies officielles et des événements spéciaux d'importance nationale. Elle doit aussi établir les ordres de préséance et le protocole pour les affaires d'État, ainsi que promouvoir l'utilisation de symboles nationaux tels le drapeau canadien et l'hymne national. La Direction est aussi responsable de transmettre aux Lieutenants-gouverneurs tous les renseignements qui leur sont nécessaires dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions, ainsi que de coordonner les visites au Canada des membres de la famille royale.

	Page
AIDE TECHNIQUE ET FINANCIÈRE AU SECTEUR PUBLIC NON FÉDÉRAL	220
LES LANGUES OFFICIELLES DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT AUX NIVEAUX ÉLÉMENTAIRE ET SECONDAIRE	221
LES LANGUES OFFICIELLES DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT AU NIVEAU POSTSECONDAIRE	222
LES LANGUES OFFICIELLES DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT — PROJETS SPÉCIAUX	224
RÉGIME CANADIEN DE PRÊTS AUX ÉTUDIANTS	226
PROGRAMME DE FINANCEMENT DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT POSTSECONDAIRE	228
ENTENTES RELATIVES AUX COURS DE LANGUE ET DE CIVISME	228
ENTENTES RELATIVES AUX MANUELS D'ENSEIGNEMENT DES LANGUES	229
COMITÉ PERMANENT FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL DES FONCTIONNAIRES CHARGÉS DES DROITS DE LA PERSONNE	230
AIDE AUX PROVINCES POUR LES FÊTES SPÉCIALES	231
COOPÉRATION TECHNIQUE AVEC LES GOUVERNEMENTS PROVINCIAUX	232

AIDE TECHNIQUE ET FINANCIÈRE AU SECTEUR PUBLIC NON FÉDÉRAL

Administration:
La Promotion des langues officielles

Objet:
Fournir une aide technique et financière aux gouvernements provinciaux désireux de renforcer le statut d'égalité du français et de l'anglais, de participer à l'essor des deux groupes linguistiques, et d'offrir leurs services au public dans les deux langues officielles du Canada. Les gouvernements du Yukon et des territoires du Nord-Ouest peuvent également obtenir une aide technique et financière dans le cadre de ce programme.

Autorité:
L'autorité de mettre à la disposition des administrations publiques provinciales et territoriales, l'expérience et l'expertise acquises par le gouvernement fédéral dans le domaine des langues officielles surtout la formation linguistique et la traduction a été obtenue en 1970 par une décision du Cabinet, qui a été renouvelée en 1980 et en 1983.

L'autorité de donner de l'aide financière aux administrations publiques non fédérales a été obtenue en 1970 par une décision du Cabinet, a été annulée par le Conseil du Trésor en 1979 et renouvelée en 1981 et en 1983 par une décision du Cabinet.

Calendrier:
Le programme constitue une réponse aux recommandations précises adressées au gouvernement fédéral par la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme (Livre III — Le monde du Travail) ainsi qu'à la politique linguistique nationale énoncée en 1977 par le Gouvernement du Canada dans "Un Choix National". Dans sa décision de 1981, le Cabinet a décidé de mettre fin au programme d'aide technique et financière le 31 mars 1983 mais a accepté en 1983 de le reconduire pour une période de cinq ans (1983-1988).

Financement et fonctionnement:
Au niveau des activités, l'aide technique comprend la promotion, la consultation et la prestation de services linguistiques.

1. La promotion comprend la sensibilisation des institutions publiques non fédérales à l'égalité de statut des deux langues officielles et aux avantages du bilinguisme institutionnel par l'entretien de liens étroits avec les secteurs intéressés, la dissémination de l'information et du matériel d'appui et l'organisation de rencontres et de sessions d'études. La promotion demande également que l'on mette en valeur les connaissances et la compétence du Gouvernement en matière de langues officielles et que l'on fasse connaître nos services d'aide technique et financière.
2. La consultation englobe l'établissement des besoins et des profils linguistiques et le développement de programmes appropriés. Ce service consiste également à aider à définir les problèmes ainsi que des solutions à ces problèmes et à identifier d'autres sources d'aide.
3. Les services linguistiques sont donnés en fonction de la disponibilité des ressources et se composent ainsi:
   a) information et documentation;
   b) spécialistes qui font fonction de personnes-ressources, conseillers ou experts-conseils;
   c) tests et cours de langue contre recouvrement des frais;
   d) traduction ou adaptation, et ce gratuitement, du nom, d'une enseigne, d'un slogan, d'un en-tête de papier à lettre et d'une carte de visite d'un organisme ou établissement;
   e) recherches bibliographiques: la compilation sans frais, des bibliographies de lexiques dans des domaines spécialisés;
   f) l'évaluation de la qualité linguistique d'un texte, et ce gratuitement.

La promotion et la consultation se font dans les domaines suivants:

a) la traduction, la terminologie et l'interprétation;
b) l'apprentissage et l'enseignement d'une langue seconde;
c) l'identité bilingue: l'affichage, la signalisation, l'étiquetage, les raisons sociales, etc;
d) la gestion d'un programme des langues officielles;
e) l'identification des besoins en langue seconde;
f) l'élaboration de politiques et de programmes relativement à la prestation de services bilingues.

Le programme de contributions est réservé pour des projets spéciaux à frais partagés (50%) parrainés par une province ou un territoire. Chaque projet doit constituer une initiative nouvelle ou un complément à un programme déjà établi et doit servir à rehausser le niveau habituel de services au groupe minoritaire de langue officielle ou le degré de capacité à travailler dans la langue seconde. Les contributions financières ne sont accordées que durant la phase initiale de développement, généralement marquée par des coûts additionnels précis. Seules les dépenses de fonctionnement peuvent faire l'objet de contributions. En 1982-1983 le Secrétariat d'État a dépensé $473,733 sur un budget de $700,000 dont $162,205 pour le Manitoba, $182,778 pour le Nouveau-Brunswick, $33,750 pour l'Ontario et $95,000 pour le Québec.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Denis Roberge
Directeur
Direction de la Promotion des langues officielles
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
KlA OM5

LES LANGUES OFFICIELLES DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT AUX NIVEAUX ÉLÉMENTAIRE ET SECONDAIRE

Administration:
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation

Objet:
Promouvoir, encourager et aider le développement et la prestation de services d'éducation dans sa langue, à la minorité de langue officielle de chaque province ou territoire, et d'enseignement de la seconde langue officielle pour tous les Canadiens.

Autorité:
Tout en reconnaissant que l'éducation relève de la compétence des provinces, la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme a fait (dans le livre II) un certain nombre de recommandations sur la façon dont le gouvernement fédéral pourrait aider les provinces à supporter le coût des langues officielles dans l'enseignement. Le présent programme constitue l'une des réponses du gouvernement à ces recommandations.

Les ententes concernant les langues officielles dans l'enseignement aux niveaux élémentaire et secondaire ont été conclues entre le gouvernement fédéral, et chacune des provinces. Elles ont été approuvées par le gouverneur en conseil et par les différentes provinces.

Calendrier:
Les premières ententes ont été conclues pour quatre ans, à compter du 1er janvier 1970; elles ont été renouvelées pour une période de cinq ans le 1er avril 1974. L'aide financière a été maintenue au cours des exercices financiers 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982 et 1982-1983 en vertu d'ententes intérimaires. Une nouvelle entente à long terme a été conclue en 1983-1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'aide accordée prend trois formes:

1. aide au titre de l'enseignement dans la langue de la minorité c'est-à-dire en anglais au Québec et en français dans les autres provinces;
2. aide pour l'enseignement de la "langue seconde" c'est-à-dire l'enseignement de l'autre langue officielle; et
3. aide en vue des dépenses administratives liées à l'enseignement dans la langue de la minorité.

Le montant de l'aide que le gouvernement fédéral accorde à chaque province pour l'enseignement dans la langue de la minorité équivaut à 9 pour cent de la moyenne annuelle provinciale des coûts totaux pour chaque élève qui poursuit des études à plein temps dans la langue de la minorité, dans la province en question. Reconnaissant que les élèves de la minorité linguistique doivent apprendre la langue de la majorité, les ententes fédérales-provinciales considèrent comme élèves à plein temps ceux qui reçoivent au moins 75 pour cent de leur instruction dans la langue de la minorité au niveau primaire et au moins 60 pour cent au niveau secondaire.

Le montant de l'aide que le gouvernement fédéral accorde à chaque province pour l'enseignement de la langue seconde représente 5 pour cent du coût moyen annuel provincial pour chaque élève. Le temps consacré à cet enseignement entre en ligne de compte dans le calcul de ce montant.

Le gouvernement fédéral accorde également à chaque province une somme qui équivaut à 1.5 pour cent de la moyenne provinciale des coûts pour chaque élève et qui est fondée sur le nombre total des enfants d'âge scolaire appartenant à la minorité de langue officielle dans chacune de ces provinces. Ces pourcentages ont été ajustés à l'égard de 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982 et 1982-1983 afin de tenir compte du budget annoncé.

Paiements:
Voir les tableaux 1 et 2.

TABLEAU 1

Paiements par province au titre des langues officielles dans l'enseignement aux niveaux élémentaire et secondaire, 1981-1982

Province	*Langue seconde ($)*	*Langue de la minorité ($)*	*Administration ($)*	*Total ($)*
Terre-Neuve	414,449	48,268	11,353	474,070
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	85,055	187,037	29,942	302,034
Nouvelle-Écosse	709,052	539,954	146,102	1,395,108
Nouveau-Brunswick	618,035	8,209,420	1,662,600	10,490,055
Québec	13,886,989	37,637,042	8,637,782	60,161,813
Ontario	10,048,499	17,931,724	3,246,637	31,226,860
Manitoba	663,396	1,412,049	301,642	2,377,087
Saskatchewan	427,950	379,306	114,218	921,474
Alberta	1,042,821	1,434,200	253,120	2,730,141
Colombie-Britannique	1,641,085	735,703	122,607	2,499,395
Total	29,537,331	68,514,703	14,526,003	112,578,037

Les contributions sous les Projets spéciaux figurent aux tableaux 3 et 4.

TABLEAU 2

Paiements par province au titre des langues officielles dans l'enseignement aux niveaux élémentaire et secondaire, 1982-1983

Province	*Langue seconde ($)*	*Langue de la minorité ($)*	*Administration ($)*	*Total ($)*
Terre-Neuve	452,665	76,401	9,887	538,953
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	87,649	206,223	24,818	318,690
Nouvelle-Écosse	891,435	664,337	164,897	1,720,669
Nouveau-Brunswick	628,976	8,153,534	1,582,824	10,365,334
Québec	12,807,653	32,182,941	6,677,520	51,668,114
Ontario	10,044,326	24,297,934	3,423,911	37,766,171
Manitoba	805,078	1,961,004	305,017	3,071,099
Saskatchewan	452,149	520,743	106,654	1,079,546
Alberta	1,181,551	2,139,921	325,814	3,647,286
Colombie-Britannique	1,623,719	977,496	135,214	2,736,429
Total	28,975,201	71,180,534	12,756,556	112,912,291

Les contributions sous les Projets spéciaux figurent aux tableaux 3 et 4.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Mark Goldenberg
Directeur intérimaire
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OM5

LES LANGUES OFFICIELLES DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT AU NIVEAU POSTSECONDAIRE

Administration:
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation

Objet:
Promouvoir, encourager et aider le développement et la prestation de services d'éducation dans sa langue à la minorité de langue officielle de chaque province ou territoire, et d'enseignement de la seconde langue officielle pour tous les Canadiens.

Autorité:
Tout en reconnaissant que l'éducation relève de la compétence des provinces, la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme a fait (dans le Livre II) un certain nombre de recommandations sur la façon dont le gouvernement fédéral pourrait aider les provinces à supporter le coût des langues officielles dans l'enseignement. Le présent programme constitue l'une des réponses du gouvernement à ces recommandations.

Les ententes concernant les langues officielles dans l'enseignement au niveau postsecondaire ont été conclues entre le gouvernement fédéral et chacune des provinces. Elles ont été approuvées par le gouverneur en conseil et par les différentes provinces.

Calendrier:
Les premières ententes ont été conclues pour quatre ans, à compter du 1er janvier 1970; elles ont été renouvelées pour une période de cinq ans le 1er avril 1974. L'aide financière a été maintenue au cours des exercices financiers 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982 et 1982-1983 en vertu d'ententes intérimaires. Une nouvelle entente à long terme a été conclue en 1983-1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme fédéral d'aide aux langues officielles dans l'enseignement au niveau postsecondaire s'applique aux établissements de niveau postsecondaire et aux centres de formation des enseignants. L'aide accordée prend les formes suivantes:

1. aide à l'enseignement dans la "langue de la minorité", au niveau postsecondaire (en anglais au Québec et en français dans les autres provinces);
2. bourses de perfectionnement aux professeurs de langue seconde et aux professeurs enseignant dans la langue de la minorité;
3. bourses pour études en langue officielle à l'intention des étudiants du postsecondaire à temps plein qui désirent poursuivre leurs études dans leur seconde langue officielle ou des étudiants appartenant à la minorité de langue officielle afin qu'ils puissent effectuer leurs études dans leur propre langue officielle;
4. allocations de déplacement à l'intention des étudiants du postsecondaire appartenant à la minorité de langue officielle d'une province;
5. centres de formation linguistique;
6. centre de formation des enseignants de langue minoritaire officielle;
7. bourses pour les cours d'été de langues; et
8. bourses à l'intention de moniteurs des langues officielles.

Le montant de l'aide que le gouvernement fédéral accorde chaque année à une province au titre de l'enseignement dans la langue de la minorité (voir 1, ci-dessus) est payé en un versement équivalant à 10.85% des subventions de fonctionnement accordées cette année-là aux établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire dans la langue de la minorité qui, dans les provinces sont "admissibles" au programme. Les conditions d'admissibilité sont les suivantes:

1. au moins 50 pour cent des cours suivis par les étudiants réguliers de l'établissement en question doivent être dispensés dans la langue officielle de la minorité; ou
2. d'après sa charte, l'établissement doit être bilingue; ou
3. l'établissement doit être désigné comme étant admissible en vertu d'une entente mutuelle entre les autorités fédérales et provinciales compétentes.

Le pourcentage au titre de l'aide financière a été ajusté en fonction de l'allocation budgétaire réservée à ce programme pour 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982 et 1982-1983.

La Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme a recommandé qu'une aide fédérale soit versée aux centres de formation des enseignants de langue minoritaire officielle dans l'Ouest et dans l'Est. Un comité a été créé dans le but de conseiller les diverses administrations à ce sujet; dans le cas de l'Ouest, il a recommandé que le gouvernement fédéral contribue aux dépenses liées à la création ou à l'amélioration des centres de formation des enseignants au collège Saint-Jean à Edmonton en Alberta et au collège Saint-Boniface au Manitoba.

Le gouvernement fédéral a conclu une entente avec le gouvernement du Manitoba, en vertu de laquelle le gouvernement fédéral a versé, au cours d'une période de sept ans se terminant le 31 mars 1979, un montant d'un million de dollars au titre des dépenses d'immobilisation, et quelque $800,000 pour les frais de fonctionnement d'un institut pédagogique qui fait partie du collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface. Le collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface reçoit également une aide dans le cadre du programme d'aide aux établissements d'enseignement dans la langue de la minorité (voir ci-dessus). D'autres ententes de ce genre s'appliquent au collège Saint-Jean, mais uniquement depuis 1976-1977. De plus, une allocation annuelle de recrutement de $40,000 a été accordée à chaque établissement.

Dans les provinces de l'Est, des ententes ont été conclues avec la Commission de l'enseignement supérieur des provinces maritimes, en vue de fournir une aide similaire à l'université de Moncton au Nouveau-Brunswick et à l'université Sainte-Anne en Nouvelle-Écosse.

Une aide financière fédérale est également offerte aux provinces au titre des dépenses engagées relativement à la construction ou à l'amélioration des centres de formation linguistique. Ces centres sont destinés à fournir divers services dans le domaine des langues, et bien qu'ils puissent être situés dans les universités, leur accès n'est pas limité aux étudiants. Un montant maximal annuel de $100,000 par province est prévu pour cet aspect du programme.

Le gouvernement fédéral offre des bourses études en langue officielle d'un montant maximal de $2,000 chacune, aux étudiants qui se spécialisent ou qui désirent étudier dans leur seconde langue officielle ou à des étudiants du groupe minoritaire de langue officielle pour leur permettre d'étudier dans leur première langue officielle. Les bourses permettent aux étudiants d'étudier dans un milieu où l'on parle la langue seconde ou celle de la minorité. Les bourses sont distribuées par les gouvernements provinciaux.

Le gouvernement fédéral accorde des bourses à des enseignants de langue seconde ou de langue de la minorité de langue officielle. Ces bourses sont offertes pour des cours de courte durée à l'intention des enseignants de langue seconde ou de la langue de la minorité et sont accordées par les gouvernements provinciaux.

Les provinces peuvent également se prévaloir de sommes d'argent en vue de l'organisation de sessions de perfectionnement pour enseignants.

Les allocations au titre des frais de déplacement sont offertes aux étudiants du postsecondaire appartenant à la minorité de langue officielle d'une province qui ne peuvent poursuivre leurs études dans leur langue maternelle officielle à une distance raisonnable de leur lieu de résidence. Leur montant équivaut au coût de deux voyages aller-retour effectués annuellement par l'étudiant, de son lieu de domicile à l'université de son choix. Elles sont distribuées par les provinces.

Bourses pour les cours d'été: des bourses sont offertes à des étudiants de niveau postsecondaire qui désirent suivre des cours intensifs de six semaines dans la deuxième langue officielle. Un programme pilote destiné aux étudiants de la minorité francophone hors Québec désireux de parfaire la connaissance de leur langue maternelle, existe depuis 1977-1978. Ces programmes sont financés par le Secrétariat d'État et administrés par le Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation (Canada) en collaboration avec les provinces au nom du Secrétariat d'État. Les paiements relatifs à ces programmes se sont chiffrés à $6,551,903 en 1981-1982 et à $7,623,357 en 1982-1983.

Moniteurs des langues officielles: ce programme permet aux étudiants de niveau postsecondaire d'aider à temps partiel les professeurs de langue seconde tout en étudiant dans un établissement postsecondaire où l'on parle leur langue seconde. Un programme pilote destiné aux moniteurs francophones chargés d'étudiants appartenant à la minorité francophone qui étudient dans leur langue maternelle et un programme pilote comprenant des moniteurs travaillant à plein temps dans des régions semi-urbaines ou rurales, existent respectivement depuis 1977-1978 et 1978-1979. Ces programmes, financés par le Secrétariat d'État, sont également administrés par le Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation (Canada) en collaboration avec les provinces. Les paiements relatifs à ces programmes se sont chiffrés à $4,215,800 en 1981-1982 et à $4,407,600 en 1982-1983.

Paiements:
Voir les tableaux 3 et 4.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Mark Goldenberg
Directeur intérimaire
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M5

LES LANGUES OFFICIELLES DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT — PROJETS SPÉCIAUX

Administration:
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation

Objet:
Au moment où les ententes fédérales-provinciales relatives aux langues officielles dans l'enseignement ont été ratifiées, les provinces et les territoires se trouvaient à des stades différents de développement. C'est pourquoi le Programme des projets spéciaux à coûts partagés vise à permettre aux gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux de mettre en oeuvre des projets novateurs et expérimentaux dans les domaines d'activités scolaires dans lesquels un pas important peut être fait pour promouvoir l'éducation dans la langue officielle de la minorité ou l'enseignement de la seconde langue officielle.

Autorité:
Tout en reconnaissant que l'éducation relève de la compétence des provinces, la Commission royale d'enquête sur le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme a fait (dans le Livre II) un certain nombre de recommandations sur la façon dont le gouvernement fédéral pourrait aider les provinces à supporter le coût des langues officielles dans l'enseignement. Le présent programme constitue l'une des réponses du gouvernement à ces recommandations. Les ententes concernant les langues officielles dans l'enseignement ont été entre le gouvernement fédéral, et chacune des provinces et chacun des territoires. Elles ont été approuvées par le gouverneur en conseil et par les différentes provinces et territoires.

Calendrier:
Les premières ententes ont été conclues pour quatre ans à partir du 1er janvier 1970, elles ont été renouvelées pour une période de cinq ans le 1er avril 1974. L'aide financière a été maintenue au cours des exercices financiers 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982 et 1982-1983 en vertu d'ententes intérimaires. Une nouvelle entente à long terme a été conclue en 1983-1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:

Les demandes de projets sont soumises par les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux. Ces projets peuvent s'appliquer à un niveau quelconque du système d'enseignement, être de conception nouvelle ou reprendre des programmes déjà en place; mais les dépenses en immobilisation ne peuvent normalement pas être financées par ce moyen. La contribution fédérale est versée pour la durée limitée de la période de développement et équivaut normalement à celle que verse le gouvernement de la province en question.

Les contributions fédérales des exercices financiers 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982 et 1982-1983 ont été accordées dans la mesure des crédits réservés au programme par une province suite à sa répartition des fonds consentis par le gouvernement fédéral à chaque province au titre des programmes hors formules des langues officielles dans l'enseignement.

Paiements:

Au total, pour des projets spéciaux, $14,497,755 ont été versés aux provinces en 1981-1982 et $17,203,495 en 1982-1983. Les paiements aux territoires se sont élevés à $268,849 en 1981-1982 et à $295,000 en 1982-1983.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Agent responsable:

M. Mark Goldenberg
Directeur intérimaire
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OM5

TABLEAU 3

Paiements par province au titre des langues officielles dans l'enseignement aux niveaux élémentaire, secondaire et postsecondaire, 1981-1982

Province	*Établissements d'enseignement dans la langue de la minorité ($)*	*Bourses au titre des allocations déplacement ($)*	*Bourses aux enseignants ($)*	*Bourses pour études en langue officielle ($)*	*Centres linguistiques ($)*	*Centre de formation des enseignants ($)*	*Projets spéciaux ($)*	*Total ($)*
Terre-Neuve	—	9,834	51,680	136,000	—	—	862,576	1,060,090
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—	2,650	28,500	60,500	18,342	—	316,000	425,992
Nouvelle-Écosse	104,510	12,132	90,000	85,900	—	40,000	988,968	1,321,510
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,659,651	20,000	139,552	88,000	—	144,578	2,294,525	4,346,306
Québec	23,853,540	—	490,890	827,500	—	—	1,580,625	26,752,555
Ontario	3,317,471	—	857,647	849,000	100,000	—	3,737,076	8,861,194
Manitoba	121,376	16,531	146,552	146,854	—	253,137	1,413,425	2,097,875
Saskatchewan	21,019	4,179	87,915	109,675	100,000	—	513,675	836,463
Alberta	92,609	1,840	203,103	190,015	100,000	355,000	578,528	1,521,095
Colombie-Britannique	—	—	229,000	145,638	100,000	—	2,212,357	2,686,995
Total	29,170,176	67,166	2,324,839	2,639,082	418,342	792,715	14,497,755	49,910,075

Ce tableau ne tient pas compte du programme des bourses pour les cours d'été ni du programme des moniteurs des langues officielles.

TABLEAU 4

Paiements par province au titre des langues officielles dans l'enseignement aux niveaux élémentaire, secondaire et postsecondaire, 1982-1983

Province	*Établissements d'enseignement dans la langue de la minorité ($)*	*Bourses au titre des allocations déplacement ($)*	*Bourses aux enseignants ($)*	*Bourses pour études en langue officielle ($)*	*Centres linguistiques ($)*	*Centres de formation des enseignants ($)*	*Projets spéciaux ($)*	*Total ($)*
Terre-Neuve	—	10,482	62,149	143,000	—	—	908,490	1,124,121
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—	1,600	35,380	57,000	60,000	—	331,649	485,629
Nouvelle-Écosse	105,075	17,215	91,552	99,300	—	40,000	1,101,491	1,454,633
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,732,580	18,034	140,000	88,000	—	100,895	3,187,502	5,267,011
Québec	21,685,411	—	316,940	655,250	—	—	3,151,200	25,808,801
Ontario	3,305,171	—	844,413	847,500	100,000	—	4,055,481	9,152,565
Manitoba	127,428	29,513	168,751	148,731	—	256,285	1,751,168	2,481,876
Saskatchewan	21,059	8,324	119,400	88,875	40,000	—	570,100	847,758
Alberta	110,985	4,839	200,522	161,400	100,000	500,600	598,089	1,676,435
Colombie-Britannique	—	—	250,000	166,000	85,717	—	2,235,825	2,739,542
Total	27,087,709	90,007	2,229,107	3,144,556	385,717	897,780	17,203,495	51,038,371

Ce tableau ne tient pas compte du programme des bourses pour les cours d'été ni du programme des moniteurs des langues officielles.

RÉGIME CANADIEN DE PRÊTS AUX ÉTUDIANTS

Administration:
Direction de l'aide aux étudiants
Aide à l'éducation

Objet:
La Loi canadienne sur les prêts aux étudiants accorde une aide financière aux étudiants qui en ont besoin pour poursuivre des études à temps plein ou à temps partiel au niveau postsecondaire. Un régime d'exonération des intérêts a été mis sur pied en septembre 1983 pour différer le paiement des intérêts des prêts en souffrance pour les anciens emprunteurs qui sont sans emploi.

Autorité:
La Loi canadienne sur les prêts aux étudiants
Les Règlements canadiens sur les prêts aux étudiants

Calendrier:
Ce programme permanent n'a pas de date limite.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce programme ne permet pas de transfert direct de fonds aux provinces, sauf à celles qui profitent de la formule de non-participation. Aux termes de cette dernière, une province qui choisit d'avoir son propre programme d'aide aux étudiants et de ne pas participer au Programme canadien de prêts aux étudiants peut recevoir un paiement de remplacement. Ce dernier est calculé en exprimant la population d'une province qui a choisi de ne pas participer au régime rationnel, âgée de 18 à 24 ans, en pourcentage de la population du même groupe d'âge de provinces participantes et en multipliant le résultat obtenu par le total du coût de fonctionnement du programme. Tous les ans, le Québec a choisi la non-participation et a reçu un paiement de remplacement qui, pour la période allant de 1964 à 1982-1983, se chiffre à $187 millions.

Dans le cadre du Programme canadien de prêts aux étudiants, les prêts consentis à des étudiants à temps plein par des banques à charte et autres prêteurs désignés à cette fin, après obtention d'un certificat d'admissibilité sont pleinement garantis par le gouvernement fédéral. Ce dernier paye l'intérêt sur les prêts directement aux prêteurs tant que l'étudiant suit à temps plein un cours de niveau postsecondaire agréé, et pendant les six mois qui suivent la fin de ces études. Après quoi, l'emprunteur doit commencer à payer l'intérêt et à rembourser le principal. Un étudiant peut recevoir une aide financière maximale de $100.00 par semaine pour la période d'études. L'emprunteur et le prêteur fixent les modalités du remboursement, qui doit se faire au plus tard dans les 9½ années qui suivent la date où l'étudiant commence à devoir payer l'intérêt.

Les prêts accordés à des étudiants à temps partiel sont également garantis, mais l'intérêt est payable par l'emprunteur. Les prêts doivent être remboursés par les emprunteurs dans les 24 mois, à compter d'un mois après la négociation du prêt. Aucun étudiant à temps partiel ne peut être débiteur de prêts en souffrance dont les principaux dépassent $2,500 au total. Pour être admissibles au régime d'exonération des intérêts, les emprunteurs doivent être sans emploi et toucher un revenu familial mensuel brut n'excédant pas un plafond donné. L'intérêt est payé par le gouvernement fédéral pendant une période totale de 18 mois, l'octroi étant renouvelé tous les trois mois.

Les taux d'intérêt que doivent payer les emprunteurs et le gouvernement fédéral aux prêteurs sont fixés le 1er juillet de chaque année, conformément à une formule stipulée

dans le Règlement. Celle-ci établit les taux suivant les rendements moyens sur six mois de certaines obligations du Gouvernement du Canada.

Les étudiants à temps plein et à temps partiel doivent présenter leur demande d'aide à l'autorité provinciale compétente qui, en vertu de la Loi, est chargée de déterminer le montant de l'aide à accorder. Si la demande est approuvée, l'autorité provinciale délivre à l'étudiant un certificat d'admissibilité autorisant ainsi l'octroi d'un prêt du montant déterminé par la province. Le certificat d'admissibilité peut être négocié dans n'importe quelle banque à charte canadienne ou auprès d'un autre prêteur désigné; un emprunteur doit cependant avoir tous ses prêts étudiants à une même succursale du prêteur, en les faisant transférer au besoin.

Pour obtenir une exonération d'intérêts, l'emprunteur soumet sa demande à la Direction de l'aide aux étudiants, par l'entremise du prêteur.

Le montant à affecter annuellement au programme (temps plein et temps partiel) est déterminé en multipliant le montant prévu par la Loi, $530 millions pour l'année de base 1983-1984, par la différence entre le nombre de personnes inscrites en qualité d'étudiants à temps plein à un cours de niveau postsecondaire au cours de cette année et le nombre correspondant dans l'année en cause ainsi qu'en tenant compte d'un facteur relié au coût de la vie. En plus de ce montant de base la Loi prévoit une somme égale à 30% du montant de base à titre de compensation pour tenir compte des disparités régionales. On partage le montant de base entre les provinces en se fondant sur la population âgée de 18 à 24 ans.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 5.

TABLEAU 5

Prêts aux étudiants canadiens par province de 1980 à 1983

Province	*1980-81**		*1981-82*		*1982-83*	
	Valeur ($000)	*Nombre d'étudiants aidés*	*Valeur ($000)*	*Nombre d'étudiants aidés*	*Valeur ($000)*	*Nombre d'étudiants aidés*
Terre-Neuve	6,383	5,070	7,466	5,668	11,799	8,226
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	1,845	1,273	2,442	1,507	2,928	1,754
Nouvelle-Écosse	12,248	8,397	14,732	9,374	19,616	10,731
Nouveau-Brunswick	9,454	6,746	10,883	7,422	16,224	9,247
Ontario	86,746	76,224	106,050	78,490	150,470	97,451
Manitoba	7,144	4,574	11,731	6,305	15,378	8,243
Saskatchewan	7,826	5,222	8,760	5,626	11,698	6,856
Alberta	22,495	14,726	29,120	17,606	41,514	19,783
Colombie-Britannique	21,630	14,904	26,298	16,197	38,098	22,033
Yukon	161	94	257	134	231	133
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	103	62	104	54	23	12
Total	176,035	137,292	217,843	148,383	307,979	184,469

* Une modification à la Loi a eu pour effet de créer une année de 13 mois, soit du 1er juillet au 31 juillet au lieu d'une année normale de 12 mois.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. E. Watson
Directeur
Direction de l'aide aux étudiants
Aide à l'éducation
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OM5

Agent responsable:

Gérant du programme canadien de prêts
aux étudiants
C.P. 2090, Succursale D
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1P 6C6

PROGRAMME DE FINANCEMENT DE L'ENSEIGNEMENT POSTSECONDAIRE

Administration:
Direction de la Coordination des Programmes
Aide à l'éducation
Secrétariat d'État du Canada

Division des relations fédérales-provinciales, Ministère des Finances

Objet:
Pour contribuer de l'aide à l'enseignement postsecondaire et maintenir des normes nationales, le cas échéant, dans l'administration des programmes provinciaux dans le domaine de l'éducation.

Autorité:
Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis, telle qu'amendée.

Calendrier:
Il n'y a pas de date spécifique. La loi prévoit que pour mettre fin au programme un avis de trois ans est nécessaire et ne peut être donné avant deux ans après le 1er avril 1977.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme de financement de l'enseignement postsecondaire est un de trois programmes établis financés en vertu de la partie VI des arrangements fiscaux fédéraux-provinciaux et de la loi de 1977 de financement des programmes établis. Selon cette loi, le gouvernement fédéral effectue des contributions aux gouvernements des provinces et des territoires pour le financement des soins médicaux, l'assurance hospitalisation et l'enseignement postsecondaire. Ces contributions prennent la forme d'un transfert d'impôt et de paiements en espèces.

Les paiements en espèces versés par le Secrétariat d'État sont calculés et distribués par le ministre des Finances. Le transfert d'impôt est effectué par le ministère des Finances.

Les montants consentis par le Secrétariat d'État en 1982-1983 au titre de ce programme figurent au tableau 6. Afin de donner une idée de la contribution fédérale totale à l'enseignement postsecondaire aux termes des accords relatifs au financement des programmes établis, le tableau rend compte également de la valeur pécuniaire du transfert d'impôt applicable à l'enseignement postsecondaire en vertu de la formule de financement exposée à la Partie VI de la Loi susmentionnée.

La section sur le financement des programmes établis fournie par le ministère des Finances, renferme une description de la formule régissant les contributions que verse le gouvernement fédéral aux termes des accords relatifs au financement des programmes établis.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 6.

TABLEAU 6

Contribution fédérale aux provinces au titre de l'enseignement postsecondaire aux termes de la Partie VI de la Loi de 1977 sur les accords fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces et sur le financement des programmes établis

Année financière 1982-1983
($000)

Province	*Paiements versés par le Secrétariat d'État*	*Valeur du transfert d'impôt*	*Total*
Terre-Neuve	47,186	37,339	84,525
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	10,150	8,032	18,182
Nouvelle-Écosse	70,486	55,777	126,263
Nouveau-Brunswick	57,932	45,842	103,774
Québec	334,843	623,129	957,972
Ontario	677,834	610,188	1,288,022
Manitoba	85,621	67,752	153,373
Saskatchewan	84,179	61,124	145,303
Alberta	130,854	211,913	342,767
Colombie-Britannique	195,062	217,024	412,086
Yukon	1,352	2,171	3,523
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	3,808	3,092	6,900
Total	1,699,307	1,943,383	3,642,690

Note: Les montants qui figurent dans le tableau représentent des avances. Les montants finals restent à déterminer.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Merrick Spalding
Directeur
Direction de la coordination des programmes
Aide à l'éducation
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OM5

ENTENTES RELATIVES AUX COURS DE LANGUE ET DE CIVISME

Administration:
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation

Objet:
Aider les provinces à enseigner les langues officielles et à dispenser des cours de civisme aux immigrants adultes.

Autorité:
Loi sur la citoyenneté canadienne. Des ententes fédérales-provinciales ont été conclues avec chacune des provinces à titre individuel.

Calendrier:
Le programme se poursuit depuis 1953. L'une des parties peut résilier une entente à la fin de toute année financière après avoir donné à l'autre partie un avis d'au moins trois mois.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La venue au Canada au début des années 50 de milliers d'immigrants d'après-guerre, qui devenaient ainsi admissibles à la citoyenneté canadienne, est à l'origine des ententes relatives aux cours de langue et de civisme. La Loi sur la citoyenneté canadienne, qui a été adoptée en 1947, exige du requérant qu'il connaisse l'une des langues officielles et qu'il comprenne les responsabilités et privilèges liés à la citoyenneté canadienne. Pour aider les nouveaux venus à se préparer à obtenir la citoyenneté d'une part et à s'intégrer à la société canadienne d'autre part, des ententes ont été signées afin d'aider les provinces à dispenser des cours de civisme. Dans ce contexte, "cours de civisme" traduit "l'enseignement du français ou de l'anglais et des caractéristiques générales des institutions et du mode de vie de la société canadienne aux nouveaux venus en vue de faciliter leur adaptation et leur intégration à la société canadienne et de les rendre aptes à obtenir la citoyenneté de notre pays".

L'aide financière accordée au titre de cet enseignement prend habituellement la forme de subventions versées par les ministères provinciaux de l'Éducation aux conseils scolaires locaux. Aux termes des ententes fédérales-provinciales, le gouvernement fédéral rembourse aux provinces participantes la moitié du montant qu'elles ont engagé ou versé au titre des cours de langue et de civisme au cours de l'année financière précédente. Toutes les provinces ont signé ces ententes qui sont actuellement en cours de révision.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 7.

TABLEAU 7

Paiements aux provinces au titre des cours de langue et de civisme

Province	*1978-79 ($)*	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*
Terre-Neuve	2,364	—	—	13,786	18,585
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—	706	1,368	1,565	837
Nouvelle-Écosse	3,620	519	—	11,231	15,580
Nouveau-Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Québec	609,724	295,893	957,786	867,316	1,167,949
Ontario	1,133,502	1,362,042	1,789,591	1,104,632	2,947,339
Manitoba	44,072	346,126	184,260	—	536,883
Saskatchewan	24,728	22,330	96,930	89,623	92,010
Alberta	276,921	691,122	590,065	621,871	774,773
Colombie-Britannique	639,624	805,997	—	1,147,190	1,500,102
Total	2,734,555	3,524,735	3,620,000	3,857,214	7,054,058

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Mark Goldenberg
Directeur intérimaire
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M5

ENTENTES RELATIVES AUX MANUELS D'ENSEIGNEMENT DES LANGUES

Administration:
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation

Objet:
Aider les provinces à se procurer les manuels requis pour enseigner les langues officielles et dispenser des cours de civisme aux immigrants adultes.

Autorité:
Loi sur la citoyenneté canadienne. Des ententes fédérales-provinciales ont été conclues en 1963 avec chacune des provinces à titre individuel, à l'exception du Québec et de la Colombie-Britannique. Le Québec a signé cet accord en 1970 et la Colombie-Britannique en 1983.

Calendrier:
Le programme se poursuit depuis 1963. L'une des parties peut résilier une entente le 31 mars d'une année donnée après avoir présenté à l'autre partie un avis écrit au plus tard le 30 septembre de l'année précédente.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Avant la signature des ententes en 1963, la Direction générale de la citoyenneté et du civisme avait entrepris de fournir aux autorités provinciales en matière d'éducation les manuels requis pour dispenser des cours de civisme et de langue aux immigrants adultes. La direction générale avait également commencé à publier les "Cahiers de la citoyenneté canadienne" et, notamment, des brochures comme "Notre pays", "Notre histoire" et "Notre système de gouvernement", et à les distribuer aux étudiants qui suivaient ces cours. Au début des années 1960, un nouvel intérêt et une demande accrue ont suscité une expansion du domaine de l'apprentissage d'une langue seconde; les éditeurs ont réagi en publiant un nombre impressionnant de nouveaux manuels, et les enseignants se sont montrés des plus disposés à essayer de nouvelles méthodes et à enseigner de nouveaux programmes. Il devint alors évident que la Direction générale de la citoyenneté et du civisme n'était plus en mesure d'évaluer tous ces manuels et de n'en retenir que quelques-uns; les organismes provinciaux étaient de loin mieux équipés pour effectuer ce travail.

En 1962, la direction générale a présenté une proposition aux provinces voulant que les ministères provinciaux de l'Éducation s'engagent à choisir, à acheter et à distribuer les manuels de langue requis pour dispenser des cours de civisme aux adultes.

Il a de plus été proposé que le gouvernement fédéral rembourse aux provinces les frais qu'elles engagent pour fournir gratuitement aux étudiants et aux enseignants les manuels requis. Aux termes des ententes, chaque province participante réclame annuellement un montant correspondant à la moyenne des dépenses qu'elle a engagées au cours des cinq années précédentes pour fournir de tels manuels.

Ces ententes sont actuellement en cours de révision.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 8.

TABLEAU 8

Paiements aux provinces au titre des ententes relatives aux manuels de langue

Province	*1978-79* ($)	*1979-80* ($)	*1980-81* ($)	*1981-82* ($)	*1982-83* ($)
Terre-Neuve	—	—	—	—	—
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—	80	88	303	381
Nouvelle-Écosse	265	392	—	608	—
Nouveau-Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Québec	9,033	50,417	65,066	20,111	34,976
Ontario	66,501	75,176	60,987	65,265	315,590
Manitoba	—	9,244	20,828	17,460	—
Saskatchewan	1,283	2,581	9,804	—	8,126
Alberta	—	136,396	—	222,034	156,686
Colombie-Britannique	—	—	—	—	180,000
Total	77,082	274,286	156,773	325,781	695,759

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Mark Goldenberg
Directeur intérimaire
Direction des langues officielles dans l'enseignement
Aide à l'éducation
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M5

COMITÉ PERMANENT FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL DES FONCTIONNAIRES CHARGÉS DES DROITS DE LA PERSONNE

Administration:
Direction des droits de la personne, Secteur du sous-secrétaire d'État adjoint principal, Secrétariat d'État du Canada.

Objet:
Assurer une liaison permanente entre les ministères et organismes fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux qui s'intéressent aux droits de la personne, tant au Canada qu'à l'extérieur du pays, en égard, en particulier, aux obligations qui incombent au Canada en vertu du Pacte international des Nations Unies relatif aux droits civils et politiques, au Pacte international des Nations Unies relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels et aux autres instruments relatifs aux droits de la personne que le Canada a ratifiés, et coordonner les conférences fédérales-provinciales-territoriales régulières où les ministres doivent étudier ces questions. Le comité sert de forum aux gouvernements qui y sont représentés et les aide ainsi à s'acquitter de leurs responsabilités et à poursuivre les buts qu'ils se sont fixés en matière des droits de la personne.

Le Comité entreprend de temps en temps, par le truchement des groupes de travail, certains projets comme, par exemple:

(i) l'étude des programmes d'accès à l'égalité et des programmes d'aide spéciaux;

(ii) la définition d'une interprétation canadienne commune du Pacte international relatif aux droits civils et politiques;

(iii) l'identification des nouveaux droits de la personne et des nouveaux motifs de distinction illicite.

Autorité:
Le Comité a été créé par les ministres responsables des droits de la personne lors d'une conférence fédérale-provinciale sur les droits de la personne tenue à Ottawa en décembre 1975. Il a été renouvelé par les ministres lors d'une conférence analogue tenue en février 1981, et encore à la conférence ministérielle tenue en septembre 1983.

Calendrier:
Durée indéfinie. Les membres du Comité se réunissent deux fois par année, habituellement en mai-juin et en octobre-novembre.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Chacune des délégations supporte ses frais de participation. Les frais occasionnés par la préparation des réunions sont assumés par le gouvernement fédéral à cause du rôle de coordination qui découle des responsabilités de la présidence. D'après les attributions du Comité, le président peut être choisi parmi les délégués du gouvernement fédéral ou des provinces mais, jusqu'ici, à chacune des réunions, les délégués ont invité le représentant du gouvernement fédéral à faire fonction de président lors de la réunion suivante. Le gouvernement fédéral est représenté par le sous-secrétaire d'État adjoint principal. Cependant, la délégation fédérale aux réunions comprend des fonctionnaires d'autres ministères fédéraux.

Paiements:
Néant

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Mme Enid Page
Chef, Coordination intergouvernementale et internationale
Direction des droits de la personne
Secteur du sous-secrétaire d'État adjoint principal
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OM5

AIDE AUX PROVINCES POUR LES FÊTES SPÉCIALES
(Partie du Programme de la Citoyenneté)

Administration:
Direction du Cérémonial d'État

Objet:
Une aide est fournie aux provinces pour les fêtes spéciales.

Autorité:
Fait partie du mandat général du ministère.

Visites royales 1982-1983

Plusieurs membres de la famille royale ont visité le Canada au cours des deux dernières années. Les programmes de ces visites ont été élaborés à la suite d'une série de consultations que le coordonnateur fédéral des visites royales a entrepris avec les coordonnateurs provinciaux, Rideau Hall ainsi que le palais de Buckingham. Les activités prévues ainsi que les détails des visites ont été soumis au personnel du palais de Buckingham pour son approbation.

Visites royales 1982

— SM la reine Elizabeth II, et SAR le prince Philip, Duc d'Édimbourg — 15 au 18 avril
Visite officielle à l'occasion de la proclamation de la Loi constitutionnelle.

— SAR la princesse Anne — 4 au 17 juillet
Visites officielles à Ottawa, au Territoire du Yukon, puis dans les provinces de la Saskatchewan et du Manitoba dans le cadre des célébrations du centenaire de certaines de leurs communautés.

— SAR le prince de Galles — 29 au 31 octobre
Visite privée au "Pearson College of the Pacific" en Colombie-Britannique. Le Prince est président de la Fédération des Collèges du Monde uni dont le Collège Pearson est membre.

— SAR le duc d'Édimbourg — 9 novembre
Visite privée à Toronto en relation avec ses activités avec le "World Wildlife Fund" dont il est le président.

Visites royales 1983

— La reine Elizabeth II et le duc d'Édimbourg — 8 au 11 mars
Visite officielle en Colombie-Britannique.

— Le prince et la princesse de Galles — 14 juin au 1er juillet
Visite officielle en Nouvelle-Écosse, au Nouveau-Brunswick, dans la Capitale nationale, à Terre-Neuve à l'Île-du- Prince-Édouard et en Alberta, pour participer à des événements qui ont marqué, entre autres, le 400e anniversaire de la prise de possession de Terre-Neuve par Sir Humphrey Gilbert au nom de la reine Elizabeth I, le 200e anniversaire de l'arrivée des Loyalistes dans les provinces maritimes, et les jeux universitaires mondiaux à Edmonton. C'était la première visite officielle au Canada de LAR.

— Le duc de Gloucester — 3 au 5 juin
Visite privée à Ottawa à l'occasion du 100e anniversaire de l'Ambulance St-Jean au Canada. SAR est le grand prieur de l'Ordre de St-Jean.

— Le duc d'Édimbourg — 30 juin au 6 juillet
Visite privée à London (Ontario), Toronto et Ottawa dans le cadre des célébrations du 100e anniversaire du Royal Canadian Regiment, dont il est le colonel-en-chef.

— Le prince Andrew — 18 juillet au 7 août
Visite strictement privée pour effectuer une expédition en canoe sur la rivière Nahanni, dans l'Arctique canadien.

— Le duc de Kent — 7 au 9 octobre
Visite privée à Toronto, pour rencontrer les Lorne Scots, régiment dont SAR est le colonel-en- chef.

Visites royales 1984 (proposées)

— La reine Elizabeth II et le duc d'Édimbourg — dates à déterminer.
Visite officielle au Canada pour marquer, entre autres, le 200e anniversaire de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, et le 200e anniversaire des premiers établissements en Ontario.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Georges Bernier
Directeur
Direction du Cérémonial d'État
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M5

COOPÉRATION TECHNIQUE AVEC LES GOUVERNEMENTS PROVINCIAUX

Administration:
Langues officielles et traduction, Bureau des traductions

Objet:
Fournir une aide technique aux gouvernements provinciaux particulièrement à ceux qui ont un service de traduction officiel (Nouveau-Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, Manitoba et Alberta).

Activités:
Le Bureau fédéral des traductions a convoqué, depuis février 1980, deux réunions par année qui se tiennent dans diverses régions du Canada. Ces réunions regroupent la direction des services de traduction fédéral et provinciaux pour une mise en commun des expériences et une définition plus précise des possibilités de collaboration.

Faits saillants à noter — 1981-1983

1. L'accès à la banque de terminologie du gouvernement fédéral a été accordé aux gouvernements du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Alberta et de l'Ontario.
2. Diffusion des bulletins de terminologie aux cinq provinces précitées ayant un service de traduction officiel.
3. Service d'interprétation simultanée offert aux gouvernements provinciaux pour des conférences moyennant la récupération des dépenses occasionnées.
4. Prêt d'un traducteur anglais-français au gouvernement de l'Alberta pour une période de 18 mois en 1982-1983.
5. Échange de traducteurs avec le gouvernement de l'Alberta pour une période de trois mois en 1982.
6. Orientation donnée au gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick dans le cadre de leur projet de mise sur pied d'un programme de formation pour traducteurs, 1983.
7. Aide technique à la définition et à la mise sur pied d'un programme de traduction au Collège Saint-Boniface (Winnipeg) pour créer un bassin de professionnels répondant aux besoins du Manitoba. Prêt d'un coordonnateur pour une période de trois ans (1982 à 1984).
8. Prêt d'un traducteur juridique au gouvernement du Manitoba afin de coordonner la traduction de leurs lois pour une période de deux ans en 1981-1982.
9. Formation de deux interprètes du gouvernement du Manitoba pour une période de deux mois en 1982.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'aide technique aux provinces dans le domaine des transferts linguistiques se fait dans le cadre du Programme de promotion des langues officielles et ne fait pas l'objet d'un poste budgétaire indépendant. Les coûts pour fournir cette aide sont relativement peu élevés du fait qu'il s'agit en général de l'extension, aux services provinciaux, de certaines activités entreprises pour le compte du Bureau fédéral des traductions. La coordination est assurée par la Direction générale de la Planification, gestion et technologie.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Ming Tsui
Directeur général
Direction générale de la Planification,
gestion et technologie
Langues officielles et Traduction
Secrétariat d'État du Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M5

Ministère du Solliciteur général

Le ministère du Solliciteur général a été créé en 1966 par la Loi sur le ministère du Solliciteur général. Les principales sphères de responsabilité du ministre fédéral qui porte le titre de Solliciteur général sont les services correctionnels et l'application de la Loi. En plus d'avoir charge de l'administration du ministère, le Solliciteur général est responsable du Secrétariat du ministère, du Service correctionnel du Canada, de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles et de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada.

Le Secrétariat élabore et coordonne les politiques du ministère en collaboration avec les organes fonctionnels du ministère, et explore des moyens plus efficaces de s'acquitter des responsabilités opérationnelles du ministère. Font partie de ces attributions les consultations avec les provinces et d'autres paliers de gouvernement en vue d'assurer le plus vaste champ d'exploration et de développement possible. Le Secrétariat conçoit son rôle de direction non seulement dans les secteurs de l'application de la Loi et des services correctionnels, mais aussi dans l'ensemble du système de justice pénale. Nombre des consultations nécessaires, projets-pilotes, conférences et projets de recherche sont exécutés à titre de programmes fédéraux-provinciaux mis en marche par le Secrétariat.

Au point de vue de l'effectif et des dépenses, la Gendarmerie royale du Canada (G.R.C.) est le plus important des trois organismes qui relèvent du Solliciteur général. L'objectif de la G.R.C. est de faire respecter les lois, de prévenir le crime et de maintenir la paix, l'ordre et la sécurité publics.

La G.R.C. assure les services de police en vertu d'ententes contractuelles conclues avec huit provinces (à l'exception de l'Ontario et du Québec), les deux territoires et un certain nombre de municipalités. Ces services de police provinciaux et municipaux sont placés sous la direction des procureurs généraux provinciaux respectifs et dans le cas des municipalités, ils sont sous la direction de l'administrateur principal. La G.R.C. fournit les services de police notamment pour l'application du Code criminel, des lois provinciales, des ordonnances des territoires et des règlements municipaux. À titre de service de police fédéral, la G.R.C. est chargée de faire respecter les lois fédérales dans les provinces et les territoires. En outre, la G.R.C. assure des services d'enquête et de protection à d'autres ministères et organismes fédéraux. Les Services canadiens de police sont également à la disposition, sur demande, de tous les organismes canadiens chargés de l'application de la loi.

Le Service correctionnel du Canada est chargé d'appliquer les peines d'emprisonnement imposées par les tribunaux et de préparer les délinquants en vue de leur retour dans la collectivité en tant que citoyens utiles. La collaboration fédérale-provinciale porte essentiellement sur la mise en commun d'installations et de services, l'entretien de certains détenus relevant du fédéral dans les établissements fédéraux, et la prestation de certains services de libération conditionnelle par les autorités provinciales; il est procédé en outre, à l'étude de questions d'intérêt commun.

Les services correctionnels provinciaux et territoriaux ayant exprimé le désir d'avoir davantage de consultations et un dialogue suivi avec le gouvernement fédéral afin de réduire et/ou de résoudre les problèmes de chevauchement et de double emploi dans la prestation des services et des programmes, le Commissaire aux services correctionnels a créé un forum multilatéral permanent qui regroupe ses homologues de ces provinces et territoires et qui s'est réuni régulièrement, deux fois par an, depuis 1979. Ce forum a évolué graduellement pour devenir ce qu'on pourrait appeler une association professionnelle, de préférence à des échanges fédéraux-provinciaux officiels.

Afin d'encourager un dialogue plus soutenu, on a établi une série de réunions, des contacts et des échanges d'information dans un triple dessein: résoudre les problèmes d'ordre opérationnel lorsque c'est possible; recherche des mécanismes facilitant la consultation; et enfin, fixer les sujets de futures discussions entre les chefs de services correctionnels fédéraux, provinciaux et territoriaux.

On a publié, à l'intention des membres, un recueil des accords fédéraux-provinciaux d'échanges de services et des mécanismes de consultation des services correctionnels.

Lors de la première rencontre, tenue le 6 mars 1979, le Service correctionnel du Canada a indiqué qu'il était disposé à prendre part à un processus de consultation avec les provinces et à communiquer un large éventail de renseignements sur la structure et le genre de ses activités et de ses procédés de planification. On a également amorcé des réunions, des entretiens et des échanges de renseignements en vue de résoudre, si possible, les problèmes d'ordre opérationnel, d'étudier plus en profondeur les mécanismes destinés à améliorer la consultation et de dresser l'ordre du jour de discussions futures entre les chefs des services correctionnels fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux.

À la deuxième rencontre, qui a eu lieu en juin 1979, les participants ont reconnu que la plupart des problèmes

opérationnels de chevauchement et de double emploi qui ont été circonscrits comportent des aspects uniques et ne se font pas sentir avec la même intensité d'une province à une autre. Il a alors été convenu que les directeurs régionaux du Service correctionnel du Canada tiendraient des discussions bilatérales avec les chefs des services correctionnels provinciaux sur les problèmes opérationnels reconnus de part et d'autre.

À titre d'exemple de mécanisme bilatéral en vue d'une plus grande consultation, mentionnons le Protocole d'entente signé le 23 juillet 1979 par le sous-ministre des Services correctionnels de l'Ontario et le Commissaire du Service correctionnel du Canada et qui prévoit la planification mixte:

(a) des services résidentiels communautaires partagés;

(b) de la surveillance de libérés conditionnels exercée conjointement lorsque cela est possible et approprié, afin d'assurer une utilisation rentable des ressources;

(c) des projets spéciaux conjoints afin de maximiser l'efficacité des services fournis;

(d) de la mise sur pied et de l'utilisation concertées de programmes faisant appel à des bénévoles et faisant partie des procédés de gestion de cas; et

(e) de relations officielles soutenues et de la mise sur pied en commun de programmes spécialisés destinés aux infracteurs autochtones.

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles demeure, en vertu de la loi, l'organe chargé de déterminer quels détenus fédéraux sont suffisamment prêts à être remis en liberté.

La modification de la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus, proclamée le 1er septembre 1978, habilite les provinces à exercer leur compétence en matière de libération conditionnelle dans le cas des détenus condamnés à des peines d'emprisonnement, en vertu du droit pénal fédéral, dans des établissements provinciaux. À l'heure actuelle, on compte trois commissions provinciales des libérations conditionnelles: l'une en Ontario, l'autre au Québec, et la dernière en Colombie-Britannique.

Ministère du Solliciteur général **Page**

Secrétariat
ACTIVITÉS DU CENTRE DE CONSULTATION 235
ACTIVITÉS DE LA DIVISION DE LA RECHERCHE 236
ACTIVITÉS DE LA DIVISION DE LA STATISTIQUE 237
ACTIVITÉS DE LA DIVISION DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DE LA LIAISON 238
ACTIVITÉS DE LA DIVISION DES JEUNES CONTREVENANTS 239
POLITIQUE DE LA G.R.C. EN MATIÈRE DE MARCHÉS 240
POLITIQUE FÉDÉRALE SUR L'APPLICATION DE LA LOI 240

Gendarmerie Royale du Canada
SERVICES CANADIENS DE POLICE 241
CENTRE D'INFORMATION DE LA POLICE CANADIENNE (C.I.P.C.) 241
APPLICATION DES STATUTS FÉDÉRAUX ET DES ORDRES EXÉCUTOIRES 242
SERVICES DE POLICE ASSURÉS EN VERTU DE CONTRATS 242
ACCORD FINANCIER RELATIF AUX ARMES À FEU 244

Service correctionnel du Canada
ÉCHANGE DE SERVICES PSYCHIATRIQUES 245
ÉCHANGE DE SERVICES CORRECTIONNELS ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL ET LES PROVINCES 245
ENTENTES RELATIVES AUX ENQUÊTES COMMUNAUTAIRES ET AUX SERVICES DE SURVEILLANCE DES LIBÉRÉS CONDITIONNELS ET DES DÉTENUS QUI BÉNÉFICIENT D'UNE ABSENCE TEMPORAIRE 246
ENTRETIEN DES LIBÉRÉS CONDITIONNELS ARRÊTÉS EN VERTU D'UN MANDAT DE SUSPENSION 248

Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles
RELATIONS FÉDÉRALES-PROVINCIALES 249
SERVICES AUX PROVINCES NON DOTÉES DE COMMISSIONS DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES 249
ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES COMMISSIONS DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES 249

MINISTÈRE DU SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL (Secrétariat)

ACTIVITÉS DU CENTRE DE CONSULTATION
(Font partie du programme de l'Administration)

Administration:
Centre de consultation, Direction des programmes.

Objet:
Assister le ministère à réaliser ses buts dans le domaine de la prévention du crime; la promotion d'un système de justice pénal plus humain et rationnel; et l'encouragement de la participation de la communauté dans ce système et suggérer au ministère certaines initiatives, lui fournir des conseils techniques et une assistance pratique dans le cadre de son processus d'élaboration et de mise en oeuvre de politiques.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le ministère du Solliciteur général et les affectations annuelles de crédits.

Calendrier:
C'est un programme permanent. La durée de chaque projet est déterminée au moyen d'un échange de lettres. La participation du Centre au processus de consultation est assurée dans tous les cas pour la période où elle est nécessaire afin de mobiliser des ressources pour l'examen des questions importantes.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En tant que seule division du Secrétariat dans les régions, le Centre de consultation est dans une position unique pour développer et maintenir des relations de travail efficaces avec les gouvernements provinciaux, municipaux, ainsi qu'avec les groupes communautaires.

L'exercice de ces responsabilités prend diverses formes: financement d'études, de conférences, de séminaires et d'ateliers sur des sujets d'intérêt en matière de justice pénale; lancement et soutien financier ou autre de programmes-modèles et innovateurs, l'accent étant mis sur la recherche de nouvelles approches en matière de justice pénale; consultations en vue de favoriser la coordination entre les éléments du système, identification des lacunes du système et prévention des chevauchements inutiles; promotion de la participation communautaire et prestation de services destinés à satisfaire les besoins de groupes particuliers. Les programmes sont généralement réalisés en collaboration avec les gouvernements provinciaux.

Dans cette optique élargie, le Centre de consultation a deux rôles à jouer dans le cadre du processus permanent d'élaboration et de mise en oeuvre de politiques qui a cours tant au niveau fédéral que provincial. Au stade de l'élaboration des politiques, le Centre de consultation peut procéder à des expériences pilotes en fournissant un soutien financier et technique aux provinces et collectivités intéressées. Les résultats de ces démarches peuvent ainsi être communiqués aux responsables de l'élaboration des politiques et aux chercheurs de façon à servir de fondement à l'établissement de nouvelles priorités et politiques.

La deuxième fonction du Centre de consultation est l'implantation de politiques sous forme d'une mise à l'épreuve et d'un contrôle suivi de nouvelles mesures dont le cadre théorique et conceptuel est déjà solidement établi. La fonction d'implantation vise principalement à susciter un vaste appui chez les citoyens et les provinces envers les nouveaux projets. Comme l'élaboration des politiques est un processus en constante évolution, les résultats des vérifications sont intégrés au cycle de politiques en vue de l'amélioration de celles-ci.

Au niveau organisationnel, un service de consultation est offert, à l'échelle nationale, par le bureau central d'Ottawa qui est aussi responsable de l'administration courante et de la coordination du réseau des cinq bureaux régionaux. Leur présence au sein de la collectivité et la nature de leur travail qui les dégage de responsabilités opérationnelles directes permettent aux conseillers régionaux de profiter de cette situation privilégiée pour travailler à établir des liens et à maintenir un dialogue entre la population et les différents éléments du système de justice pénale.

Le tableau 1 fournit la ventilation par province du coût des programmes à frais partagés mis en oeuvre au cours des quatre dernières années.

TABLEAU 1

Centre de consultation — Dépenses réparties par province
($000)

Province	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Terre-Neuve	57.8	406	135.6	11.4
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	17.9	15	72	92.7
Nouvelle-Écosse	111.5	64.6	83	82.5
Nouveau-Brunswick	35.1	51	74.6	90.1
Québec	99.5	236	273	209
Ontario	202.3	362.8	252	840.6
Manitoba	66.3	58.2	39.4	61.5
Saskatchewan	42.4	75	52	78.5
Alberta	5	114	97	223.1
Colombie-Britannique	49.3	140.7	233.6	101.5
Yukon	—	—	37.2	35.7
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	32.0	42.8	10	—

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. J.L. Côté
Directeur du Centre de consultation
Direction des Programmes
Secrétariat du Ministère
Ministère du Solliciteur général
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OP8

Tél.: (613) 995-4811

Conseiller régional (Atlantique)
Suite 205
1075, rue Main
Case postale 549
Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E1C 1H2

Tél.: (506) 388-6368

Bureaux régionaux:

Conseiller régional (Québec)
666 ouest, rue Sherbrooke
Suite 201
Montréal (Québec)
H3A 1E7

Tél.: (514) 283-7362

Conseiller régional (Ontario)
Pièce 12A8
2 ouest, avenue St-Clair
Toronto (Ontario)
M4T 1L5

Tél.: (416) 966-8107

Conseiller régional (Prairies)
Cumberland Square
Section nº 28
1501 est, 8e rue
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7H OT2

Tél.: (306) 665-4262

Conseiller régional (Colombie-Britannique)
Case postale 10277
Pièce 2410A
Pacific Center
700 ouest, rue Georgia
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V7Y 1E8

Tél.: (604) 666-6079

ACTIVITÉS DE LA DIVISION DE LA RECHERCHE
(Font partie du programme de l'Administration)

Administration:
Division de la recherche, Direction des programmes

Objet.
Promouvoir, appuyer, mettre sur pied, diriger et effectuer des recherches en sciences sociales reliées à la criminalité et au système de la justice pénale au Canada, et communiquer les résultats des recherches à tous les intéressés, particulièrement à ceux qui sont responsables des lois et de l'élaboration des politiques et des programmes.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le ministère du Solliciteur général et les affectations annuelles de crédits.

Calendrier:
Programme permanent. La durée de chaque étude est fixée en fonction de chaque cas.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La Division de la recherche établit, administre, et dans une certaine mesure, dirige des projets de recherches en sciences sociales pour le compte du ministère du Solliciteur général. La Division s'attache surtout à concevoir, à évaluer et à contrôler l'applicabilité des recherches en fonction des objectifs du ministère et dans le respect de ses propres attributions qui peuvent s'exprimer ainsi:

a) fournir des avis sur les politiques et les programmes fondés sur les résultats de recherches;

b) fournir un service d'information de façon à faciliter la planification et l'élaboration de politiques, de programmes et de mesures législatives conçus en fonction des problèmes reliés au crime et à la justice pénale;

c) évaluer des politiques et programmes du système de justice pénale;

d) élargir l'ensemble de connaissances fondamentales et de données dont on s'inspire pour la prise de décision au sein du système de justice pénale;

e) renseigner la population et les praticiens du secteur de la justice pénale sur la criminalité et le système de justice pénale;

f) favoriser la poursuite de recherches en criminologie et le perfectionnement du personnel de recherche;

g) anticiper les difficultés et les problèmes qui peuvent surgir au sein du système de justice pénale et planifier les recherches en conséquence.

Les priorités de recherche sont l'objet d'un examen annuel en collaboration avec toutes les composantes du ministère de façon à s'assurer que les programmes de recherche répondent le plus possible aux objectifs changeants du ministere. La Division subventionne ou réalise ainsi des recherches en fonction de besoins définis.

L'activité de la Division porte sur les domaines de recherches suivants:

1. Prévention du crime
2. Efficience et efficacité des programmes de justice pénale
3. Étude des responsabilités des sous-systèmes du système de justice pénale
4. Justice des décisions prises par l'appareil de justice pénale
5. Étude des problèmes qui se posent aux victimes du crime
6. Recherche de moyens en vue d'accroître la participation communautaire à la solution des problèmes de justice pénale
7. Justice pour les jeunes
8. Enrichissement de la base de données sur le système de justice pénale.

En 1982-1983, la Division a confié par contrats, au nom du ministère, 115 projets de recherche à des universités, des représentants de l'industrie privée ou à des particuliers et a continué de subventionner 75 programmes de recherche entrepris au cours des années précédentes.

En plus du programme de contrats de recherches et de ces projets de recherche internes, la Division administre un programme d'aide aux centres de recherche en criminologie et de perfectionnement du personnel de recherche. Le programme a trois buts: 1) le perfectionnement du personnel de recherche dans chacune des régions importantes du Canada afin d'aider aux besoins du pays en recherche dans le domaine de la justice pénale; 2) la poursuite de recherches ayant des effets sur les politiques qui touchent la criminalité, la délinquance et l'administration de la justice; 3) la diffusion des résultats de recherche à l'échelle nationale, régionale et provinciale. Ce programme est maintenant structuré de façon à fournir, pendant trois ans une aide financière aux bénéficiaires, sous réserve de l'approbation par le Conseil du Trésor de l'affectation des fonds.

Les centres de criminologie qui bénéficient de ce type d'aide appartiennent aux universités suivantes: Université Dalhousie, Université de Montréal, Université d'Ottawa, Université de Toronto, Université Régina, Université de l'Alberta, Université Simon Fraser.

Les demandes de renseignements sur des projets particuliers financés dans le passé ou à l'heure actuelle par la Division doivent être transmises à l'adresse suivante:

M. B. Larocque
Chef, Administration et contrôle des projets
Direction des programmes
Ministère du Solliciteur général
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OP8

ACTIVITÉS DE LA DIVISION DE LA STATISTIQUE
(Font partie du programme de l'Administration)

Administration:
Division de la statistique, Direction des programmes

Objet:
Promouvoir l'amélioration de l'information et des données statistiques au sein du système canadien de la justice pénale, et fournir des statistiques, des conseils d'ordre

méthodologique et un soutien technique au ministère à l'appui de l'élaboration de politiques et pour répondre à des demandes de renseignements spécifiques.

Autorité:
Loi sur le ministère du Solliciteur général et les affectations annuelles de crédits.

Calendrier:
Programme permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
La Division s'efforce d'encourager les bonnes relations et la collaboration dans le milieu de la justice pénale, c'est-à-dire avec les ministères fédéraux et les organismes provinciaux, municipaux et autres qui participent à la mise sur pied de systèmes d'information et de statistiques dans le domaine de la justice pénale.

En juin 1981, Statistique Canada a créé un nouvel organisme national des statistiques juridiques, appelé Centre canadien de la statistique juridique. Plusieurs années d'étude, de planification et de travail de la part des instances provinciales et fédérales responsables de l'administration de la justice sont à l'origine de la création de ce Centre. Celui-ci s'appuie sur le principe selon lequel la production des statistiques et des renseignements juridiques est une responsabilité conjointe.

Le Conseil de l'information juridique, (C.I.J.) composé des sous-ministres fédéraux et provinciaux responsables de la justice et du statisticien en chef, est un organisme chargé de coordonner et d'orienter les initiatives prises, aux paliers fédéral et provincial, afin d'améliorer les systèmes d'information et de statistiques au sein du système canadien de justice pénale. Le comité des agents de liaison relève du Conseil; il est composé de représentants de chacun des ministères siégeant au C.I.J. de même que de l'Association canadienne des chefs de police. Ce comité a pour rôle de se réunir fréquemment avec des représentants du Centre pour discuter des priorités et des plans de travail, et pour faciliter l'approvisionnement des données et l'échange des renseignements entre les diverses compétences et le Centre.

La Division de la statistique coordonne la participation du ministère aux activités du Centre et délègue un représentant au comité des agents de liaison. Le rôle de la Division de la statistique consiste à distribuer, à interpréter et à analyser les données émanant du Centre et à s'assurer que le Centre est tenu au courant des activités statistiques pertinentes se déroulant au sein du ministère. La Division de la statistique participe avec le Centre à plusieurs projets conjoints.

Le ministère du Solliciteur général a affecté, au cours de l'année financière 1982-1983, des ressources s'élevant à environ $150,000 aux activités du Centre canadien de la statistique juridique.

Le directeur de la Division faisait partie du Groupe d'étude fédéral-provincial sur les victimes. Le Groupe s'est largement inspiré, dans la rédaction de son rapport final, de l'analyse des données du sondage sur la victimisation faite par la Division de la statistique.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. A. Himelfarb
Directeur, Division de la statistique
Direction des programmes
Secrétariat du Ministère
Ministère du Solliciteur général
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P8

Tél.: (613) 995-4811

ACTIVITÉS DE LA DIVISION DE LA PLANIFICATION ET DE LA LIAISON
(Font partie du programme de l'Administration)

Administration:
Division de la planification et de la liaison
Direction des programmes

Objet:
S'assurer que des résultats de recherche utiles et à jour, des renseignements statistiques et d'autres données obtenues de façon empirique soient le plus possible diffusés et mis à la disposition des divers secteurs du système de justice pénale et du plus grand nombre de citoyens intéressés au Canada. Fournir à la Direction des programmes des services de planification globale et fournir de l'aide au ministère dans ses fonctions de planification à long terme.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le ministère du Solliciteur général et les affectations annuelles de crédits.

Calendrier:
Programme permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
La fonction de diffusion de la Division est triple et se traduit par trois programmes distincts dont elle a la responsabilité:

a) Le programme de publications englobe les rapports de recherche, les renseignements statistiques et les autres données expérimentales obtenues des divers services de la Direction des programmes. L'accent est toujours mis sur des mesures visant à s'assurer que tous ces renseignements sont communiqués, dans une langue, sous une forme, et dans un style compris des responsables tant de l'élaboration que de la réalisation des politiques, oeuvrant aux paliers fédéral et provincial, que des membres du grand public.

b) Le Programme d'ateliers, de séminaires et de cours vise également à faciliter la communication et l'exploitation des résultats de recherche et des autres renseignements sur les politiques par l'organisation d'ateliers, de cours et d'autres modes de diffusion non écrite et/ou par la fourniture d'un soutien financier ou d'un autre type d'aide à l'égard de ces initiatives.

c) Le Centre de référence et la bibliothèque du ministère comprennent environ 25,000 volumes, 300 périodiques et une collection de plus en plus importante de microfiches sur la criminalité, l'application de la loi, le système correctionnel, la justice pénale et autres domaines connexes. La bibliothèque offre ses services au personnel du Service correctionnel du Canada, de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles et du Secrétariat.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. S. Shuster
Directeur, Division de la planification et de la liaison
Direction des programmes
Ministère du Solliciteur général
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OP8

Tél.: (613) 995-4811

ACTIVITÉS DE LA DIVISION DES JEUNES CONTREVENANTS

Administration:
La Division des jeunes contrevenants, Direction des politiques

Objet:
Prendre les dispositions voulues pour l'application de la nouvelle Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, récemment approuvée par le Parlement et qui a reçu la sanction royale le 7 juillet 1982. Les principales activités à cet égard sont la négociation d'ententes fédérales-provinciales pour le financement de l'exécution de la nouvelle Loi; la mise en oeuvre d'un programme de financement transitoire devant faciliter la mise en oeuvre provinciale de la Loi du point de vue du transfert de technologie; des projets-témoins et des projets innovateurs, et des systèmes d'information et de dossiers; et une analyse suivie des questions de principe se rattachant aux dispositions et aux incidences de la Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants.

Autorité:
La Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants

Calendrier:
On prévoit que la Loi sera proclamée le 1er avril 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'adoption de ce projet de loi constitue un événement marquant dans l'histoire des tentatives visant à apporter une réforme fondamentale au système de justice prévu pour les jeunes contrevenants au Canada, tentatives qui remontent à près de vingt ans. La nouvelle Loi est l'aboutissement de longues années de consultations et de débats sérieux. Elle a pour objet de fournir un processus détaillé pour traiter les crimes commis par les adolescents. Ce processus encourage le respect de la Loi et tente d'établir un équilibre raisonnable et acceptable entre les besoins des jeunes contrevenants et les intérêts de la société.

Il ne fait aucun doute que la modification la plus importante et la plus controversée de la Loi, qui a été adoptée par le Comité permanent de la justice et des questions juridiques, était celle ayant trait à l'établissement d'un âge maximum uniforme de 17 ans inclusivement, devant s'appliquer à travers le pays. À l'heure actuelle, l'âge de la minorité pénale au Canada n'est pas uniforme et est établi à moins de 16, à moins de 17 ou à moins de 18 ans. Cette disparité d'âge qui a prévalu pendant nombre d'années, en vertu du droit applicable aux jeunes et qui, de fait, établissait une discrimination contre les jeunes d'après leur lieu de résidence, a fait l'objet de nombreuses critiques. Avec l'établissement d'un âge uniforme dans la nouvelle Loi sur les jeunes contrevenants, la question de la disparité d'âge a finalement été résolue. L'application de l'âge de la minorité pénale uniforme de 17 ans inclusivement sera obligatoire à compter du 1er avril 1985.

La proclamation de la nouvelle Loi est prévue pour le 1er avril 1984. Lorsque la proclamation se fera, le financement fédéral actuel des services de justice pour adolescents qui a lieu en vertu du Régime d'assistance publique du Canada et des ententes spéciales relatives aux jeunes délinquants prendra fin. En conséquence, le ministère du Solliciteur général a entamé des négociations avec les provinces et les territoires pour la conclusion d'une nouvelle entente financière concernant le financement fédéral des services pour les jeunes délinquants. Dans le cadre de ce processus, on a eu des entretiens poussés avec les provinces et les territoires pour déterminer les incidences de la nouvelle Loi du point de vue des finances et des ressources.

En outre, le ministère du Solliciteur général a mis en marche un programme de financement transitoire pour aider les provinces et les territoires dans l'application de la nouvelle Loi au moyen de transfert de technologie, de projets-témoins et de projets innovateurs, et de systèmes d'information et de dossiers. L'analyse des incidences de la Loi du point de vue de la politique et des réponses que doivent apporter les programmes s'est poursuivie simultanément.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Don Demers
Directeur, Politiques (Jeunes contrevenants)
Direction des politiques
Ministère du Solliciteur général
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P8

POLITIQUE DE LA G.R.C. EN MATIÈRE DE MARCHÉS

Administration:
La Direction de la politique en matière de police et d'application de la loi

La Direction générale de la police et de la sécurité

Objet:
Fournir des conseils, en matière d'orientation, relatifs à l'administration des ententes conclues, avec les provinces et les municipalités, en vue de la prestation de services par la G.R.C.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le ministère du Solliciteur général et la Loi sur la Gendarmerie royale du Canada.

Calendrier:
L'entente sur les marchés courants des services de police assurés par la G.R.C. a été conclue avec les provinces en août 1981. Les fonctionnaires du Secrétariat ont dirigé l'équipe fédérale des négociations et formulé les conseils au gouvernement. L'appui accordé à cette politique depuis la signature des ententes relatives au service de police n'a pas cessé.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'appui accordé à la stratégie des négociations et aux positions préférées se résume à l'élaboration des recommandations présentées au Cabinet et à la présentation au Conseil du Trésor des propositions concernant les modalités financières. Les avis concernant l'interprétation de diverses clauses des ententes sont formulés de manière ininterrompue. On maintient constamment avec les fonctionnaires provinciaux une liaison étroite relativement à ces questions.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. R.W. Christensen
Directeur général
Direction de la politique en matière de police et d'application de la loi
Direction générale de la police et de la sécurité
Ministère du Solliciteur général
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P8

POLITIQUE FÉDÉRALE SUR L'APPLICATION DE LA LOI

Administration:
La Direction de la politique en matière de police et d'application de la loi

La Direction générale de la police et de la sécurité

Objet:
Consulter le ministère de la Justice et les provinces au sujet de l'élaboration de la politique concernant la police et de la solution des problèmes opérationnels et administratifs qui influent sur l'application de la loi au Canada.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le ministère du Solliciteur général et les affectations annuelles de crédit.

Calendrier:
La durée du mandat de l'un ou l'autre des groupes de travail et des comités varie.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La collaboration avec le ministère de la Justice et les provinces en vue de résoudre les problèmes qui influent sur l'application de la loi est l'un des éléments essentiels du mandat de la Division de la politique en matière de police et d'application de la loi. Les coûts financiers sont minimes, exception faite des traitements des agents qui y participent. Les groupes de travail et les autres dispositions de cet ordre sont établis selon les exigences du Comité fédéral-provincial des ministres responsables de la justice pénale, selon celles du ministre ou encore selon celles des hauts fonctionnaires du ministère.

Au cours de l'année financière 1981-1982, les thèmes suivants ont été privilégiés lors des consultations fédérales-provinciales et au cours des activités des divers comités des groupes de travail:

- l'identification, la saisie et confiscation des produits des opérations criminelles;
- la mise au point d'une réaction coordonnée à celles des recommandations de la Commission McDonald qui touchent le service de police;
- l'application des lois sur les drogues;
- les répercussions, sur le service de police, de la Charte canadienne des lois et libertés;
- la réforme du Code criminel; et
- l'élaboration de la politique sur les services de police dans les réserves indiennes.

Ces efforts contribuent, à des degrés divers, à l'élaboration de normes nationales régissant le service de police, à la solution de problèmes opérationnels qui influent sur le service de police ainsi qu'à l'élaboration de lois qui établissent l'équilibre voulu entre, d'une part, les besoins en matière d'application efficace de la loi, et, d'autre part, les droits et libertés des Canadiens.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. R.W. Christensen
Directeur général
Direction de la politique en matière de police et d'application de la loi
Direction générale de la police et de la sécurité
Ministère du Solliciteur général
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P8

MINISTÈRE DU SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL
(Gendarmerie royale du Canada)

SERVICES CANADIENS DE POLICE
(Programme de l'application de la loi)

Les Services canadiens de police comprennent les laboratoires judiciaires, le service d'identité judiciaire, le Collège canadien de police et le Centre d'information de la police canadienne (C.I.P.C.). Leur objectif est d'aider tous les corps de police canadiens, les établissements pénitentiaires et les cours de juridiction criminelle du Canada en fournissant des services de laboratoire judiciaire, d'identité judiciaire et d'information et en offrant une formation policière avancée et spécialisée.

Depuis le 1er avril 1981, le gouvernement fédéral offre les services canadiens de police sans frais aux utilisateurs. Avant cette date, les coûts des services relatifs au C.I.P.C. étaient partagés entre les provinces, les territoires, les municipalités et le gouvernement fédéral.

Le coût total des Services canadiens de police au cours de l'année financière 1982-1983 s'est élevé à $76,332,000.

Les laboratoires judiciaires de recherche

Les laboratoires judiciaires fournissent de l'aide technique et scientifique à tous les services policiers et organismes gouvernementaux du Canada. Cette aide est assurée par des laboratoires régionaux situés dans des endroits stratégiques: Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique), Edmonton (Alberta), Régina (Saskatchewan), Winnipeg (Manitoba), Ottawa (Ontario), Sackville (Nouveau-Brunswick), Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse) et Montréal (Québec). Les laboratoires font l'examen médico-légal des preuves matérielles et offrent, aux cours d'assises du Canada, des témoignages d'experts en matière de chimie, de toxicologie, de sérologie, d'alcool, d'identification de poils et de fibres, d'expertise en matière d'écriture et d'identification d'armes à feu et de traces d'outils.

Le personnel supérieur du Laboratoire judiciaire central à Ottawa est responsable de la formation du personnel des laboratoires ainsi que de l'élaboration de méthodes d'analyse et de normes de rendement. Il maintient des contacts avec les institutions médico-légales nationales et internationales dans la réalisation de travaux de recherche et de perfectionnement. De plus, il participe, dans une certaine mesure, à l'évaluation du matériel policier courant, (par exemple, les détecteurs d'alcool). Il s'occupe de la coordination de tous les services de soutien opérationnel à la G.R.C.

Depuis 1979, la G.R.C., par l'entremise de la Section du soutien aux programmes scientifiques et techniques, dirige le Programme de travail sur la science et la technologie à l'appui de l'application de la loi, de concert avec le Comité de la recherche opérationnelle de l'Association canadienne des chefs de police et le Conseil national de recherches du Canada. En tant qu'organisme directeur, la G.R.C. est responsable du financement, de la comptabilité et du contrôle des projets mis de l'avant par ce programme et entrepris en vue de répondre aux besoins des policiers canadiens en matière de recherche. Elle est également chargée de la ratification des contrats.

Services d'identité

Les services d'identité servent de dépôt national des empreintes des criminels, des enregistrements d'armes à feu et des autres données signalétiques qui sont reçues des services policiers canadiens, des établissements pénitentiaires, et des organismes fédéraux. Ces dossiers et renseignements facilitent beaucoup les enquêtes policières, l'application de la loi, la prévention de la criminalité et le dépistage des criminels; ils sont à la disposition de tous les organismes canadiens dûment autorisés 24 heures sur 24, tous les jours de la semaine.

Collège canadien de police (C.C.P.)

Le C.C.P. assure une formation policière avancée et spécialisée, dans des domaines comme l'organisation et l'administration, la gestion du personnel et les techniques d'enquête, aux membres des services canadiens de police ainsi qu'aux membres de certains corps de police étrangers.

Un comité consultatif du C.C.P., composé de représentants du ministère du Solliciteur général, des Procureurs généraux des provinces, des Services canadiens de police, de l'Association canadienne des chefs de police et du directeur du C.C.P., examine les progrès du Collège, donne des conseils et fait des recommandations touchant les objectifs, les buts et les priorités à venir.

CENTRE D'INFORMATION DE LA POLICE CANADIENNE (C.I.P.C.)

Le Centre d'information de la police canadienne (C.I.P.C.) offre un répertoire centralisé de renseignements judiciaires à tous les policiers du pays grâce à l'utilisation

de dispositifs électroniques modernes qui permettent l'emmagasinage et la récupération rapide de l'information. Sa banque de données comprend des renseignements sur des véhicules et des bateaux volés, abandonnés ou reliés à des sujets recherchés, sur des personnes recherchées ou disparues et des sujets en libération conditionnelle, sous surveillance obligatoire, accusés ou en probation, et enfin sur des biens volés, y compris des armes à feu identifiables au moyen d'un numéro unique. Le C.I.P.C. comporte également un fichier des casiers judiciaires condensés établi à partir des dossiers de la Section de la classification dactyloscopique du Service de l'identité judiciaire.

L'ensemble informatique du C.I.P.C. est un système automatisé d'emmagasinage et de récupération de l'information destiné à desservir en permanence les services de police participants. Il se compose d'une banque centrale de données installée dans un immeuble spécialement aménagé à la Direction générale de la G.R.C., à Ottawa, et reliée à des terminaux éloignés par un réseau de communication.

Le Comité consultatif de C.I.P.C., dont la création a été autorisée par le Conseil du Trésor en 1969, s'occupe de l'orientation et de la réglementation du C.I.P.C.. Composé de membres supérieurs des principaux services de police du Canada et de représentants de la force publique de chaque province et territoire, il est chargé de préciser la nature et le contenu des fichiers du C.I.P.C., ainsi que les règles d'utilisation de l'ensemble informatique, et de désigner les services qui pourront accéder directement aux données du système. L'accès direct aux fichiers du C.I.P.C. est limité à la G.R.C., aux services de police provinciaux et aux services de police municipaux approuvés par le Comité.

APPLICATION DES STATUTS FÉDÉRAUX ET DES ORDRES EXÉCUTOIRES
(Fait partie du programme d'application de la Loi)

L'objet de cette partie du programme d'application de la loi de la G.R.C. est de prévenir et déceler les infractions commises contre les statuts fédéraux et faire enquête à ce sujet; fournir des services d'enquête et de protection aux autres ministères et organismes fédéraux sur une base de récupération des coûts; protéger les dignitaires étrangers en visite, les diplomates et les hauts fonctionnaires du gouvernement canadien, ainsi que les biens du gouvernement fédéral; et veiller au maintien de la sécurité interne.

Le programme de l'application des lois fédérales comme la Loi sur les stupéfiants, la Loi sur la faillite, la Loi sur l'immigration, les statuts concernant le revenu et les articles qui s'y rapportent dans le Code criminel s'étend à toutes les provinces, au Yukon et aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest. D'autres secteurs importants d'enquête comme celui de l'application des lois sur la drogue, la contrefaçon, les infractions de commerce et le crime organisé touchent le domaine des relations fédérales-provinciales. Les services de protection policière représentent l'engagement de la Gendarmerie dans le cadre du Programme de sécurité du gouvernement fédéral. En plus de leurs fonctions susmentionnées concernant la sécurité des personnes de marque et celle des biens de l'État ces services effectuent des inspections de l'équipement, des ordinateurs et des immeubles du gouvernement fédéral et veillent à la sécurité de l'information.

SERVICES DE POLICE ASSURÉS EN VERTU DE CONTRATS
(Programme de l'application des lois fédérales)

Administration:
La Gendarmerie royale du Canada

Objet:
Fournir des services d'application des lois aux provinces, territoires et municipalités qui ont conclu des accords de services policiers avec le Solliciteur général pour que la Gendarmerie assure ces services. Dans le cadre des services de police provinciaux, on trouve un programme de gendarmes spéciaux amérindiens qui prévoit l'emploi des gendarmes spéciaux autochtones dans la Gendarmerie. L'expérience a démontré que cette méthode améliore les relations entre la Gendarmerie et les communautés autochtones.

Autorité:
Loi sur la Gendarmerie royale du Canada

La conclusion de contrats avec les provinces ou les municipalités exige l'assentiment préalable du gouverneur en conseil et du lieutenant-gouverneur en conseil.

Calendrier:
Le premier contrat de prestation de services policiers à être conclu avec une province a été signé par la Saskatchewan en 1928. Des contrats ont également été conclus avec la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, le Manitoba et l'Alberta en 1932, et avec Terre-Neuve et la Colombie-Britannique en 1950. La première municipalité à conclure un contrat a été Flin Flon, au Manitoba, en 1935.

Les derniers contrats avec les provinces, les territoires et les municipalités étaient pour une période de cinq ans qui a pris fin le 31 mars 1981. À cette date, des contrats de services policiers étaient en vigueur dans huit provinces (à l'exception de l'Ontario et du Québec), dans les deux territoires et dans 193 municipalités.

Le 1er avril 1981, on a conclu un contrat de dix ans avec huit provinces (à l'exception de l'Ontario et du Québec), les deux territoires et 190 municipalités. Le 1er mai 1981, le nombre des municipalités sous contrat a été porté à 191.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu des nouveaux contrats, le gouvernement fédéral partageait les coûts des services de police de la G.R.C. avec les provinces, les territoires et les municipalités qui avaient conclu des contrats pour ces services. Les contrats sont en vigueur du 1er avril 1981 au 31 mars 1991.

Pour calculer le coût total des services qui était partagé entre le gouvernement fédéral et chaque province ou municipalité liée par contrat, on a appliqué une méthode des coûts proportionnels.

Provinces et territoires

Au cours des neuf mois commençant le 1er avril 1981 et se terminant le 31 décembre 1981, les coûts étaient basés sur les dépenses véritables consacrées aux services de police provinciaux ou territoriaux pendant l'année financière précédente. À partir du 1er janvier 1982 et pour le reste du contrat, les coûts seront basés sur les dépenses consacrées aux services de police provinciaux ou territoriaux au cours de l'année financière en question. Les provinces et les territoires ont dû rembourser au gouvernement fédéral au cours de l'année financière 1981-1982, 56% du coût. Ce pourcentage augmentera de 1% par année financière jusqu'à ce qu'il atteigne 60% soit en 1985-1986. À partir du 1er avril 1986, les remboursements seront de l'ordre de 62% et ils augmenteront de 2% par année financière jusqu'en 1990-1991 alors qu'ils auront atteint 70%.

Municipalités de plus de 15,000 habitants

Le coût pour ces municipalités au cours de la période allant du 1er avril 1981 au 31 décembre 1981 est basé sur les dépenses réelles consacrées aux services municipaux de police dans toutes les municipalités sous contrat au cours de l'année financière précédente. À partir du 1er janvier 1982 et pour le reste du contrat, les coûts seront basés sur les dépenses consacrées aux services municipaux de police dans chaque municipalité au cours de l'année financière en question. Pour l'année financière 1981-1982, ces municipalités devaient rembourser au gouvernement fédéral 81% de ces coûts. Cette proportion augmentera de 1% par année financière jusqu'à ce qu'elle atteigne 90% soit en 1990-1991, dernière année du contrat.

Municipalités de moins de 15,000 habitants

Le coût pour ces municipalités au cours de la période allant du 1er avril 1981 au 31 décembre 1981 est basé sur les dépenses réelles consacrées aux services municipaux de police dans toutes les municipalités de moins de 15,000 habitants, sous contrat au cours de l'année financière précédente.

À partir du 1er janvier 1982 et pour le reste du contrat, les coûts seront basés sur les dépenses consacrées aux services municipaux de police dans chaque municipalité de moins de 15,000 habitants sous contrat au cours de l'année financière en question. Ces municipalités (à l'exception d'une) ont remboursé au gouvernement fédéral 56% de ces coûts au cours de l'année financière 1981-1982.

Cette proportion augmentera de 1% par année financière jusqu'à ce qu'elle atteigne 60% au cours de l'année financière 1985-1986. À partir de l'année financière 1986-1987, les remboursements représenteront 62% du coût véritable et ils augmenteront de 2% par année financière jusqu'à ce qu'ils équivalent à 70% du coût en 1990-1991, dernière année du contrat.

La municipalité de Hinton en Alberta fait exception au pourcentage des coûts partagés. L'entente conclue dans le cas de cette municipalité débute le 1er mai 1982 et les coûts seront incorporés à ceux des autres municipalités de moins de 15,000 habitants en Alberta. Cependant, le remboursement que la municipalité de Hinton doit verser au gouvernement fédéral sera de l'ordre de 70% du coût par année financière pour la durée du contrat qui se termine en 1990-1991.

Paiements:
En vertu des accords, le gouvernement fédéral fait parvenir sa note aux provinces, territoires et municipalités tous les trois mois, c'est-à-dire en juillet, octobre, janvier et mars de chaque année, pour les services de police fournis au cours du trimestre écoulé.

Les sommes versées par les provinces et les municipalités qui ont conclu des contrats de services policiers avec la G.R.C. pour les exercices financiers 1981-1982 et 1982-1983 sont indiquées au tableau 2.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. E.T. Zwicker
Commissaire adjoint
Affaires financières
Administration centrale, G.R.C.
Pièce 610
Immeuble Pickering
250, chemin Tremblay
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0R2

Tél.: (613) 993-1712

TABLEAU 2

Sommes versées par les provinces, territoires et municipalités pour les contrats de surveillance
($000)

Province/Territoire	*Contrats conclus avec les provinces et les territoires*		*Contrats conclus avec les municipalités*	
	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Terre-Neuve	17,635	24,039	1,854	1,323
Nouvelle-Écosse	15,367	17,359	1,642	1,869
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	2,783	2,417	310	1,024
Nouveau-Brunswick	12,397	13,109	2,107	1,950
Manitoba	20,318	21,740	4,928	4,576
Saskatchewan	27,697	30,625	5,814	6,153
Alberta	36,763	41,424	14,058	16,360
Colombie-Britannique	48,253	56,802	46,012	68,323
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	9,467	10,138	—	—
Yukon	3,951	4,381	—	—
Total	194,631	222,034	76,725	101,578

ACCORD FINANCIER RELATIF AUX ARMES À FEU

Administration:
Services de l'administration et de l'enregistrement des armes à feu de la G.R.C.

Objet:
Rembourser les gouvernements provinciaux des dépenses effectivement engagées dans l'application des dispositions de la Partie II.1 du "Code criminel" qui ont trait aux permis d'entreprise d'armes à feu et aux Autorisations d'acquisition d'armes à feu.

Autorité:
Article 106.3 du "Code criminel".

Financement et fonctionnement:
Dans le cadre de l'application de la loi criminelle dans chaque province, les autorités provinciales délivrent des autorisations d'acquisition d'armes à feu et des permis d'entreprise d'armes à feu. Le gouvernement fédéral rembourse les provinces des déficits qui se produisent après que les frais administratifs sont déduits des recettes provenant des droits versés pour ces permis et autorisations.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 3.

TABLEAU 3

Paiements effectués par le Gouvernement du Canada en vertu de l'Accord financier relatif aux armes à feu

Province	*Exercice 1982-83 ($)*
Terre-Neuve	68,636
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	31,886
Nouvelle-Écosse	108,174
Nouveau-Brunswick	115,326
Québec	—
Ontario	357,630
Manitoba	116,924
Saskatchewan	115,880
Alberta	204,296
Colombie-Britannique	276,887
Yukon	32,855
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	44,309

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. N. Austin
Coordonnateur
Centre de la politique des armes à feu
Ministère du Solliciteur général
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P8

Tél.: (613) 593-4995

MINISTÈRE DU SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL
(Le Service correctionnel du Canada)

ÉCHANGE DE SERVICES PSYCHIATRIQUES
(Fait partie des programmes des Services correctionnels)

Administration:
Commissaire aux Services correctionnels

Objet:
Accord avec le ministère des Services sociaux de la Saskatchewan afin de fournir des soins psychiatriques aux détenus sous juridiction provinciale et d'administrer, sur demande ou tribunal, des tests psychiatriques à des prévenus, et accord avec le ministère des Affaires sociales de la province de Québec pour fournir des soins psychiatriques aux détenus fédéraux incarcérés dans cette province.

Autorité:
Lois sur les pénitenciers

L'accord fédéral-provincial avec la Saskatchewan est entré en vigueur le 14 novembre 1978.

L'accord fédéral-provincial avec le Québec a été signé et est entré en vigueur le 4 avril 1977.

Calendrier:
Cet échange de service sera permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le Centre psychiatrique régional à Saskatoon peut recevoir jusqu'à trente-deux détenus admis en vertu de l'accord. La province de la Saskatchewan accepte d'assumer les frais individuels de chaque personne admise aux termes de l'accord. Cette formule de coûts individuels figure dans l'accord et repose sur le principe du recouvrement total mais exclut les coûts d'immobilisation pour les terres, les immeubles, l'équipement et la dépréciation. L'Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal (Québec) offre des soins psychiatriques aux détenus sous juridiction fédérale recommandés par les médecins des établissements fédéraux. La province de Québec présente une évaluation globale des frais pour l'année sans y inclure les coûts d'immobilisation, et le Canada convient de verser ½ du montant le premier jour de chaque mois. Le Canada et le Québec ont convenu d'étudier et de passer un accord établissant un système de rajustement des coûts dans les cas de sur-utilisation ou de sous-utilisation de journées-malades prévues. Les coûts pour les exercices financiers 1979-80 à 1982-83 sont indiqués au tableau 4.

TABLEAU 4

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	($)
1979-80	4,271,700
1980-81	5,354,350
1981-82	7,019,770
1982-83	8,055,400

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Dr D. Craigen
Directeur général
Soins médicaux et de santé
Service correctionnel du Canada
Édifice Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Pièce 524
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P9

Tél.: (613) 992-5713

ÉCHANGE DE SERVICES CORRECTIONNELS ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL ET LES PROVINCES
(Fait partie du programme des Services correctionnels)

Administration:
Commissaire aux Services correctionnels

Objet:
Assurer l'envoi des délinquants condamnés à l'emprisonnement aux établissements qui conviennent le mieux à leur programme.

Autorité:
Loi sur les prisons et les maisons de correction—transfert à des établissements fédéraux des personnes condamnées à moins de deux ans d'emprisonnement.

Loi portant affectation de crédits—transfert à des établissements provinciaux des personnes condamnées à plus de deux ans d'emprisonnement.

Des accords fédéraux-provinciaux ont été signés et sont entrés en vigueur aux dates suivantes:

Nouvelle-Écosse:	14 août 1974
Nouveau-Brunswick:	15 mars 1975
Manitoba:	31 décembre 1973
Saskatchewan:	21 novembre 1973

Alberta:	31 décembre 1973
Colombie-Britannique:	28 février 1974
Territoire du Yukon:	31 décembre 1973
Québec:	15 février 1974
Territoires du Nord-Ouest:	L'accord a été signé le 10 juillet 1973 mais était en force le 29 août 1972.
Terre-Neuve:	1er avril 1975; il existe un autre accord qui a été signé le 14 septembre 1949 qui prévoit l'entretien des détenus fédéraux condamnés par les tribunaux à l'emprisonnement au pénitencier de Sa Majesté à St-Jean, Terre-Neuve.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'une activité permanente du Service correctionnel du Canada.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les contrats relatifs à l'échange de services stipulent que le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces consentent à assumer les frais d'entretien de chaque détenu incarcéré aux termes de l'accord. La formule de coûts individuels figure dans l'accord et repose sur le principe du recouvrement total mais exclut les coûts d'immobilisation pour les terres, les immeubles, l'équipement et la dépréciation.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 5.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. G. Pinder
Commissaire adjoint des Programmes pour les détenus
Le Service correctionnel du Canada
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa, (Ontario)
K1A 0P9

Tél.: (613) 995-7002

TABLEAU 5

Sommes payées aux provinces pour l'entretien des détenus

Province	*1979-80* ($)	*1980-81* ($)	*1981-82* ($)	*1982-83* ($)
Terre-Neuve	278,334	490,750	383,035	375,405
Nouvelle-Écosse	98,733	89,196	130,748	37,266
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,742	—	—	—
Québec	1,846,828	3,662,540	2,005,536	2,246,031
Manitoba	193,086	115,571	129,848	123,970
Saskatchewan	66,756	47,426	125,367	203,295
Alberta	662,750	437,713	402,920	300,876
Colombie-Britannique	942,646	592,202	1,289,867	837,694
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	179,813	86,285	111,036	139,900
Territoire du Yukon	21,353	49,167	21,716	—
Total	4,292,041	5,570,850	4,600,073	4,264,437

ENTENTES RELATIVES AUX ENQUÊTES COMMUNAUTAIRES ET AUX SERVICES DE SURVEILLANCE DES LIBÉRÉS CONDITIONNELS ET DES DÉTENUS QUI BÉNÉFICIENT D'UNE ABSENCE TEMPORAIRE
(Font partie du programme des Services correctionnels)

Administration:
Le Commissaire aux Services correctionnels

Objet:
Indemniser des organismes provinciaux pour certains services rendus au Service correctionnel du Canada relativement à la libération conditionnelle et à la surveillance.

Autorité:
Loi et règlements sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus
Règlements de la Commission des libérations conditionnelles du Canada
Loi sur les pénitenciers

Le Solliciteur général a conclu des accords avec le Yukon, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Terre-Neuve, le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique.

Calendrier:
Les accords sont renégociés et renouvelés chaque année avant la date d'expiration, c'est-à-dire le 31 mars.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En 1977, une modification apportée à la Loi sur les pénitenciers unissait le Service national des libérations conditionnelles, qui relevait alors de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, au Service canadien des pénitenciers et créait ainsi un nouvel organisme fédéral, le Service correctionnel du Canada.

Le Service correctionnel du Canada s'est donc vu confier les responsabilités suivantes, en ce qui a trait aux détenus fédéraux et provinciaux incarcérés dans les provinces où la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles a compétence.*

a) préparer les cas que doit étudier la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles en vue d'accorder une libération conditionnelle; et

b) surveiller les détenus libérés sous condition par la Commission des libérations conditionnelles.

Pour ce faire, le Service correctionnel du Canada doit obtenir la collaboration des services provinciaux de probation sur deux plans:

1. le Service peut demander aux provinces d'effectuer certaines "enquêtes communautaires" s'inscrivant dans la préparation des cas que doit étudier la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles; et
2. le Service peut demander aux provinces d'exercer, pour son compte, une "surveillance" sur des personnes libérées sous condition par la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles.
3. Le Service peut demander aux provinces de surveiller des détenus bénéficiant d'une absence temporaire, conformément à la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus.

* La Commission n'a pas compétence au Québec, en Ontario et en Colombie-Britannique; ces provinces ayant créé leur propre commission des libérations conditionnelles en vertu de la modification apportée, en 1977, à la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus.

Les "enquêtes communautaires" font partie du processus qui permet de décider s'il y a lieu de mettre un détenu en libération conditionnelle. Les évaluations comportent une enquête qui vise à déterminer si la collectivité est prête à recevoir le détenu une fois qu'il aura été libéré sur parole. Cette enquête porte notamment sur la famille du requérant, sur le milieu dans lequel il vivra, sur les possibilités d'emploi et sur la mesure dans laquelle sa famille et la collectivité sont prêtes à aider le requérant dans l'exécution de ses projets de réadaptation sociale. Le Service correctionnel du Canada effectue habituellement ces enquêtes, mais il lui arrive de demander à certains gouvernements provinciaux de les mener.

Les détenus, à qui la libération conditionnelle a été accordée, sont soumis à une surveillance. En plus d'assurer le respect des conditions imposées et la surveillance nécessaire, les services de surveillance permettent de donner des directives et des conseils au libéré conditionnel et à sa famille. Le Service correctionnel du Canada fournit habituellement ces services, mais il demande parfois à des gouvernements provinciaux de s'en charger.

Chaque province qui, en vertu d'une entente, mène des enquêtes communautaires et fournit des services de surveillance de libérés conditionnels, envoie chaque mois une réclamation que rembourse le gouvernement fédéral.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 6.

TABLEAU 6

Sommes payées aux provinces pour la tenue d'enquêtes communautaires et la prestation de services de surveillance aux détenus bénéficiant de libération conditionnelle

Province	*1979-80* ($)	*1980-81* ($)	*1981-82* ($)	*1982-83* ($)
Terre-Neuve	20,615	29,434	20,514	19,126
Nouveau-Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Québec	—	2,126	1,715	—
Manitoba	8,645	9,620	—	—
Saskatchewan	29,475	34,404	41,861	45,221
Alberta	121,483	133,306	124,201	128,876
Colombie-Britannique	69,226	54,371	61,229	62,064
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	12,602	15,514	20,702	29,456
Total	262,046	278,775	270,222	284,743

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. M. Provan
Chef
Opération et contrôle de la qualité
Le Service correctionnel du Canada
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0P9

Tél.: (613) 992-6008

ENTRETIEN DES LIBÉRÉS CONDITIONNELS ARRÊTÉS EN VERTU D'UN MANDAT DE SUSPENSION
(Dans le cadre du Programme des Services correctionnels)

Administration:
Commissaire du Service correctionnel

Objet:
Assurer l'incarcération des libérés conditionnels arrêtés en vertu d'un mandat de suspension, et ce, jusqu'à ce que la suspension soit levée ou que la libération conditionnelle soit révoquée ou annulée.

Autorité:
La Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus — en ce qui a trait à l'incarcération de libérés conditionnels arrêtés en vertu d'un mandat de suspension.

La Loi sur les affectations de crédits — en ce qui concerne l'incarcération des libérés conditionnels arrêtés en vertu d'un mandat de suspension.

Les ententes fédérales-provinciales ont été signées et sont entrées en vigueur aux dates suivantes:

Nouvelle-Écosse:	le 1er janvier 1975
Nouveau-Brunswick:	le 1er novembre 1974
Terre-Neuve:	le 1er novembre 1974
Île-du-Prince-Édouard:	le 1er janvier 1975
Québec:	le 1er mai 1975
Ontario:	le 1er novembre 1974
Alberta:	le 1er janvier 1975
Colombie-Britannique:	le 1er novembre 1974
Territoires du Nord-Ouest:	le 1er novembre 1974
Yukon:	le 1er novembre 1974

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent du Service correctionnel du Canada.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les contrats relatifs à l'incarcération des détenus dont la libération conditionnelle a été suspendue stipulent que le gouvernement fédéral accepte de rembourser aux provinces les frais d'entretien de chaque détenu incarcéré aux termes de l'accord. La formule de coûts individuels figure dans l'accord et repose sur le principe du recouvrement total mais exclut les coûts d'immobilisation pour les terres, les immeubles, l'équipement et la dépréciation.

TABLEAU 7

Sommes payées aux provinces pour l'entretien des détenus dont la libération conditionnelle a été suspendue

Province	*1979-80 ($)*	*1980-81 ($)*	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*
Terre-Neuve	27,312	53,014	33,090	30,693
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—	331	—	377
Nouvelle-Écosse	48,702	47,915	38,695	33,501
Nouveau-Brunswick	7,349	20,730	3,386	7,436
Québec	1,030,447	1,221,017	616,687	562,269
Ontario	937,297	289,666	369,619	—
Alberta	118,991	317,736	328,453	289,493
Colombie-Britannique	239,181	123,007	284,102	68,692
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	10,105	3,445	21,693	12,856
Territoire du Yukon	6,584	—	—	—
Total	2,425,968	2,076,861	1,695,725	1,005,317

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. G. Pinder
Commissaire adjoint des Programmes pour les détenus
Le Service correctionnel du Canada
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OP9

Tél.: (613) 995-7002

COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

Relations fédérales-provinciales

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles juge de la plus haute importance d'assurer aux détenus des prisons provinciales et notamment aux auteurs d'infractions peu graves les mêmes droits, garanties et possibilités en matière de libération conditionnelle que ce qu'elle accorde aux détenus des pénitenciers fédéraux. Le problème à surmonter est la disparité qui existe entre les droits et les garanties dont jouissent les détenus sous juridiction fédéral qui relèvent de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles, et les détenus sous juridiction provinciale là où des commissions provinciales ont été établies, et les droits et garanties présentement accordés aux détenus dans les provinces et territoires où la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles demeure compétente.

Services aux provinces non dotées de commissions des libérations conditionnelles

À l'heure actuelle, c'est la Commission nationale qui prend les décisions en matière de libération conditionnelle dans les cas provinciaux, à l'exception de l'Ontario, du Québec et de la Colombie-Britannique qui ont leurs propres commissions provinciales des libérations conditionnelles. Les provinces des Prairies et de l'Atlantique ont choisi de ne pas établir de commissions des libérations conditionnelles en dépit de la faculté que leur donne à cet égard la Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus.

La Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles poursuit, en 1983, l'application de la procédure rationalisée de préparation des cas, et ce, afin d'accélérer la prise des décisions. Elle continue d'ailleurs à contrôler l'amélioration de ce service dans les provinces et les territoires.

Association canadienne des commissions des libérations conditionnelles

L'Association canadienne des commissions des libérations conditionnelles (ACCLC) composée de représentants de la Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles et des trois commissions provinciales (Ontario, Québec et Colombie-Britannique), poursuit ses réunions, et ses membres échangent des idées et points de vue sur des questions d'intérêt commun.

L'ACCLC continue de mettre au point sa déclaration de principes. De plus, elle a joué un rôle dans la question des normes relatives aux commissions des libérations conditionnelles. D'autre part, elle consent aux transfèrements entre provinces ainsi qu'à la délégation de pouvoirs en ce qui a trait à la suspension de la liberté conditionnelle.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

M. A. Roy
Chef, Liaison et élaboration des programmes
Commission nationale des libérations conditionnelles
340 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0R1

Tél.: (613) 995-1308

Ministère des Transports

Le ministre des Transports rend compte au Parlement des activités du ministère des Transports et de la Commission canadienne des transports, d'un ensemble de sociétés de la Couronne jouissant d'une autonomie plus ou moins grande, et d'organismes distincts chargés de développer les réseaux de transport nationaux.

Le gouvernement fédéral joue un double rôle dans le développement des services de transport. D'une part, il a un rôle de promotion dans le cadre duquel le ministère favorise la croissance du réseau de transport en fonction des besoins du moment. D'autre part, le gouvernement fédéral assume, par l'entremise de la Commission canadienne des transports, un rôle de réglementation portant notamment sur l'aspect économique des tarifs et des services.

Bien que le ministère ait, dans ses deux rôles, à collaborer avec les gouvernements provinciaux et municipaux, c'est le rôle de promotion qui a donné lieu à des programmes et à des activités dans le cadre desquels le gouvernement fédéral offre des fonds et de l'aide technique aux provinces et aux municipalités. Ces programmes sont administrés principalement par l'Administration du transport maritime, l'Administration des transports aériens et l'Administration des transports de surface, ainsi que par la Commission canadienne des transports. L'Administration du transport maritime comprend la Garde côtière canadienne, la Société canadienne des ports, les Commissions portuaires fédérales-municipales, les havres publics, l'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent et quatre administrations de Pilotage. Les autres organismes ou sociétés de la Couronne ayant trait aux transports ne s'occupent pas directement de l'administration des programmes fédéraux-provinciaux.

MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS

Le ministère des Transports se compose d'une Administration centrale, d'un service central de planification et de trois groupes administratifs qui s'acquittent des fonctions attribuées au ministère et coordonnent l'activité des nombreux organismes importants. Les trois groupes administratifs du ministère sont les suivants: l'Administration canadienne du transport maritime, l'Administration canadienne des transports aériens et l'Administration canadienne des transports de surface.

L'Administration canadienne du transport maritime est responsable des ports et de la marine marchande (à l'exception des services de traversier), de la Société canadienne des ports, de l'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent, de la Garde côtière du Canada et des Administrations de pilotage. Elle administre aussi les ports et les débarcadères publics. Elle accorde de l'aide financière, sous forme de subventions et de prêts, aux projets de construction réalisés dans les ports administrés par les Commissions portuaires fédérales-municipales.

LA GARDE CÔTIÈRE CANADIENNE

La Garde côtière canadienne qui fait partie de l'Administration canadienne du transport maritime, offre des services destinés à assurer la sécurité et l'efficacité des mouvements des navires dans les eaux canadiennes. Ses activités comprennent le déglaçage, la recherche et le sauvetage, les aides à la navigation, l'administration et l'exécution des lois visant la protection des eaux navigables, la sécurité des navires, les enquêtes sur les sinistres maritimes, l'inspection des navires à vapeur, les services du trafic maritime, l'hydraulique de marine, l'entretien de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent, le contrôle de la pollution des eaux et les nettoyages d'urgence, la réapprovisionnement du Nord, l'exploitation de stations radio côtières de marine et la délivrance de brevets canadiens de capitaine, lieutenant et mécanicien. Transports Canada a reçu en mars 1982, en vertu d'un décret du Conseil, la responsabilité des parties du programme du ministère des Travaux publics relatif au dragage des chenaux principaux et à la protection des berges, qui a été confiée à la Garde côtière canadienne.

L'ADMINISTRATION CANADIENNE DU TRANSPORT AÉRIEN

L'Administration canadienne du transport aérien (ACTA) s'intéresse au développement et à l'exploitation du réseau national de transport aérien civil. Elle est engagée dans tous les aspects du transport aérien civil national et international, sauf la réglementation des aspects financiers assumée par la Commission canadienne des transports. Elle est entre autres chargée présentement d'exploiter et d'entretenir 143 aéroports terrestres fédéraux, d'assurer des services et des installations de contrôle de la circulation aérienne et de navigation aérienne en route et d'aéroport, de réglementer les questions techniques afférentes aux aéronefs et au personnel navigant et de présenter au ministre des conseils sur les politiques affectant la performance économique de l'industrie des transporteurs aériens. L ACTA assume également la prestation et l'exploitation de services de transport d'officiels pour le Gouvernement du Canada.

L'ACTA aide à financer et à exploiter les aéroports qui ne sont pas de juridiction fédérale mais qui répondent aux

conditions d'admissibilité concernant la demande de trafic aérien et les services de transporteurs aériens. De même, des subventions sont accordées pour la prestation d'une infrastructure aéroportuaire en vue d'améliorer la sécurité et l'utilisation du réseau national de transport.

L'ADMINISTRATION CANADIENNE DES TRANSPORTS DE SURFACE

L'Administration canadienne des transports de surface est divisée en six activités principales; sécurité routière et réglementation automobile, transport routier, transport ferroviaire et transport des grains, transport des services ferroviaires-voyageurs, aide au transport maritime et transport urbain. L'administration est chargée d'assumer les responsabilités du gouvernement fédéral en matière d'expansion et d'exploitation des réseaux ferroviaires de frêt et des voyageurs, des réseaux routiers, des services de traversier et de cabotage, des ponts internationaux et des réseaux routiers, ainsi que du Système de manutention et de transport du grain. Elle est également chargée d'assurer la contribution financière du gouvernement fédéral en matière de transport urbain, de sécurité routière et la sécurité des véhicules automobiles.

L'ADMINISTRATION STRATÉGIQUE

Le Groupe de la planification stratégique a deux principaux rôles à jouer. Il lui incombe d'abord de fournir des directives générales touchant la planification stratégique à Transports Canada. Il s'occupe en outre de la planification multimodale à moyen et à long termes ayant pour but de cerner les possibilités et les questions de transport à venir. Il élabore de plus les objectifs appropriés et les politiques et stratégies nécessaires pour y répondre.

Le Groupe de la planification stratégique participe également avec dynamisme aux activités du gouvernement fédéral dans le domaine des sciences et de la technologie relatives aux transports. La direction générale de la Recherche et du Développement est chargée de coordonner et de recommander une série de lignes de conduite et de programmes en matière de recherche et développement. Elle surveille et coordonne tous les projets de recherche et de développement ainsi que tous les projets témoins relatifs aux transports et exécutés par les ministères fédéraux, et influe sur leur réalisation. Par l'entremise du Centre de développement des transports, elle s'efforce d'utiliser les sciences et la technologie aux fins des transports. Ses activités visent donc à aider les Groupes Administrations de Transports Canada à exercer leurs fonctions d'exploitation, de réglementation, de planification et d'évaluation des politiques, ainsi qu'à assurer la recherche et le développement en saisissant des occasions qui sont pleines de risques, à long terme, et d'envergure nationale.

COORDINATION

Les responsabilités des Services de la Coordination comprennent les relations avec d'autres gouvernements. La Direction des relations gouvernementales y constitue le point central du ministère dans la consultation avec les ministères des Transports des gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux. Ce groupe procède à l'analyse et à l'évaluation des politiques et questions de transport dans un contexte régional. Il agit à titre de secrétariat auprès des autres services du ministère et préside les comités intergouvernementaux pour assurer consultation et liaison sur les programmes ou politiques du ministère. Ce groupe est responsable de la mise en oeuvre d'un programme de réglementation globale concernant la manutention, les possibilités de transport et le transport des marchandises dangereuses par tous les modes de transport par le biais des autorités et des ressources législatives fédérales et provinciales le cas échéant.

LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DES PORTS

La Société canadienne des ports (SCP), auparavant connue sous le nom du Conseil des ports nationaux est une société de la Couronne imputable au Parlement par l'entremise du ministre des Transports.

Incorporée en 1983, la Société canadienne des ports est responsable du développement d'un système portuaire national en fonction de la politique portuaire nationale et des objectifs du gouvernement en matière de commerce et de transports. La Société gère 15 ports majeurs stratégiquement localisés sur la côte de l'Atlantique, la côte du Pacifique et le système St-Laurent/Grands Lacs.

CANARCTIC

La compagnie de navigation Canarctic Ltée a été constituée par lettres patentes, en vertu d'une entente datée du mois de décembre 1975 entre le Gouvernement du Canada (le principal actionnaire) et la société North Water Navigation Limited. La compagnie a été créée pour exploiter le NM "ARCTIC", un vraquier expérimental de classe arctique 2, conçu et construit au Canada.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DES TRANSPORTS DU NORD LTÉE

La Société des transports du Nord Ltée est une société de la Couronne constituée en vertu d'une loi fédérale et soumise à la Loi sur les corporations commerciales canadiennes. Le premier objectif de la compagnie est de fournir un service de transport complet, économique et fiable, sur la base d'une entreprise commerciale à but lucratif, dans toute la partie septentrionale du Canada et dans l'Arctique. La compagnie est la principale entreprise de transport chargée du mouvement des produits pétroliers en vrac et des marchandises sèches vers les communautés isolées et les mines et sites d'exploration dans le Nord du Canada.

LES COMMISSIONS PORTUAIRES — PORTS ET HAVRES

Les Commissions portuaires fédérales-municipales sont, aux termes de la Loi sur les Commissions de port de 1964 et d'autres lois fédérales qui remontent à 1911, des sociétés

publiques semi-autonomes. Les ports publics sont assujettis aux dispositions de la Loi sur les ports et installations de ports publics et sont administrés directement par le ministère des Transports. Il y a des débarcadères du gouvernement et des débarcadères privés dans la plupart des ports publics.

L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA VOIE MARITIME DU SAINT-LAURENT

L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent a été constituée en société de la Couronne à l'annexe D en 1954 dans le but de construire, exploiter et mettre en service, avec une autorité compétente des États-Unis, une voie en eau profonde entre le port de Montréal et le lac Érié. L'aménagement de la voie maritime a donné lieu, à plusieurs reprises, à des modifications des activités et des services provinciaux et municipaux. Des accords conjoints ont alors été conclus pour compenser à ces situations.

LES ADMINISTRATIONS DE PILOTAGE

Les quatre Administrations de pilotage (Atlantique, Laurentides, Grands Lacs et Pacifique) ont été créées en vertu de la Loi sur le pilotage. Elles assurent des services de pilotage dans chacune de ces régions, afin d'accroître la sécurité des navires. Les administrations de pilotage du Pacifique et des Laurentides sont maintenant financièrement autonome, mais l'Administration de pilotage de l'Atlantique requiert encore des crédits gouvernementaux. Quant à l'Administration de pilotage des Grands Lacs, elle pourrait avoir besoin de fonds cette année si le trafic demeure à son bas niveau.

AUTRES CORPS PUBLICS

Les autres corps publics qui relèvent du ministre des Transports sont les suivants: Air Canada, les Chemins de fer nationaux et VIA Rail Canada Inc. Ceux-ci constituent des sociétés de la Couronne autonomes, qui fonctionnent conformément aux grandes lignes de la politique du gouvernement fédéral en ce qui concerne les transports. Aucun de ces corps publics, toutefois, ne sont directement engagés dans des programmes ou des activités qui fournissent une aide financière aux gouvernements provinciaux ou municipaux.

ACTIVITÉS ET PROGRAMMES COURANTS

Ministère des Transports — **Page**

PROGRAMME DE CONSTRUCTION DE PISTE D'ATTERRISSAGE LE LONG DE LA CÔTE DU LABRADOR 253
AIDE FINANCIÈRE À LA CONSTRUCTION ET À L'EXPLOITATION DES AÉROPORTS MUNICIPAUX ET AUTRES 253
PROGRAMME DE CONSTRUCTION D'INFRASTRUCTURES DE TRANSPORT AÉRIEN AU NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC 254
INSTALLATION D'AIDES À LA NAVIGATION DANS LE NORD ONTARIEN 255
PROJETS DE RECHERCHES SUR LES TRANSPORTS 256
PROGRAMME D'AIDE FINANCIÈRE AU TRANSPORT MARITIME 256
PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE RENFORCEMENT OU D'AMÉLIORATION DES ROUTES PRINCIPALES DES PROVINCES MARITIMES ET DE TERRE-NEUVE (PHASES I ET II) 257
PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE CONSTRUCTION DE ROUTES AU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK ET À TERRE-NEUVE EN VERTU DU PROGRAMME DES PROJETS SPÉCIAUX DE RELANCE 258
PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES TRANSPORTS DANS LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC 259
LOI SUR LE DÉPLACEMENT DES LIGNES ET SUR LES CROISEMENTS DE CHEMIN DE FER 259
PROGRAMME D'AIDE AUX SERVICES DE TRANSPORT URBAIN 261

Les Commissions portuaires — Ports et havres

AIDE FINANCIÈRE POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DES PORTS 261

L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent

ACCORD SUR L'ENTRETIEN DU CANAL DE BEAUHARNOIS ET DES OUVRAGES CONNEXES 262
ACCORDS D'INDEMNISATION POUR LES SERVICES LOCAUX TOUCHÉS PAR LA CONSTRUCTION DE LA VOIE MARITIME (L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA VOIE MARITIME DU SAINT-LAURENT) 263
ENTENTES CONCERNANT DES TUNNELS TRAVERSANT LE CANAL DE WELLAND 263
PROGRAMME DU TRANSPORT DES MARCHANDISES DANGEREUSES 265

PROGRAMME DE CONSTRUCTION DE PISTE D'ATTERRISSAGE LE LONG DE LA CÔTE DU LABRADOR

Administration:
Bureau de l'Administration canadienne du transport aérien situé dans la région de l'Atlantique.

Objet:
Aménager des aéroports dans certaines localités situées le long de la côte du Labrador afin que ces dernières puissent être desservies par avions sur une base régulière.

Autorité:
Le programme s'inscrit dans le Plan de transport de Terre-Neuve approuvé par le Cabinet le 23 juillet 1981.

Calendrier:
À ce jour, des pistes d'atterrissage sont construites, avec l'aide financière du fédéral, à Nain, Makkovik, Mary's Harbour, Davis Inlet, Postville, Rigolet et Port Hope Simpson tandis que la province en a construit une à Cartwright. Au cours des six prochaines années, le Canada et la province de Terre-Neuve s'efforceront de construire les autres pistes d'atterrissage prévues dans le programme (14 en tout) à Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River et Fox Harbour et, à la lumière des résultats de la réévaluation des besoins à cet égard, à Red Bay et Hopedale.

Étendue:
Les installations aéroportuaires aménagées le long de la côte du Labrador comprennent une piste d'atterrissage, du matériel d'entretien, un abri pour ce matériel, une salle d'attente pour les passagers, l'alimentation électrique, un système d'éclairage d'aérodrome conforme aux normes des vols de jour/VFR, la construction d'une voie d'accès et une aide à la navigation (NDB).

Financement et fonctionnement:
Aux termes de l'entente signée en juillet 1982 par les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux relativement à la construction et à l'exploitation de pistes d'atterrissage le long de la côte du Labrador, qui prévoit également des changements au service de transport maritime de passagers, le gouvernement fédéral versera une contribution de 100% du coût réel direct de la construction des installations aéroportuaires, et possédera en propre et entretiendra les aides de navigation de route. La province de Terre-Neuve possédera en propre, gérera, exploitera et entretiendra les installations aéroportuaires, ce qui comprend les aides de navigation de terminus. Le Canada a donné son assentiment à un programme de rénovation visant la remise en état de certaines installations.

Paiements:
À ce jour, les fonds contribués par le gouvernement fédéral pour l'aménagement de 8 pistes d'atterrissage (en cours de construction ou en service) s'élèvent à $10.7 millions (en dollars de l'année courante). Il en coûtera environ $40 millions pour la construction des autres pistes d'atterrissage, ajoutés aux $500,000 annuels aux fins du programme de rénovation.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. J.P. Vaillancourt
Administrateur régional, Atlantique
C.P. 48
Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E1C 8K6

Tél.: (506) 388-7212

AIDE FINANCIÈRE À LA CONSTRUCTION ET À L'EXPLOITATION DES AÉROPORTS MUNICIPAUX ET AUTRES
(Fait partie du programme de l'Administration canadienne des transports aériens)

Administration:
Direction de la planification aéroportuaire, des services des aéroports et de la construction

Objet:
Fournir aux municipalités et à d'autres organismes publics une aide financière pour la construction et l'exploitation d'aéroports.

Autorité:
Ce programme est autorisé en vertu de la Loi sur l'aéronautique.

Calendrier:
Il existe présentement deux programmes qui permettent d'accorder une aide financière pour le développement d'installations aéroportuaires et pour le versement des subsides d'exploitation. Le premier programme approuvé en vertu de la Politique d'aide financière entrait en vigueur le 13 juillet 1972. Aux termes de ce programme, les organismes publics qui exploitent des aéroports considérés comme étant d'une importance au système national de transport aérien peuvent bénéficier de subsides d'exploitation pour défrayer les dépenses occasionnées par un manque de revenu. De plus, cette politique permet le financement, à 100% des coûts prévus, des projets d'immobilisations approuvés pour ces aéroports. Le deuxième programme, connu sous la rubrique "Programme d'aide financière aux aéroports locaux et locaux commerciaux", repose sur des critères d'admissibilité souples. Le ministre possède, en vertu de ce programme, un moyen d'améliorer les installations aux aéroports locaux et locaux/commerciaux existants.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme d'aide financière est en général destiné exclusivement aux aéroports publics admissibles, exploités par des municipalités et d'autres organismes publics.

Éligibilité:
Pour avoir droit sous la Politique d'aide financière, l'aéroport public doit répondre aux conditions d'admissibilité du groupe des aéroports nationaux qui comprend les aéroports dont l'indice de la demande de trafic aérien est égal ou supérieur à 400, par exemple: Hamilton et Sudbury (Ontario), et Prince Albert (Saskatchewan). Néanmoins, la politique est sous révision et aucune nouvelle demande d'aide financière pour l'exploitation d'aéroports n'a été approuvée depuis 1978 ou le sera jusqu'à ce qu'une nouvelle politique soit prête. Il comprend aussi les aéroports dont l'indice de demande de trafic aérien est inférieur à 400 mais qui répondent aux conditions suivantes:

1) les aéroports qui étaient admissibles aux subventions d'exploitation au 31 décembre 1971, en vertu de la politique qui était en vigueur à ce moment-là, pourvu qu'ils reçoivent des services de transport aérien de classe I ou II, et

2) les aéroports qui sont jugés admissibles à l'aide prévue pour le groupe en question, en fonction de facteurs relatifs à l'aviation ou au rôle social et économique, pourvu qu'ils reçoivent des services de transport aérien de classe I ou II.

Pour être admissible sous le "Programme d'aide financière aux aéroports locaux" et locaux commerciaux, la demande doit viser l'amélioration d'une installation aéroportuaire existante. De plus, l'aérodrome doit répondre aux exigences afférentes à la délivrance de permis et comprendre des services aériens autorisés par la Commission canadienne des transports.

Aide:

1) Exploitation — Subvention annuelle dont le montant peut aller jusqu'à un niveau approuvé, si les recettes de l'aéroport ne suffisent pas à payer les frais d'exploitation, y compris l'amortissement, les intérêts et un montant raisonnable pour les frais d'administration; et

2) Investissement — Les installations nécessaires à l'exploitation de l'aéroport peuvent être fournies par le ministère des Transports.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 1.

TABLEAU 1

Subventions à l'exploitation et aux investissements versés aux municipalités ou à d'autres organismes publics (par province)

Province	*1978-79 Paiements ($000)*	*1979-80 Paiements ($000)*	*1980-81 Paiements ($000)*	*1981-82 Paiements ($000)*	*1982-83 Paiements ($000)*
Terre-Neuve	100	515	340	2,087	2,166
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—	—	—	—	—
Nouvelle-Écosse	—	—	—	—	241
Nouveau-Brunswick	776	551	401	18	766
Québec	1,411	2,439	2,121	4,920	6,064
Ontario	2,660	2,045	1,868	1,963	2,809
Manitoba	2,079	1,034	1,113	1,468	2,135
Saskatchewan	515	521	322	390	650
Alberta	1,410	626	559	623	476
Colombie-Britannique	725	1,461	840	865	2,000
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	—	—	—	—	1,728
Yukon	—	—	—	—	619
Total	9,676	9,192	7,564	12,334	19,654

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. P. Champagne
Directeur
Politique de planification et programmes, aéroports
Administration canadienne des transports aériens
Ministère des Transports
Immeuble Transports Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N8

Tél.: (613) 992-1167

PROGRAMME DE CONSTRUCTION D'INFRASTRUCTURES DE TRANSPORT AÉRIEN AU NOUVEAU-QUÉBEC

Administration:
Bureau régional du Québec de l'ACTA.

Objet:
Construction d'aéroports, d'aides à la navigation aérienne et de routes d'accès dans 14 villages isolés du Nouveau-Québec.

Autorité:
Ce programme a été approuvé par le Cabinet en mars 1982. Ce programme a reçu une approbation préliminaire du Conseil du Trésor en août 1983.

Programme conjoint:
En vertu d'une entente cadre intervenue avec le Québec le 27 septembre 1983, le Canada sera responsable de la propriété, du financement, de la construction, de l'exploitation et de l'entretien de toutes les aides à la navigation et des aéroports en territoire cri.

Quant aux aéroports en territoire inuit, le Québec sera responsable de leur propriété, de leur exploitation et de leur entretien. Quant à la construction, le Canada et le Québec s'associeront pour la maîtrise d'oeuvre en territoire inuit.

Calendrier:
Le programme doit débuter en 1983-1984 en territoire cri et 1984-1985 en territoire inuit et durer environ 10 ans; les deux paliers de gouvernement ont convenu de réduire cette période à 6-7 ans si possible.

Portée:
Les infrastructures fournies seront: une piste éclairée, routes d'accès, pouvoir électrique, aides à la navigation visuelles et électroniques, équipement et services de météo et de communications, équipement d'entretien et entrepôt, et petite aérogare.

Paiements:
Le coût global de ce programme est estimé à environ $101 millions réparti comme suit:

Aéroports cris (3)	$16.5 millions
Aéroports inuit (11)	$84.5 millions

Selon les termes de l'entente-cadre le Canada défraie 100% des coûts d'immobilisation des aéroports cris et 60% des coûts d'immobilisation des aéroports inuit.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. A.O. Dumas
Administrateur régional du Québec
C.P. 5000
Aéroport international de Montréal
Dorval (Québec)
H4Y 1B9

Tél.: (514) 636-3266

INSTALLATION D'AIDES À LA NAVIGATION DANS LE NORD ONTARIEN

Administration:
Les bureaux de l'ACTA situés dans les régions de l'Ontario et du Centre.

Objet:
Installer des aides à la navigation aux aéroports situés dans le Nord Ontarien.

Autorité:
Entente négociée au ministère dans le cadre de la Loi sur l'aéronautique.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Aux termes de l'entente, le gouvernement fédéral est responsable de l'acquisition et de l'installation d'aides à la navigation et le gouvernement provincial, des nouvelles installations aéroportuaires dans le nord ontarien aux endroits spécifiés et selon une entente mutuelle entre les parties en cause.

Des actes en cours de rédaction et liant les gouvernements fédéral et provincial prévoient la location des terrains requis à chaque aéroport aux fins des aides à la navigation, la construction des voies d'accès, la viabilisation des terrains et l'établissement de la liaison avec le réseau hydroélectrique commercial par le ministère des Transports et des Communications de l'Ontario, avec un remboursement de tous les frais par Transports Canada. Ce dernier s'occupe actuellement de l'acquisition de chaque propriété nécessaire.

Paiements:
Les régions de l'Ontario et du Centre planifient actuellement l'aménagement des aides à la navigation et des services dans le Nord ontarien selon les priorités établies. Les travaux nécessaires seront amorcés dès que les fonds et le matériel nécessaires seront disponibles et que les arrangements en vue de la viabilisation des terrains auront été faits avec la province.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agents responsables:

Aéroports à l'est de Thunder Bay

M. D.A. Lane
Administrateur régional, Ontario
4900, rue Yonge
Suite 300
Willowdale (Ontario)
M2N 6A5

Tél.: (416) 224-3120

Aéroports de Thunder Bay et à l'ouest de la longitude 88° Ouest

M. F.E. Lay
Administrateur régional, Centre
C.P. 8550
125, rue Garry
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 0P6

Tél.: (204) 949-4311

PROJETS DE RECHERCHES SUR LES TRANSPORTS

1. Système de transport de capacité intermédiaire — Projet de mise au point d'un bogie léger

Administration:
Le Centre de développement des transports (CDT)

Objet:
Le but du projet de mise au point d'un bogie léger relatif au Système de transport de capacité intermédiaire (STCI) est de concevoir, construire et mettre à l'essai deux prototypes de bogie motorisés d'une taille qui leur permet de s'adapter à un véhicule ferroviaire de transport en commun urbain.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le ministère des Transports

Calendrier:
Le travail d'exécution a commencé le 30 mars 1979 et doit se terminer en mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'entrepreneur est la société Bombardier Inc. de Montréal, qui effectue le travail en vertu d'un accord tripartite qu'elle a conclu avec le Centre de développement des transports de Transports Canada et le ministère des Transports du Québec. La part de financement assumée par Transports Canada est de $540,000, celle du Québec de $1,027,000, et celle de Bombardier, de $200,000.

Paiements:
En avril 1983, le montant total du Centre de développement des transports était de $540,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Directeur exécutif
Centre de développement des transports
Place de l'Aviation
1000, rue Sherbrooke ouest
Pièce 2421
Montréal (Québec)
H3A 2R3

Tél.: (514) 283-7512

2. Projet témoin d'électrification du BCR

Administration:
Le Centre de développement des transports (CDT)

Objet:
Concevoir un projet témoin d'électrification du British Columbia Railway (BCR) sur un tronçon de 132 km, ainsi qu'élaborer et évaluer une technique en ce domaine, qui assurera l'utilisation d'une autre force motrice, en tenant compte particulièrement des problèmes techniques à résoudre aussi bien que des frais et des avantages qui, au Canada, résulteront probablement de l'électrification.

Autorité:
La Loi sur le ministère des Transports

Calendrier:
L'exécution du projet témoin a commencé le 1er septembre 1982 et doit se terminer le 30 juin 1985.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les travaux sont exécutés par le BCR et la CP Consulting Services Ltd. en vertu de marchés que ceux-ci ont conclus avec le CDT par suite d'un accord entre ledit BCR, le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique et les ministères fédéraux des Transports, de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources, ainsi que de l'Expansion industrielle régionale. L'appui financier du CDT totalisera $2,000,000, celui d'ÉMR, $2,500,000, celui du MEIR, $500,000, et celui de la Colombie-Britannique, $5,000,000.

Paiements:
Le montant versé par le CDT était de $803,325 en septembre 1983.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Directeur exécutif
Centre de développement des transports
Place de l'Aviation
1000, rue Sherbrooke ouest
Pièce 2421
Montréal (Québec)
H3A 2R3

Tél.: (514) 283-7512

PROGRAMME D'AIDE FINANCIÈRE AU TRANSPORT MARITIME

Administration:
Direction générale de l'aide au transport maritime

Objet:
Participer à l'élaboration de la politique fédérale d'aide aux services de transport par eau du Canada, à l'élaboration, à la mise en oeuvre et au contrôle des programmes relatifs à l'exploitation de certains services de cabotage et de traversier ainsi que de certains services portuaires connexes, notamment de ceux dont le Canada est responsable aux termes du Pacte confédératif; élaborer des ententes et accorder des subventions aux divers services de traversier et de navigation internationaux, interprovinciaux et intraprovinciaux que l'on juge importants au sein du réseau de transport national.

Autorité:

1. Clauses de l'acte confédératif régissant l'union de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard au Canada.
2. Clauses de l'acte d'Union rattachant Terre-Neuve au Canada.
3. Décret du Conseil autorisant le service de traversier entre Yarmouth et Bar Harbor.

4. Entente fédérale-provinciale relative au service de traversier entre le Canada continental et les Îles-de-la-Madeleine.
5. Décret du Conseil régissant le service traversier entre Digby et Saint-Jean (Nouveau-Brunswick).
6. Entente fédérale-provinciale régissant l'aide financière accordée aux services de cabotage de la Colombie-Britannique.
7. Loi nationale sur les transports, décision du Cabinet ou décision du Conseil du Trésor pour approuver le transfert des attributions en matière de subvention, de la CCT au ministère des Transports.
8. Entente fédérale-provinciale régissant l'aide financière accordée à six traversiers locaux de Terre-Neuve.
9. Entente fédérale-provinciale régissant l'aide financière accordée aux services de cabotage à Québec.

Financement et fonctionnement:

1. Services opérés par d'autres compagnies que CN Marine.

Le 1er avril 1977, la direction générale de l'Aide au transport maritime s'est engagée à subventionner les services de transport par eau que subventionnait auparavant la CCT. Les services de cette catégorie qui reçoivent encore une subvention sont les suivants:

de Caribou (N.-É.) à Wood Islands (Î.-P.-É.);

de Souris (Î.-P.-É.) à Cap-aux-Meules (Québec);

de Sainte-Barbe (T.-N.) à Blanc-Sablon (Québec);

de Grand Manan à Blacks Harbour (N.-B.) (le gouvernement provincial participe aussi à la subvention accordée à ce service);

le service de la baie Placentia;

2. Services exploités par les sociétés de la Couronne.

i. CN MARINE

CN Marine est une filiale autonome, à propriété exclusive de la Compagnie des chemins de fer nationaux du Canada. Un décret du Conseil promulgué en mai 1979 et un accord tripartite conclu par la Couronne, le CN et CN Marine établissaient l'accord de travail actuel. Le ministère des Transports et CN Marine concluent des marchés à forfait annuels pour chacun des services suivants:

Borden (Île-du-Prince-Édouard) — Cap-Tourmentin (Nouveau-Brunswick);

North Sydney (Nouvelle-Écosse) — Port-aux-Basques (Terre-Neuve);

North Sydney (Nouvelle-Écosse) — Argentia (Terre-Neuve);

Digby (Nouvelle-Écosse) — Saint-Jean (Nouveau-Brunswick);

Yarmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse) — Bar Harbor (Maine);

Service de cabotage de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador.

La direction générale de l'Aide au transport maritime est chargée d'administrer ces marchés et de contrôler les services fournis.

CN Marine est maintenant chargée de fournir les navires pour la prestation de ces services.

SUBVENTIONS POUR LE MAINTIEN DES SERVICES DE TRAVERSIERS

Les subventions annuelles sont octroyées aux provinces (Colombie-Britannique, Terre-Neuve et Québec) pour le maintien des services de traversiers et de cabotage.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. D.H. Pratt
Directeur général
Direction générale de l'Aide au transport maritime
Administration canadienne des transports de surface
Ministère des Transports
Immeuble Transports Canada
Place de Ville
330, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A ON5

PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE RENFORCEMENT OU D'AMÉLIORATION DES ROUTES PRINCIPALES DES PROVINCES MARITIMES ET DE TERRE-NEUVE (PHASES I ET II)

Administration:
La Direction des routes

Objet:
Ce programme a été conçu de façon que le gouvernement fédéral et les quatre provinces de l'Atlantique puissent financer conjointement le renforcement ou l'amélioration de certains tronçons du réseau de routes principales de la Nouvelle-Écosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick, de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et de Terre-Neuve, pour permettre l'adoption de certaines limites de charge et configurations de véhicule uniformes et compatibles avec celles qui sont imposées dans les autres provinces du Canada.

Autorité:
Les accords bilatéraux que le gouvernement fédéral a conclu respectivement avec les quatre provinces de l'Atlantique, Transports Canada ayant signé ces accords au nom dudit gouvernement.

Calendrier:
Le document initial que les quatre premiers ministres des provinces de l'Atlantique ont présenté conjointement au ministre fédéral des Transports proposait un programme décennal. La phase I de ce dernier a commencé en 1977-1978 et s'est terminée en Nouvelle-Écosse le 31 mars 1980, puis dans les trois autres provinces le 31 mars 1981. Dans chaque cas, on a prévu une année supplémentaire pour permettre de terminer l'exécution de projets approuvés pendant la durée des accords. Après avoir reçu une demande conjointe des trois provinces Maritimes et une "Étude des besoins" présentée individuellement par Terre-Neuve, Transports Canada a négocié la phase II de ce programme et l'a instaurée le 1er avril 1982. La durée du programme en question dans les provinces Maritimes sera de quatre ans, et à Terre-Neuve, de trois ans, une année supplémentaire étant prévue dans les deux cas pour l'achèvement de travaux approuvés pendant la durée des accords.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'Administration canadienne des transports de surface finance l'exécution du Programme. Durant la phase I, la part du gouvernement fédéral était de $100 millions, sur un coût total de $200 millions. Pour ce qui est de la phase II, le coût total dans les provinces Maritimes est de $168 millions et sera de nouveau partagé moitié-moitié entre le gouvernement fédéral et ces provinces. La part du premier, soit $84 millions, a été répartie comme suit: Nouvelle-Écosse — $38.5 millions; Nouveau-Brunswick — $37.0 millions et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard — $8.5 millions. À Terre-Neuve, le coût total de la seconde phase est de $48 millions et le gouvernement fédéral doit en assumer 75%, soit $36 millions.

Le choix et l'approbation de chaque projet, ainsi que l'évaluation du Programme, sont assurés par un comité de gestion fédéral-provincial créé en vertu de l'accord conclu avec la province concernée. Les travaux s'effectuent aux termes de contrats négociés et passés par le ministère des Transports de cette province.

Paiements:
Les paiements sont effectués dès la réception des demandes de remboursement des dépenses.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. J.-J. Séquin
Directeur général
Transport routier
Administration canadienne des transports de surface
Ministère des Transports
Immeuble Transports Canada
Place de Ville
330, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N5

Tél.: (613) 995-9443

PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE CONSTRUCTION DE ROUTES AU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK ET À TERRE-NEUVE EN VERTU DU PROGRAMME DES PROJETS SPÉCIAUX DE RELANCE

Administration:
Direction des Routes

Objet:
Les deux paliers de gouvernement ont conçu ce programme pour soutenir la relance économique tout en favorisant le développement économique et régional du secteur privé; par l'implantation d'installations et de services essentiels, pour financer en commun la construction et l'amélioration de certaines routes.

Autorité:
Accords bilatéraux fédéraux-provinciaux qui ont été conclus avec les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de Terre-Neuve et où Transports Canada est le signataire fédéral.

Calendrier:
Ce programme sera en vigueur pendant les années financières 1983-1984, 1984-1985 et 1985-1986. Les accords ont été conclus avec Terre-Neuve et le Nouveau-Brunswick le 15 juillet 1983 et le 4 août 1983 respectivement.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les frais découlant de ce programme sont partagés entre Transports Canada et les deux provinces concernées. Le rapport de ce partage des frais entre les gouvernements fédéral et provincial est de 75 à 25 à Terre-Neuve, sauf dans le cas d'un projet (route translabradorienne), où il est de 85 à 15. Le rapport du partage du coût des projets routiers entre les gouvernements du Canada et du Nouveau-Brunswick est de 80 à 20. En vertu de ce programme, $97.0 millions seront dépensés au total, soit $44.5 millions à Terre-Neuve et $52.5 millions au Nouveau-Brunswick. La contribution de Transports Canada atteindra au total $77.0 millions, soit $35.0 millions à Terre-Neuve et $42.0 millions dans l'autre province.

Le choix des projets sera fait par le comité de gestion fédéral-provincial d'après une liste de projets admissibles prévue dans les accords. Les travaux mêmes de construction de route sont entrepris par les autorités provinciales.

Paiements:
Transports Canada fera ses paiements au titre des projets approuvés d'après les demandes d'acompte des provinces qui indiqueront les dépenses engagées et payées.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. J.-J. Séguin
Directeur général
Transport routier
Administration canadienne des transports de surface
Ministère des Transports
Immeuble Transports Canada
Place de Ville
330, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N5

Tél.: (613) 995-9443

PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE DÉVELOPPEMENT DES TRANSPORTS DANS LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

Administration:
Direction des Routes

Objet:
Ce programme vise à favoriser le développement industriel et à consolider les liens avec le bassin industriel du vaste marché de la région de Montréal, ainsi qu'à étendre le réseau de routes principales vers le coeur de la province de Québec.

Autorité:
Contrat conclu entre le Gouvernement du Canada, représenté par le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale, et le gouvernement du Québec. Au niveau fédéral, Transports Canada a été chargé de ce programme par décret du Conseil en septembre 1982.

Calendrier:
Du 1er avril 1974 au 1er avril 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce programme fait partie d'une grande initiative qui implique la dépense de $454,775,000 par les gouvernements fédéral et provincial et pour laquelle la quote-part du gouvernement fédéral s'élève à $209,105,000, et celle de la province, à $245,670,000.

Les projets sont choisis par le comité de gestion fédéral-provincial d'après une liste établie (qui figure à l'annexe B de l'accord). Les travaux de construction sont effectués par le gouvernement provincial ou ses agents.

Paiements:
Transports Canada fait des paiements à la province de Québec au vu des réclamations de cette province, sous réserve d'une vérification de l'admissibilité de ces dernières.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. J.-J. Séguin
Directeur général
Transport routier
Administration canadienne des transports de surface
Ministère des Transports
Immeuble Transports Canada
Place de Ville
330, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N5

Tél.: (613) 995-9443

LOI SUR LE DÉPLACEMENT DES LIGNES ET SUR LES CROISEMENTS DE CHEMIN DE FER

Administration:
La Direction du déplacement des voies ferrées et des croisements ferroviaires avec l'aide financière, du programme d'aide aux services de transports urbains, en collaboration avec la Direction du développement des réseaux ferroviaires de la Commission canadienne des transports.

Objet:
La Partie I de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer habilite le gouvernement fédéral à subventionner l'étude et l'application de propositions concernant le déplacement de lignes de chemin de fer et l'adoption de nouveaux itinéraires du trafic ferroviaire en vue d'améliorer la vie urbaine, de rationaliser les réseaux de transport ou d'aider le transport en commun urbain.

Les Parties II et III de la Loi autorise le gouvernement fédéral à subventionner la construction de voies, superposées. La procédure comporte l'étude des demandes, par la Commission canadienne des transports, en se fondant sur la protection, la sécurité et la commodité du public et au besoin la présentation par la CCT de recommandations au ministre des Transports en vue de l'octroi de fonds.

La Caisse des passages à niveau permet au gouvernement fédéral de contribuer aux travaux visant à protéger et améliorer les passages à niveau en vertu de la Partie III de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer. La Caisse est administrée par la Direction du développement des réseaux ferroviaires du Comité des transports par chemin de fer de la Commission canadienne des transports, et les détails du programme sont indiqués ailleurs.

Autorité:
Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer
Loi sur les chemins de fer

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme continu mais en ce moment la subvention est accordée en vertu de l'entente de six ans du programme d'aide aux services de transports urbains.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le gouvernement fédéral, par l'intermédiaire du ministère des Transports peut assumer jusqu'à la moitié des coûts admissibles de la préparation de programmes de transport et de développement urbain requis, avec l'approbation de la province, par les collectivités urbaines.

Lorsque ces programmes sont terminés et ont l'appui municipal-provincial on demande à Transports Canada d'attester que tous les programmes auxiliaires fédéraux qui s'y appliquent sont disponibles et que les propositions globales comportent d'importants avantages pour la ville; le gouverneur en conseil (par l'intermédiaire du MDT) est de son côté prié d'indiquer si les fonds nécessaires à la mise en application du projet pourront être accordés. Si la réponse est positive, les intéressés peuvent alors demander que la CCT envoie aux chemins de fer concernés des ordonnances en vue de la mise en application des programmes acceptés. L'audition de l'affaire par la CCT est obligatoire. Le gouvernement fédéral peut, en vertu de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer, fournir des fonds couvrant jusqu'à la moitié du coût net du déplacement de la ligne, mais la Loi ne contient aucune instruction précise concernant le financement du reste des coûts. Les contributions provinciales au programme d'aide aux services de transports urbains doivent comprendre le financement de l'élaboration et de la mise en oeuvre de plans.

Voici la contribution fédérale à l'égard de voies superposées spéciales aux termes de la Partie II de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer. Le montant que peut recommander la Commission pour payer une partie du coût de voies superposées ne doit pas excéder:

a) pour une construction dont le coût est supérieur à $1,250,000, mais inférieur à $5 millions, $1 million plus un montant n'excédant pas 60% des coûts de plus de $1,250,000 ou, lorsque le coût est supérieur à $5 millions, $3,250,000 plus un montant correspondant au maximum à 40% de la portion du coût excédant $5 millions;

b) pour une reconstruction dont le coût est supérieur à $1,250,000, mais ne dépasse pas $5 millions, $625,000 plus un montant n'excédant pas 37½% de la tranche du coût qui dépasse $1,250,000 ou lorsque le coût est supérieur à $5 millions, $2,031,000 plus un montant n'excédant pas 25% de la tranche du coût qui dépasse $5 millions; et

c) lorsque la construction d'une nouvelle voie superposée est requise en vertu d'un projet de construction d'une nouvelle route destinée à établir un nouveau tracé pour la circulation routière et qu'une demande a été présentée à la Commission, le ministère des Transports peut autoriser le versement d'une subvention ne dépassant pas 50% du coût, tel que déterminé par la Commission.

Voici, aux termes de la Partie III de la Loi, la contribution fédérale aux projets de voies superposées, quand le coût total n'excède pas $1,250,000:

— pour la construction d'une nouvelle voie superposée: 80% du montant admissible jusqu'à un maximum de $1,000,000; et

— pour la reconstruction d'une voie superposée: 50% du montant admissible jusqu'à un maximum de $625,000.

Dans le budget du ministère des Transports de 1983-1984, $55.4 millions ont été réservés aux transports urbains et aux projets relevant de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer.

Paiements:
Le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé, jusqu'au 31 mars 1980 à payer pour sa part des frais occasionnés par l'élaboration de plans de transport aux termes de la Partie I de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer, frais totalisant $1,066,000 pour 16 villes: Kamloops, Régina, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, North Bay, Brantford, Moncton, Truro, Amos, Victoriaville, Jonquière, Boucherville et Golden.

De l'adoption de la Loi, en 1974, jusqu'au 1er septembre 1983, le ministère des Transports a engagé $219.5 millions pour des travaux d'étagement de voies exécutés en vertu de la Loi.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. J.H. Galvin
Directeur
Déplacement des voies ferrées et croisements ferroviaires
Administration canadienne des transports de surface
Ministère des Transports
Immeuble Transports Canada
Place de Ville
330, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N5

Tél.: (613) 593-7392

PROGRAMME D'AIDE AUX SERVICES DE TRANSPORT URBAIN

Administration:
La Direction générale de la politique de surface, planification et programmes urbains.

Objet:
Ce programme vise à améliorer le rendement du réseau de transport urbain, les normes de qualité de l'environnement urbain et d'efficacité de l'utilisation du sol, la sécurité aux passages à niveau et à conserver l'énergie.

Autorité:
Décret du Conseil C.P. 1982-10/231 du 21 janvier 1982 et accords-types avec chaque province.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme de six ans débutant le 1er avril 1978 et se terminant le 31 mars 1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'Administration canadienne des transports de surface de Transports Canada paie la part du fédéral des coûts du programme. Le gouvernement fédéral prévoit payer 80% du coût d'un projet de transport urbain, 50% du coût de la subvention accordée à la préparation de plans de transport ou au déplacement des lignes en vertu de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer et de 50% à 80% des coûts de construction des voies superposées, selon la partie de la Loi qui s'applique. Il en coûtera environ $228.6 millions au gouvernement fédéral pour ce programme de six ans qui regroupe l'ancien programme de la Direction de l'informatique et quelques éléments de la Caisse des passages à niveau établie aux termes de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer.

Les projets qui seront subventionnés par ce programme doivent d'abord être choisis par la province et faire l'objet d'un accord de principe. Le ministre des Transports consultera ensuite le ministre fédéral chargé de la question régionale avant de consentir à un tel accord. À la conclusion de l'accord de principe, la province présentera une demande détaillée que des fonctionnaires de Transports Canada étudieront. Ensuite, le demandeur et Transports Canada signeront une entente de contribution au projet, laquelle établira les responsabilités financières et autres des deux parties en ce qui concerne un projet donné.

Paiements:

1978-79	$11.0 millions
1979-80	$16.1 millions
1980-81	$42.2 millions
1981-82	$51.3 millions
1982-83	$52.6 millions

Le budget de l'année financière 1983-84 est de $55.4 millions.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. A. Pageot
Directeur général
Politique de surface, planification et programmes urbains et de l'aide aux services de transports urbains
Administration canadienne des transports de surface
Ministère des Transports
Immeuble Transports Canada, 28e étage
Place de Ville
330, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N5

Tél.: (613) 996-4180

Agent responsable:

Valérie Dufour
Chef
Programme d'aide aux services de transports urbains
Direction de la politique de surface, planification et programmes urbains
Ministère des Transports
Immeuble Transports Canada, 28e étage
Place de Ville
330, rue Sparks
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N5

Tél.: (613) 996-4180

MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS
(Les Commissions portuaires, Ports et havres)

AIDE FINANCIÈRE POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DES PORTS

Administration:
L'Administration canadienne du transport maritime, par l'entremise des commissions portuaires et de la direction des ports et havres du ministère des Transports.

Objet:
Faciliter le transport par eau des marchandises en favorisant l'utilisation des ports canadiens et en aménageant des installations pour le mouillage des navires et la manutention et la protection des cargaisons.

Autorité:
Loi sur les Commissions de port
Loi sur les Commissaires du port de Toronto
Loi sur les Commissaires du port de Hamilton
Loi sur les ports et installations de ports publics

Calendrier:
L'aide aux commissions portuaires s'inscrit dans un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La direction des ports et havres, qui constitue le pivot de l'administration des activités des ports et havres, se compose des installations nécessaires à l'exploitation des opérations de transport commercial, mais qui ne sont pas rattachées à la Société canadienne des ports. Ces installations se classent dans l'une ou l'autre des deux catégories suivantes: les ports et quais publics directement administrés par le ministère et les neuf ports qui relèvent des Commissions portuaires.

Un décret du Conseil transférait à Transports Canada, en mars 1982, la responsabilité du programme des travaux d'entretien et de construction des quais et des ports publics commerciaux, notamment celle du dragage qui doit être effectué dans les limites des installations en question, auparavant administrées par le ministère des Travaux publics. La direction de Ports et Havres administrera dorénavant le programme maritime fédéral relatif aux ports et havres publics.

Les Commissions portuaires à savoir celles de Port Alberni, de Nanaimo, de Fraser River (New Westminster), de North Fraser, de Lakehead (Thunder Bay), de Windsor, de Hamilton, de Toronto et de Oshawa, relèvent à la fois du gouvernement fédéral et des administrations municipales; aussi, le gouvernement fédéral ne leur accorde-t-il aucun prêt ni aucune subvention pour les projets d'investissements relatifs aux ports qu'elles exploitent.

Les neuf commissions portuaires encore actives, à l'exception de celles de Toronto et de Nanaimo, sont composées chacune soit de trois représentants du gouvernement fédéral et de deux représentants de la municipalité concernée, soit de deux représentants fédéraux et d'un représentant municipal. La Commission du port de Toronto est composée de trois représentants municipaux et de deux représentants du gouvernement fédéral dont un est nommé sur la recommandation de la Chambre de commerce de Toronto. À Nanaimo, la Commission du port est composée de trois représentants fédéraux, d'un représentant de la municipalité et d'un membre qui est nommé par le Conseil régional du district de Nanaimo.

Avant de commencer à réaliser un projet d'investissements, les commissions portuaires qui sont assujetties à la Loi sur les Commissions portuaires doivent obtenir l'approbation du ministre des Transports, et également celle du gouverneur en conseil lorsqu'elles doivent emprunter des fonds d'une banque à charte ou du gouvernement fédéral afin de financer le projet. La Commission du port de Toronto, qui existe depuis de nombreuses années et qui est la seule où les représentants municipaux sont en majorité, peut toutefois emprunter directement d'une banque à charte, sans avoir à en demander l'autorisation. Elle doit néanmoins obtenir l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil si elle désire emprunter du gouvernement fédéral.

En plus de ces prêts, le gouvernement fédéral a également accordé quelques subventions d'établissement et versé des contributions aux commissions de port.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

Ports et quais de l'État
Commissions portuaires

M. J.E. Clavelle
Directeur général des Ports et havres
Administration canadienne du transport maritime
Ministère des Transports
Immeuble Transports Canada
Tour "A", 12e étage
Place de Ville
320, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N7

MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS
(L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent)

ACCORD SUR L'ENTRETIEN DU CANAL DE BEAUHARNOIS ET DES OUVRAGES CONNEXES

Administration:
L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent

Objet:
Le présent accord a pour objet d'assurer l'entretien du Canal de Beauharnois entre le lac Saint-François et le lac Saint-Louis.

Autorité:
Le décret du Conseil C.P. 504 en date du 1er mars 1932

Cet accord a été conclu entre la Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, ses successeurs et héritiers (aujourd'hui l'Hydro-Québec) et le département des chemins de fer et canaux (aujourd'hui L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent).

Calendrier:
Le présent accord remonte au 1er mars 1932 et la formule de partage est entrée en vigueur lorsqu'on a ouvert le Canal à la navigation en 1959. L'entretien du Canal de Beauharnois et de ses ponts se fait de façon continue.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Aux termes de cet accord, l'Administration et l'Hydro-Québec se partagent à parts égales les frais du maintien en bon état du Canal et de ses ponts.

Paiements:
Les paiements ont lieu au fur et à mesure des besoins.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. L.E. Béland
Secrétaire
L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent
Tour "A"
Place de Ville
320, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1R 5A3

Tél.: (613) 992-0641

ACCORDS D'INDEMNISATION POUR LES SERVICES LOCAUX TOUCHÉS PAR LA CONSTRUCTION DE LA VOIE MARITIME (L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA VOIE MARITIME DU SAINT-LAURENT)

Administration:
Diverses directions de L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent

Objet:
L'objet de ces accords est d'indemniser les provinces et les municipalités pour les effets de la construction de la voie maritime sur les services provinciaux et municipaux.

Autorité:
Loi sur L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent

L'Administration a conclu un grand nombre d'accords avec les gouvernements provinciaux et municipaux.

Calendrier:
Le programme d'indemnisation ou de remplacement des services touchés par la construction de la voie maritime est de caractère périodique. La plupart des accords prévoient le versement d'un montant forfaitaire ou la réalisation de travaux de construction particuliers, et n'engagent pas l'Administration de la voie maritime à exécuter d'autres travaux d'entretien, de réparation, etc.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les modalités de chaque accord varient selon les circonstances. Les accords prévoient l'exécution de travaux de déplacement ou de remise en état ou encore le versement d'indemnités à l'égard de services locaux, de routes, de réseaux d'égouts, de lignes électriques, d'adductions d'eau, de parcs et de cimetières touchés par la construction de la voie maritime. L'Administration finance entièrement ou partiellement les travaux, mais en confie quelques fois l'exécution aux provinces ou aux municipalités qui se font ensuite rembourser leurs dépenses. Dans d'autres cas, l'Administration s'occupe elle-même de l'adjudication des contrats. Les paiements sont effectués aux provinces et aux municipalités selon les modalités prévues dans chaque accord (partage des frais, montants forfaitaires ou autres dispositions d'indemnisation comme la construction d'ouvrages de remplacement).

Paiements:
Comme mentionné plus haut, les paiements sont effectués conformément aux termes de chaque accord négocié.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. L.E. Béland
Secrétaire
L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent
Tour "A"
Place de Ville
320, rue Queen
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1R 5A3

Tél.: (613) 992-0641

ENTENTES CONCERNANT DES TUNNELS TRAVERSANT LE CANAL DE WELLAND

Administration:
La région de l'Ouest de L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent

Objet:
L'objet de l'accord est de réduire l'encombrement des voies de trafic routier traversant le canal de Welland et d'éliminer les ponts basculants qui gênent le trafic maritime empruntant le canal.

Autorité:
Loi sur L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent

Accord général conclu le 11 mai 1970 entre l'Administration et le gouvernement de l'Ontario pour la construction des six tunnels routiers suivants:

East Main Street	près de Welland (Ontario)
Lakeshore Road	à proximité de la ville de St. Catharines (Ontario)

Welland Avenue	à proximité de la ville de St. Catharines (Ontario)
Queen Elizabeth Way	à proximité de la ville de St. Catharines (Ontario)
Allanburg	(Ontario)
Port Colborne	(Ontario)

Un accord complémentaire a été signé le 8 avril 1971 à l'égard du tunnel routier d'East Main Street dans la ville de Welland. (Les accords supplémentaires concernant les cinq autres tunnels n'ont pas encore été signés).

L'accord complémentaire portant sur la construction d'un pont à Port Colborne (Ontario) a été signé le 16 mars 1979. La construction de ce pont permettra de reporter à au moins dix ans celle du tunnel du Port Colborne.

Calendrier:
L'accord général, en date du 11 mai 1970, remplace celui du 1er juin 1965, qui prévoyait la construction du tunnel d'une route à quatre voies à Thorold. L'accord de 1970 ne comporte pas de date de fin de travaux. L'accord supplémentaire applicable au tunnel d'East Main Street a été signé le 8 avril 1971; les travaux ont pris fin en 1972. Le pont de Port Colborne mentionné plus haut a été ouvert en mai 1981.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'accord général prévoit le partage entre l'Administration de la voie maritime et le gouvernement de l'Ontario des frais de construction des six tunnels, au fur et à mesure de la signature des accords complémentaires concernant chacun d'entre eux. Jusqu'à présent, seul l'accord relatif au tunnel d'East Main Street a été signé. Les travaux ont été réalisés dans le cadre du programme plus vaste de réalignement du canal de Welland entre Port Robinson et la courbe de Ramsey (canal de dérivation de Welland).

Les trois tunnels devant être construits à proximité de la ville de St. Catharines seront réalisés si le gouvernement fédéral donne le feu vert à un important programme de réalignement d'une autre partie du canal de Welland, entre le lac Ontario et Thorold. Les deux derniers tunnels (Allanburg et Port Colborne) pourront être construits plus tard à titre de projets isolés.

L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent assumera 50% du prix de cinq des six tunnels. Quatre d'entre eux auront quatre voies de circulation et le cinquième, celui de Port Colborne, six voies. L'Administration versera les cinq-sixièmes du prix du dernier tunnel, celui de Queen Elizabeth Way, qui aura 12 voies de circulation.

En vertu de l'accord principal et des accords supplémentaires, les frais suivants sont admissibles au partage:

Frais de conception des tunnels routiers;
Prix de terrains nécessaires;
Frais d'arpentage;
Frais d'expropriation, si nécessaire;
Frais divers, par accord mutuel;
Coût des services techniques;
Frais de construction des tunnels; et
Frais d'exploitation et d'entretien des tunnels.

La contribution de l'Administration aux frais d'exploitation et d'entretien de chaque tunnel prendra la forme d'un montant global payable à la fin des travaux de construction. À part les frais partagés mentionnés ci-dessus, certaines dépenses spécifiées dans l'accord général ou dans l'un des accords complémentaires sont intégralement assumées soit par l'Administration de la voie maritime, soit par le ministère des Transports et des Communications.

La valeur estimative de la contribution de l'Administration au coût de ces six tunnels est de $89.2 millions en 1970.

En général, il incombera à la province de l'Ontario d'administrer les travaux de construction, après que l'Administration de la voie maritime aura approuvé les plans et l'adjudication des contrats. La province paiera les entrepreneurs puis facturera à l'Administration sa part des dépenses totales. Les réclamations des municipalités seront traitées de la même façon. La province assume la responsabilité administrative de l'exploitation et de l'entretien de chaque tunnel construit.

Toutefois, L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent est chargée de la planification, de la conception et de la construction du pont susmentionné de Port Colborne et la province de l'Ontario s'engage à payer 50 pour cent des frais, qui s'élèvent à $2.7 millions. Elle paiera également tous les frais de construction des voies d'accès au pont, voies dont elle dirigera la construction. L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent est maintenant propriétaire du pont et est entièrement responsable des frais d'exploitation et d'entretien. La part de la construction du pont que l'Administration paiera sera déduite du montant qu'elle devait payer pour la construction du tunnel de Port Colborne, en vertu de l'entente intervenue le 22 mai 1970.

Paiements:
En vertu des accords de 1965 et de 1970, L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent a versé à l'Ontario environ $8,580,000 et $7,000,000 respectivement.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Secrétaire
L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent
Ottawa (Ontario)

Directeur de la planification et du développement
L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent
Ottawa (Ontario)

PROGRAMME DU TRANSPORT DES MARCHANDISES DANGEREUSES

Administration:
Direction générale du Transport des marchandises dangereuses, Groupe de la coordination.

Objet:
Avec les provinces, élaborer et mettre en oeuvre un programme global de réglementation de la manutention, de la demande de transport et du transport de marchandises dangereuses par tout mode de transport.

Autorité:
Ce programme relève de la Loi sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses.

Calendrier:
L'élaboration de ce programme exige l'adoption de lois provinciales qui complètent la loi fédérale, ainsi que la promulgation d'une réglementation. En 1984, toutes les provinces devraient avoir édicté leurs lois, et la réglementation, avoir été promulgée en partie.

En 1984, on augmentera les équipes de visites fédérales et provinciales pour englober les secteurs du transport qui ne font pas actuellement l'objet de visites et on coordonnera ces visites avec celles que le gouvernement fédéral assure actuellement dans les domaines des transports ferroviaires, maritimes et aériens.

Ce programme devrait être pleinement opérationnel à compter de 1985-1986.

Portée:
Ce programme vise à remplacer les programmes limités actuels des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux qui sont axés sur des modes de transport ou des groupes ou types de marchandises dangereuses déterminés. Il vise aussi à étendre la responsabilité de veiller à la sécurité du transport des marchandises dangereuses à ceux qui préparent les marchandises à transporter et, s'il y a lieu, à ceux qui les reçoivent. Ce programme établit des rapports internationaux avec, notamment, celui des États-Unis, mais aussi avec celui de tous les autres pays par les conventions de transport internationales et les recommandations découlant des travaux d'organismes de l'ONU.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La Loi sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses prévoit la conclusion d'accords administratifs entre les gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux sur ces questions. Ces accords font actuellement l'objet de négociations.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. T.D. Ellison
Directeur général
Direction générale du Transport des marchandises dangereuses
Ministère des Transports
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N5

Tél.: (613) 992-4624

Ministère du Travail

Le ministère du Travail du Canada a été établi aux termes de l'Acte de Conciliation de 1900 afin d'assurer un mécanisme de règlement volontaire en cas de différends ouvriers-patronaux, ainsi que la collecte et la publication de renseignements statistiques et autres touchant le travail. Depuis lors, les activités du ministère se sont accrues et portent maintenant sur l'application des normes du travail et de la législation en matière de sécurité et d'hygiène au travail; l'établissement de programmes visant l'amélioration de la qualité de la vie au travail et de la formation syndicale; ainsi que l'allocation de prestations d'aide à l'adaptation des travailleurs et l'application des normes relatives au juste salaire et à la durée du travail. En outre, un bureau de la main-d'oeuvre féminine a été mis sur pied, et la collecte et la publication de renseignements sur le travail a pris une importance considérable.

Le ministre du Travail est comptable des conditions de travail et des relations industrielles prévues par la loi dans les entreprises relevant de la compétence fédérale, c'est-à-dire les entreprises à caractère interprovincial ou international comme le transport, les communications et les banques, un grand nombre de sociétés de la Couronne et d'entreprises que le Parlement a désignées comme étant d'intérêt public. Le ministère du Travail assure l'application de la législation touchant les normes du travail, la sécurité en matière d'emploi, les relations industrielles, ainsi que d'autres questions connexes.

Le ministère du Travail du Canada offre ses services à partir de cinq régions:

la région de l'Atlantique, bureau régional à Moncton, comprend les trois provinces Maritimes et Terre-Neuve;

la région du Saint-Laurent, bureau régional à Montréal, dessert tout le Québec;

la région des Grands Lacs, bureau régional à Toronto, comprend la plus grande partie de l'Ontario;

la région du Centre, bureau régional à Winnipeg, comprend la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba et le Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario; et

la région des Montagnes, bureau régional à Vancouver, comprend la Colombie-Britannique, l'Alberta, le Yukon et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Les rapports du ministère avec les gouvernements provinciaux comprennent une grande variété de comités mixtes et de conférences qui fournissent des tribunes où se discutent certains aspects des relations industrielles et des conditions de travail. L'Association canadienne des administrateurs de la législation ouvrière (ACALO), l'Organisation internationale du Travail, les conférences et les réunions des ministres fédéral et provinciaux du Travail font partie de ces groupes et de ces assemblées.

Une autre série de rapports fédéraux-provinciaux a trait à la collecte et à l'échange de données statistiques sur les différents aspects du travail et des conditions d'emploi. Les accords avec la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta concernant l'échange d'information pour l'enquête sur les traitements et salaires, les conditions de travail et les avantages sociaux. D'autres dispositions de ce genre ont cours sur une base non officielle.

Le ministère du Travail transfère des fonds aux provinces dans le cadre d'un programme relatif à la réparation des accidents du travail. En vertu de cet accord, les commissions provinciales des accidents du travail se font rembourser les frais de traitement des réclamations qu'elles reçoivent des employés de la Fonction publique du Canada.

Quatre autres organismes, à l'exception de ceux qui sont chargés de programmes consistant en des transferts de fonds aux gouvernements provinciaux et municipaux, rendent compte au Parlement par l'entremise du ministre du Travail. Ce sont la Commission d'indemnisation des marins marchands, le Conseil canadien des relations du travail et le Centre canadien d'hygiène et de sécurité au travail, et l'Office d'aide à l'adaptation des travailleurs.

	Page
PROGRAMME D'INDEMNISATION DES ACCIDENTS DE TRAVAIL	267
PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ ET D'HYGIÈNE DU TRAVAIL	267
ENQUÊTE SUR LES TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES, LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL ET LES AVANTAGES SOCIAUX - SASKATCHEWAN	269
ENQUÊTE SUR LES TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES ET LES AVANTAGES SOCIAUX - ALBERTA	270

PROGRAMME D'INDEMNISATION DES ACCIDENTS DE TRAVAIL

Administration:
Les bureaux régionaux avec le concours et le soutien fonctionnel de la Direction de la sécurité et de l'hygiène du travail, Ottawa.

Objet:
Le programme rembourse les Commissions provinciales des accidents du travail de leurs frais et débours dans le règlement de demandes concernant des accidents du travail, faites par des employés de la Fonction publique du Canada et de la plupart des organismes de la Couronne. Ces demandes sont traitées de cette façon parce que le Gouvernement du Canada n'a pas les instruments nécessaires pour s'en occuper convenablement, pour juger de leur bien-fondé et pour effectuer le versement des sommes nécessaires.

Autorité:
Loi concernant l'indemnisation des employés de l'État.

Règlement concernant l'indemnisation des employés de l'État.

La Loi définit la manière selon laquelle les Commissions provinciales des accidents du travail doivent être remboursées.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En ce qui concerne les accidents du travail, les demandes sont présentées par les employés de la Fonction publique aux bureaux régionaux de Travail Canada, qui les adressent aux Commissions provinciales des accidents du travail. Celles-ci étudient les demandes, se prononcent et effectuent les paiements nécessaires. Les Commissions, en outre, présentent mensuellement au ministère du Travail du Canada des demandes pour couvrir leurs dépenses et leurs frais administratifs. Après un contrôle, le ministre effectue directement les paiements aux Commissions des accidents du travail pour toutes les dépenses assumées en ce qui concerne les demandes des employés de la Fonction publique.

Paiements:
Remboursements aux Commissions provinciales des accidents du travail des frais engagés en ce qui concerne les réclamations des employés de la Fonction publique.

TABLEAU 1

Dépenses de 1982-83

Province	*Frais d'indemnisation ($)*	*Frais d'administration ($)*	*Total ($)*
Terre-Neuve	344,137	64,050	408,187
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	148,326	29,116	177,442
Nouvelle-Écosse (gouv. féd.)	1,529,020	458,039	1,987,059
—DCBC[1]	11,896,739	1,687,684	13,584,423
—DCBC (OS)[3]	607,370	—	607,370
Nouveau-Brunswick	532,685	124,703	657,388
Québec	5,532,952	898,642	6,431,594
Ontario	7,077,347	1,512,432	8,589,779
Manitoba	517,489	129,360	646,849
Saskatchewan	1,045,226	263,936	1,309,162
Alberta[2]	1,850,648	533,965	2,384,613
Colombie-Britannique	2,320,843	595,267	2,916,110
Total	33,402,782	6,297,194	39,699,976

[1] Société de développement du Cap-Breton.
[2] Les chiffres comprennent les frais des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Territoire du Yukon.
[3] Réclamations pour les cas de silicose contractées avant 1968.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Division de la réparation des accidents
Direction de la sécurité et de l'hygiène du travail
Travail Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J2

Agent responsable:

M. J.F. Ellsworth
Chef, Division de la réparation des accidents
Direction de la sécurité et de l'hygiène du travail
Travail Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J2

Tél.: (819) 997-2281

PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ ET D'HYGIÈNE DU TRAVAIL
(pour les entreprises assujetties aux lois fédérales du travail et pour la Fonction publique du Canada.)

Administration:
Les bureaux régionaux avec l'orientation et l'appui de la Direction de la sécurité et de l'hygiène du travail, Ottawa.

Objet:
Créer un milieu de travail propice au bien-être physique et social des employés des entreprises soumises aux dispositions de la Partie IV du Code canadien du travail et des employés de la Fonction publique du Canada, afin de réduire les accidents et de protéger les ressources de main-d'oeuvre et de matériel.

En vertu de ce programme de sécurité d'emploi, les provinces, à l'exception de l'Ontario et du Québec, procèdent à l'inspection technique des chaudières, des récipients soumis à une pression interne et des appareils de levage installés dans les immeubles de la Fonction publique du Canada. En Ontario et au Québec, les inspections techniques sont effectuées sur contrat par des entreprises privées.

Dans les mines d'uranium, les mesures de sécurité traditionnelles (celles qui ne se rapportent pas à la radiation) sont régies par le Code canadien du travail. Les services d'inspection minière sont assurés par les provinces de la Saskatchewan et de l'Ontario, au nom de Travail Canada.

Autorité:
Partie IV du Code canadien du travail (sécurité des employés), réglementation sur la sécurité et l'hygiène au travail établie en vertu de Code canadien du travail et politiques et normes du Conseil du Trésor sur l'hygiène et la sécurité au travail.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent. La durée des ententes existant actuellement avec les provinces en ce qui concerne les inspections techniques dans la Fonction publique varie de un à trois ans. L'accord passé avec l'Ontario pour l'inspection des mines est renouvelable chaque année.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Tous les services d'inspection sont payés par Travail Canada selon des modalités fixées par contrat.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 2.

TABLEAU 2

Montants versés aux ministères provinciaux et aux organismes chargés de la sécurité et de l'hygiène du travail

Province	*Dépenses 1980-81 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1981-82 ($000)*	*Dépenses 1982-83 ($000)*	*Prévisions 1983-84 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve	52	80	69.1	74.0
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	14	24	31.4	43.0
Nouvelle-Écosse	16	53	46.7	53.0
Nouveau-Brunswick	40	60	68.8	70.0
Québec	—	200	196.6*	204.5*
Ontario	229	535	589.7*	660.0*
Manitoba	40	45	41.0	43.5
Saskatchewan	34	35	39.2	41.5
Alberta	20	30	30.0	30.0
Colombie-Britannique	28	38	24.1	25.0
Yukon	1	10	10.0	10.0
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	4	50	30.4	50.0
Total	478	1,160	1,177.0	1,254.5

* Ceci inclus les paiements effectués aux entreprises privées pour les services d'hygiène et de sécurité au travail.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Direction de la sécurité et de l'hygiène du travail
Travail Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J2

Agents responsables:

M. J.W. McLellan
Directeur
Direction de la sécurité et de l'hygiène du travail
Travail Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OJ2

Tél.: (819) 997-3520

Régions:

M. B.W. Dodd
Directeur, région des Montagnes
Travail Canada
750, rue Cambie
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6B 2P2

Tél.: (604) 544-2344

M. W. Radway
Directeur, région du Centre
Travail Canada
400 — 303, rue Main
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 3G7

Tél.: (204) 949-3493

M. R.E. Mattey
Directeur, région des Grands Lacs
Travail Canada
Édifice du Gouvernement du Canada
4900, rue Yonge
Willowdale (Ontario)
M2N 6C3

Tél.: (416) 224-3820

M. M. Archambault
Directeur, région du Saint-Laurent
Travail Canada
L'édifice du Port de Montréal
2e étage, 3e aile
Cité du Havre
Montréal (Québec)
H3C 3R5

Tél.: (514) 283-3100

M. G.J. Blanchard
Directeur, région de l'Atlantique
Travail Canada
100, rue Arden
Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E1C 4B7

Tél.: (506) 388-6648

ENQUÊTE SUR LES TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES, LES CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL ET LES AVANTAGES SOCIAUX - SASKATCHEWAN

Le ministère du Travail de la Saskatchewan mène une enquête annuelle sur tous les employeurs qui ont dix employés ou plus dans la province, afin d'obtenir des renseignements à propos des taux de salaires et de traitements et de certaines conditions d'emploi.

Administration:
La Division des enquêtes de la Direction des données sur le travail

Objet:
Réunir des renseignements sur les salaires et les conditions de travail en Saskatchewan et éviter les chevauchements dans le rassemblement des données.

Autorité:
Accord avec le ministère du Travail de la Saskatchewan.

Calendrier:
L'enquête menée par la Saskatchewan sur les traitements et salaires, les conditions de travail et les avantages sociaux s'effectue chaque année à partir du 1er octobre.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Avant 1974, Travail Canada faisait son enquête annuelle sur les salaires et les conditions de travail dans les dix provinces. Lorsque la Saskatchewan s'est mise à faire sa propre enquête, on a pris des mesures en vertu desquelles la Saskatchewan recueillerait, en plus des données qu'il lui faut pour elle-même, celles qui seraient normalement recueillies lors de l'enquête fédérale. Travail Canada a cessé d'enquêter en Saskatchewan et s'est entendu avec le ministère du Travail de la Saskatchewan pour obtenir copie, sur bandes magnétiques de ses données. Des consultations entre les agents fédéraux et provinciaux ont lieu régulièrement.

Paiements:
Travail Canada paie environ $5,000 par enquête à la province de la Saskatchewan, afin de partager les frais de l'enquête de la Saskatchewan.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Chef, Division des enquêtes
Direction des données sur le travail
Travail Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J2

Tél.: (819) 997-3189

Agent responsable:

M. A.J. Agius
Division des enquêtes
Direction des données sur le travail
Travail Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0J2

Tél.: (819) 997-1306

ENQUÊTE SUR LES TRAITEMENTS ET SALAIRES ET LES AVANTAGES SOCIAUX - ALBERTA

Le Bureau de la statistique de l'Alberta mène une enquête annuelle sur tous les employeurs qui ont 20 employés ou plus et sur certains employeurs qui ont un peu moins de 20 employés dans la province, afin d'obtenir des renseignements à propos des taux de salaires et de traitements et de certaines conditions d'emploi.

Toutes les industries font partie de cette enquête à l'exception des pêcheries, du piégeage, de l'exploitation forestière et de l'industrie de la ferme.

Administration:
La Division des enquêtes de la Direction des données sur le travail

Objet:
Réunir des renseignements sur les salaires et conditions de travail en Alberta et éviter les chevauchements dans le rassemblement des données.

Autorité:
Accord avec le Bureau de la statistique de l'Alberta.

Calendrier:
L'enquête par l'Alberta est effectuée chaque année et les données ont trait à la dernière période de paie normale précédant le 1er octobre.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Avant 1980, l'enquête annuelle sur les salaires et les conditions de travail faite par Travail Canada était aussi menée sur les employeurs de l'Alberta ayant 20 employés ou plus. Des mesures furent prises en vertu desquelles le Bureau de la statistique de l'Alberta recueillerait, en plus des données qu'il lui faut pour lui-même, celles qui seraient normalement recueillies lors de l'enquête fédérale. Travail Canada a cessé d'enquêter en Alberta et a conclu un accord avec le Bureau de la statistique de l'Alberta pour obtenir copie, sur bandes magnétiques, des données brutes obtenues auprès des employeurs de l'Alberta. Des consultations entre les agents fédéraux et provinciaux ont lieu régulièrement.

Paiements:
Travail Canada paie environ $15,000 par enquête à la province de l'Alberta, afin de partager les frais de l'enquête de l'Alberta.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Chef, Division des enquêtes
Direction des données sur le travail
Travail Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OJ2

Tél.: (819) 997-1306

Agent responsable:

M. A.J. Agius
Division des enquêtes
Direction des données sur le travail
Travail Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OJ2

Tél.: (819) 997-1306

Ministère des Travaux publics

Établi en 1867, le ministère des Travaux publics est régi par les dispositions de la Loi sur les travaux publics. Il est chargé de la gestion et de la direction des travaux publics de l'administration fédérale et, sauf dispositions contraires précisées dans d'autres lois, il veille à la construction et à l'entretien des immeubles, des quais, des jetées, des routes et ponts publics, ainsi qu'à l'exécution de travaux de dragage et d'ouvrages de protection des rives. Il fait également office d'agent de construction et conseiller technique auprès d'autres ministères qui en font la demande. La participation fédérale aux travaux de la route Transcanadienne et du réseau routier du Nord-Ouest relève également du ministère. De plus, ce dernier est chargé de la gestion et de l'aménagement des terres fédérales.

Le ministère exerce ses fonctions en exécutant sept programmes généraux: administration; services professionnels et techniques; logement; aménagement et gestion des terres; programme de subventions aux municipalités; travaux maritimes; transports et autres travaux de génie. Les activités des deux derniers programmes, sous la Direction du design et de la construction du ministère, intéressent particulièrement les administrations fédérale et provinciales.

Le ministre de Travaux publics Canada est également comptable au Parlement des activités de la Commission de la Capitale nationale, de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement et du Commissaire des incendies du Canada.

	Page
SUBVENTIONS AUX BASSINS DE RADOUB	272
RÉGULARISATION DES EAUX	272
VOIRIE	272
RÉSEAU ROUTIER DU NORD-OUEST	273
RÉSEAU ROUTIER TRANS-CANADA DANS LES PARCS NATIONAUX	273
PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTIONS AUX MUNICIPALITÉS	274
ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK RÉAMÉNAGEMENT DU MARKET SQUARE À SAINT-JEAN	275
ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — QUÉBEC ASSAINISSEMENT DES EAUX DE LA RÉGION DE MONTRÉAL	275
ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO INFRASTRUCTURES DE SAULT STE-MARIE	276

SUBVENTIONS AUX BASSINS DE RADOUB
(Partie intégrante du programme de travaux maritimes)

Administration:
Direction du design et de la construction

Objet:
Cet élément du programme des travaux maritimes a pour objectif de rendre disponible une aide financière pour la construction de cales sèches afin d'assurer un certain soutien à l'industrie de la réparation des navires. À l'heure actuelle, on administre une subvention visant à assurer la qualité des services offerts par le bassin de radoub de Montréal, afin de répondre aux exigences des navires affectés au transport maritime national et international.

Autorité:
Loi sur les subventions aux bassins de radoub

Les conditions des subventions sont approuvées par le gouverneur en conseil.

Calendrier:
N'excédant pas trente-cinq ans.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En 1964, le gouverneur en conseil approuvait une entente prévoyant le versement, par l'administration fédérale, d'une subvention de $180,000 par année pendant 35 ans à la Canadian Vickers Limited de Montréal, pour les coûts de construction du bassin de radoub flottant "Général Georges-P. Vanier".

RÉGULARISATION DES EAUX
(Partie intégrante du programme de travaux maritimes)

Administration:
Direction du design et de la construction

Objet:
Participer à la régularisation des eaux afin de favoriser la navigation et, si possible, venir en aide aux provinces et autres pour la production d'électricité et l'approvisionnement en eau et de réduire le nombre et l'ampleur des inondations d'origine naturelle.

Autorité:
Loi sur les travaux publics

Acte concernant certains travaux sur la rivière des Outaouais.

Calendrier:
Permanent

Financement et fonctionnement:
De concert avec les administrations provinciales intéressées, Travaux publics Canada administre des barrages destinés à régulariser l'écoulement des eaux de trois rivières. Ces installations sont le barrage Lockport à Selkirk (Manitoba), sur la rivière Rouge; les barrages de la rivière des Français, entre le lac Nipissing et la baie Georgienne, et les barrages Latchford, du lac des Quinze, de Témiscamingue, et de Kipawa, sur la rivière des Outaouais, qui forme la limite Québec-Ontario.

Paiements:
Versements pour la régularisation des eaux sous ce programme:

1978-1979	$1,077,000
1979-1980	$ 578,000
1980-1981	$ 959,000
1981-1982	$ 467,000
1982-1983 (Est.)	$1,441,000

VOIRIE
(Partie intégrante du programme de voirie et d'autres travaux du domaine du génie civil)

Administration:
Direction du design et de la construction

Objet:
Ce programme vise à aménager et à entretenir le plus économiquement possible les routes et ponts ainsi qu'à l'administration la plus économique des services publics, dans le cadre des programmes du gouvernement fédéral. Effectivement, Travaux publics Canada de par ses attributions a quelquefois partagé avec d'autres échelons de gouvernement les frais d'administration et d'aménagement des travaux de voirie, ainsi que ceux de l'aménagement et de l'entretien de ponts internationaux et interprovinciaux.

Le ministère se charge également de la surveillance et de l'inspection de travaux de voirie effectués en vertu d'ententes fédérales-provinciales conclues par d'autres ministères fédéraux.

Autorité:
Loi sur les travaux publics

Les conventions fédérales-provinciales pertinentes sont toujours en vigueur pour ce qui est des frais d'entretien des ponts interprovinciaux que voici:

Macdonald-Cartier: entre Ottawa (Ontario) et Hull (Québec). Le gouvernement fédéral et celui des provinces du Québec et de l'Ontario sont signataires.

Perley: entre Hawkesbury (Ontario) et Grenville (Québec). Le gouvernement fédéral et celui des provinces du Québec et de l'Ontario sont signataires.

Calendrier:
Toute convention relative aux frais d'entretien d'un pont interprovincial quelconque continuera d'être en vigueur jusqu'à ce que le pont ne serve plus ou jusqu'à ce qu'une convention intervienne entre le gouvernement fédéral et

le(s) gouvernement(s) provincial (provinciaux) pertinent(s) visant à discontinuer les versements annuels à faire par le gouvernement fédéral.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En vertu des deux conventions relatives aux frais d'entretien de ponts interprovinciaux, le gouvernement fédéral est convenu d'effectuer l'entretien des ouvrages et d'imputer aux gouvernements provinciaux leur part des frais d'entretien. Les frais d'entretien du pont Macdonald-Cartier se partagent en trois parts égales entre le gouvernement fédéral, celui de l'Ontario et celui du Québec. Ceux de l'entretien du pont Perley se partagent entre le gouvernement fédéral et celui de l'Ontario, compte tenu du fait que le gouvernement du Québec avait versé une plus grande part des frais de premier établissement; le gouvernement fédéral verse 75% des frais, celui de l'Ontario n'en versant que 25%.

Cependant, le ministère tentera, à l'avenir, d'éviter pareil genre d'engagement financier permanent en faisant assumer par les gouvernements provinciaux les frais d'entretien une fois les ouvrages terminés.

Paiements:
Le tableau 1 montre le total des frais d'entretien dans le cas des deux ponts interprovinciaux, de 1977-1978 à 1982-1983. Les chiffres englobent les dépenses et fédérales et provinciales. Les gouvernements provinciaux rembourseraient au gouvernement fédéral les deux tiers des frais d'entretien dans le cas du pont Macdonald-Cartier et le quart dans le cas du pont Perley.

TABLEAU 1

Total des frais d'entretien des ponts interprovinciaux

	Macdonald-Cartier ($)	*Perley ($)*
1977-1978	4,680	221,844
1978-1979	105,000	1,040,000
1979-1980	115,621	383,264
1980-1981	3,657	245,282
1981-1982	416,731	242,946
1982-1983 (Est.)	160,000	77,000

La hausse des frais de 1977-1978 et 1978-1979 dans le cas du pont Perley est imputable à la poursuite d'importantes réparations à la structure.

Pour ce qui est du pont Macdonald-Cartier, la hausse des frais pour 1981-1982 résulte de travaux de peinture.

Dans le cas de plusieurs autres ponts interprovinciaux et du barrage Témiscamingue, les provinces assument seules les coûts de déneigement et d'éclairage, ces frais ne faisant pas habituellement l'objet d'ententes particulières.

RÉSEAU ROUTIER DU NORD-OUEST
(Partie intégrante du programme de voirie et d'autres travaux du domaine du génie civil)

Administration:
Direction du design et de la construction

Autorité:
Loi sur les travaux publics

Description:
Le réseau routier du Nord-Ouest comprend la route de l'Alaska (1,946 km entre Dawson Creek (C.-B.) et Beaver Creek à la frontière Yukon-Alaska) et la route Haines (185 km entre la frontière Colombie-Britannique/Alaska et Haines Junction, sur la route de l'Alaska).

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'administration fédérale assume les coûts de construction et d'entretien d'un tronçon de 920 km de la route de l'Alaska qui se trouve en Colombie-Britannique et le gouvernement de cette province fait de même à l'égard des 133 km de la partie sud de cette route.

L'administration fédérale assume également les coûts de construction et d'entretien du tronçon de 893 km situé au Yukon et le gouvernement territorial en assure l'entretien grâce à ses fonds.

Une partie de 80 km de la route Haines, située en Colombie- Britannique, ainsi qu'un tronçon de 105 km situé au Yukon sont compris dans les travaux de reconstruction exécutés en vertu d'une entente avec les États-Unis (projet Shakwak) qui ont débutés en 1978.

Paiements:
Le coût estimatif du projet Shakwak s'établit à 200 millions de dollars. Le financement est assuré par le gouvernement des États-Unis. Les fonds de $38 millions alloués pour ce projet seront épuisés en 1983-1984. Cependant, il est possible que le projet se poursuive si plus d'argent est disponible.

RÉSEAU ROUTIER TRANS-CANADA DANS LES PARCS NATIONAUX
(Partie intégrante du programme de voirie et d'autres travaux du domaine du génie civil)

Administration:
Direction du design et de la construction

Autorité:
Loi sur les travaux publics et Loi du réseau routier Trans-Canada

Objet:
La Loi du réseau routier Trans-Canada du 10 décembre 1949 fut émise pour encourager et venir en aide à la construction du réseau routier Trans-Canada. Cette loi stipule que le gouvernement fédéral partagera les coûts avec les gouvernements provinciaux, de plus, cette loi pourvoit aux coûts totaux encourus pour la construction des tronçons du réseau routier qui se trouvent sur les territoires des parcs nationaux. Le réseau routier traverse le parc national Terra Nova dans Terre-Neuve; le parc national de Banff en Alberta ainsi que les parcs nationaux Glacier, Yoho et Revelstoke en Colombie-Britannique.

Financement et fonctionnement:
En juin 1981, le gouvernement fédéral a approuvé la construction d'un tronçon à quatre voies sur une distance de treize kilomètres dans le parc national de Banff en Alberta. La longueur totale du réseau routier dans le parc est de 82 kilomètres. Les travaux ont débuté au cours de 1981 à la barrière Est et se sont étendus jusqu'au Banff Traffic Circle. Le coût estimatif de cette phase initiale des travaux d'amélioration a été d'environ $15 millions. En 1983, le gouvernement fédéral a approuvé la Phase II de la construction du tronçon à quatre voies du réseau routier Trans-Canada à l'intérieur du parc national de Banff. La phase II qui a débuté au printemps de 1983 étendra le tronçon à quatre voies du kilomètre 13 au kilomètre 27. Le coût estimatif de la Phase II des travaux d'amélioration est d'environ $50 millions.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Pour tout renseignement concernant les programmes de travaux maritimes et de voirie décrits plus haut:

Agents responsables:

M. G.D. Reid
Directeur, Direction de la Voirie
Travaux publics Canada
Immeuble Sir Charles Tupper
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M2

Tél.: (613) 998-4216

M. James E. Coke
Directeur
Direction des Travaux maritimes
Travaux publics Canada
Immeuble Sir Charles Tupper
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OM2

Tél.: (613) 998-8171

PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTIONS AUX MUNICIPALITÉS

Administration:
Division des subventions aux municipalités
Services de l'immobilier
Travaux publics Canada

Objet:
Versement de subventions aux autorités taxatrices canadiennes en remplacement de l'impôt foncier et de l'impôt sur la longueur de façade ou sur la superficie des propriétés fédérales.

Autorité:
La Loi de 1980 sur les subventions aux municipalités et le Règlement afférent.

Calendrier:
En vertu de la Loi sur les subventions aux municipalités, il n'y a pas de limite de temps en ce qui concerne les versements. Des subventions aux municipalités ont été versées chaque année depuis 1950.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les subventions sont versées par le ministre des Travaux publics à même les Fonds du revenu consolidé, dès réception d'une demande de subvention approuvée par lui.

Presque tous les terrains et tous les bâtiments des ministères fédéraux sont admissibles aux subventions, à part certaines exceptions, dont les réserves indiennes et les parcs situés dans les régions urbaines. Les constructions autres que les bâtiments ne sont pas admissibles aux subventions.

Aucune subvention n'est versée lorsqu'un immeuble administré par un ministère fédéral est pris à bail ou occupé par un tiers. Toutefois, le règlement précise que certains de ces immeubles sont admissibles aux subventions.

Les propriétés nouvellement admissibles à une subvention de 100% en 1980 comprennent les bibliothèques, les lieux historiques, les parcs historiques, les édifices du Parlement, les terres amendées, les projets d'irrigation et de conservation de l'eau, les pâturages et les terres touchés par la Loi sur le rétablissement agricole des Prairies. De plus, les parcs nationaux, les musées, notamment les musées des beaux-arts, les salles de concert et les édifices à vocation administrative ou opérationnelle sur les bases militaires établies dans les régions rurales deviennent admissibles aux subventions pour la première fois, mais ces subventions sont augmentées progressivement de 25% par année entre 1980 et 1983.

L'expression "impôt sur la longueur de façade ou sur la superficie" est utilisée pour la première fois dans la loi de 1980, bien que des subventions en remplacement de ces impôts soient versées depuis de nombreuses années. Cependant, la nouvelle loi supprime les réserves liées aux subventions pour les services d'entretien non essentiels, comme le service de traitement à l'huile des rues, assurés par les municipalités.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 2.

TABLEAU 2

Versements, au titre des subventions aux municipalités

Province	*Dépenses 1982-1983 ($000)*	*Prévisions 1983-1984 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve	3,819	3,465
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	500	693
Nouvelle-Écosse	9,662	12,243
Nouveau-Brunswick	5,225	8,778
Québec	38,533	46,200
Ontario	89,380	103,950
Manitoba	12,272	12,936
Saskatchewan	5,940	5,775
Alberta	12,720	13,167
Colombie-Britannique	25,016	20,559
Territoire du Yukon	1,226	1,386
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	2,275	1,848
Total	206,568	231,000

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. R.J. Patry
Directeur intérimaire, Subventions aux municipalités
Travaux publics Canada
Édifice Sir Charles Tupper
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OM2

Tél.: (613) 998-8589

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK RÉAMÉNAGEMENT DU MARKET SQUARE À SAINT-JEAN
(Partie intégrante du programme d'aménagement immobilier)

Administration:
Direction des services de l'immobilier

Objet:
Ce projet a pour objet d'aider la ville à créer un milieu urbain plus favorable et d'encourager le réaménagement du centre-ville.

Autorité:
Originalement signée par le ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale, l'entente-auxiliaire Canada — Nouveau-Brunswick pour le réaménagement du Market Square à Saint-Jean, a été transférée à Travaux publics Canada le 3 septembre 1982.

Calendrier:
Les travaux de réaménagement du Market Square à Saint-Jean seront complétés au cours de l'année financière 1985.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce projet est imputable au Crédit 40 de T.P.C. — Programme de gestion et d'aménagement fonciers. La contribution du ministère comprenant les sommes versées par le MEER s'élève à $20,000,000. D'autres ministères fédéraux participent financièrement à l'entente.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. H. Van der Linde
Directeur, aménagement immobilier
Travaux publics Canada
Édifice Sir Charles Tupper
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M2

Tél.: (613) 998-9430

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — QUÉBEC ASSAINISSEMENT DES EAUX DE LA RÉGION DE MONTRÉAL
(Partie intégrante du programme d'aménagement immobilier)

Administration:
Direction des services de l'immobilier

Objet:
Apporter une aide financière à la région du Montréal métropolitain pour la construction des structures nécessaires aux systèmes d'assainissement des eaux et aux systèmes d'égout.

Autorité:
La responsabilité du gouvernement fédéral dans cette entente qui avait d'abord été confiée au ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale a par la suite été transférée à Travaux publics Canada par le décret du Conseil C.P. 1982-2729 du 3 septembre 1982.

Calendrier:
Le paiement final pour ce projet sera effectué au cours de l'année financière 1983-1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce projet est imputable au crédit 40 de T.P.C. — Programme de gestion et d'aménagement fonciers. Une entente-cadre de développement relative à des travaux d'une valeur totale de $200,000,000 a été signée le 15 mars 1974 (C.P. 1974-5/561) par le Gouvernement du Canada et le gouvernement du Québec. La contribution du gouvernement fédéral à ce projet s'élève à 60% du coût total soit $120,000,000. Un montant de $1,100,400 qui est le solde final de ce projet sera déboursé au gouvernement du Québec suivant les modalités de l'entente-auxiliaire au cours de l'année financière 1983-1984.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. Jean J. Saucier
Services de l'immobilier
Travaux publics Canada
Édifice Sir Charles Tupper
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M2

Tél.: (613) 998-8567

ENTENTE AUXILIAIRE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO INFRASTRUCTURES DE SAULT STE-MARIE

Administration:
Design et Construction

Objet:
L'objectif de ce projet est de rénover et d'étendre l'infrastructure des systèmes d'aqueduc et d'égouts de la ville afin qu'ils soient en mesure de répondre aux besoins futurs de l'industrie ainsi que de répondre aux besoins résidentiels, commerciaux et industriels actuels.

Autorité:
La responsabilité du gouvernement fédéral dans cette entente qui avait d'abord été confiée au ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale a été transférée à Travaux publics Canada le 3 septembre 1982.

Calendrier:
Il est prévu que ce projet sera complété au cours de l'année financière 1983-1984.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Ce projet est imputable au crédit 630 de T.P.C. — Gestion et aménagement fonciers — subventions et contributions. Des contributions totales de $60,000,000 seront fournies par les gouvernements fédéral, provincial et municipal. La contribution du gouvernement fédéral s'élève à ⅓ du coût total, soit $23,000,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agent responsable:

M. N. Alexeichenko
Région de l'Ontario
Travaux Publics Canada
4900, rue Yonge
Willowdale (Ontario)
M2N 6A6

Tél.: (416) 224-4130

SOCIÉTÉS DE LA COURONNE ET AGENCES

Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI)

En 1960, un décret du Conseil créait le Bureau de l'aide extérieure et définissait de la façon suivante les fonctions de son Directeur général: réaliser et administrer tous les programmes d'aide financés à même les crédits votés à cette fin dans le budget du ministère des Affaires extérieures; examiner les programmes en question et recommander tout changement approprié; coordonner les activités avec les autres organismes et ministères gouvernementaux, avec les organismes internationaux de même qu'avec les organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes; coordonner tous les efforts canadiens visant à acheminer de l'aide vers les pays étrangers touchés par des désastres; veiller à l'administration interne et s'acquitter d'autres fonctions reliées au programme canadien d'aide.

En vertu d'une série de décrets du Conseil, le Bureau acquit par la suite le statut de département et devint assujetti à la Loi sur l'administration financière ainsi qu'à la Loi sur les relations de travail dans la Fonction publique.

En 1968, conformément à un autre décret du Conseil, le Bureau de l'aide extérieure devenait l'Agence canadienne de développement international et le titre de "Directeur général" était changé pour celui de "Président".

L'objectif premier de l'ACDI pourrait être défini en ces termes:

Appuyer les efforts déployés par les pays en voie de développement en vue de promouvoir leur croissance économique et l'évolution de leurs systèmes sociaux de façon à répartir les avantages du développement parmi le plus grand nombre possible de leurs habitants, à rehausser leur niveau de vie et à rendre tous les secteurs de leur population plus en mesure de participer aux efforts nationaux de développement.

Les passages suivants tirés de *Fédéralisme et relations internationales* ainsi que de la *Stratégie de coopération au développement 1975-1980* constituent la toile de fond sur laquelle s'inscrit la coopération fédérale-provinciale dans les secteurs de l'aide au développement international:

"L'aide extérieure fait donc partie intégrante de la politique étrangère canadienne et l'autorité fédérale doit en assumer le contrôle ultime. Il est évident d'autre part, que l'efficacité du programme d'aide dépend de la collaboration entière des provinces. Au cours des dernières années, les autorités provinciales ont contribué généreusement à l'effort d'aide canadien, en ce qui concerne notamment le recrutement pour service à l'étranger de personnel enseignant et de conseillers, ainsi que l'organisation de facilités d'enseignement et de formation au Canada".

"En plus de participer aux programmes fédéraux, certaines provinces se sont dites intéressées à fournir de l'aide directement aux pays en voie de développement, en particulier dans le domaine de l'éducation et dans d'autres sphères de juridiction provinciale". *(Fédéralisme et relations internationales)*.

"Même si le programme public de coopération au développement est financé et administré par le gouvernement, il sera organisé de façon à appuyer, à renforcer et à intensifier la participation de tous les secteurs de la société canadienne: citoyens, organisations privées sans but lucratif, gouvernements provinciaux, ministères des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux, universités et milieu des affaires".

"Le gouvernement encouragera la création d'un fonds spécial afin de faciliter la participation des provinces, des organisations non gouvernementales et des particuliers à l'ensemble des initiatives canadiennes en matière d'aide alimentaire".

"Les associations et organisations non gouvernementales locales, provinciales et nationales, qui regroupent des personnes de toutes les régions et de tous les milieux jouent déjà un rôle important dans le domaine de la coopération internationale. Leur action a amené les gouvernements provinciaux à financer directement divers types de coopération internationale. Ces initiatives devraient stimuler la participation des Canadiens à la coopération internationale et à son financement". (Stratégie 1975-1980).

Les points de contact entre le fédéral et les provinces englobent un certain nombre de programmes de l'Agence, notamment:

- la Direction générale des Politiques, qui est responsable pour l'ensemble de la coordination des activités de l'ACDI en ce qui concerne les provinces;
- le programme volontaire d'aide au développement agricole (VADA) faisant partie de la Direction générale des programmes spéciaux;
- la Direction générale des Programmes bilatéraux, qui utilise à titre d'organismes d'exécution des organisations gouvernementales provinciales et puise aussi ses ressources humaines au niveau provincial pour le soutien de ses projets à l'étranger;
- la Direction générale des Programmes spéciaux, qui réalise des accords de financement avec certains gouvernements provinciaux et conseils provinciaux de coopération internationale en vue de soutenir des

activités d'ONG à travers sa Division de la Coopération industrielle, cette division maintient aussi des contacts avec les gouvernements provinciaux dans les domaines du développement et de la gestion des programmes et industries canadiennes vis-à-vis le Tiers monde;

— la Direction générale des Ressources, qui a conclu des ententes avec certaines provinces en vue d'obtenir des services de personnes qualifiées, conseillers, et experts pour l'exécution de projets de l'ACDI et s'occupe aussi du placement d'étudiants et de stagiaires pour le soutien de plusieurs programmes et projets;

Parmi ces programmes, seul le Programme volontaire d'aide au développement agricole (VADA) fournit un canal officiel grâce auquel les provinces peuvent recevoir un appui fédéral d'ordre financier et administratif pour leurs initiatives en vue d'aider les pays en développement sur le plan alimentaire et du développement agricole.

	Page
PROGRAMME VOLONTAIRE D'AIDE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE (VADA)	280
PROGRAMME SPÉCIAL DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (PSD)	280
FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)	281

PROGRAMME VOLONTAIRE D'AIDE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE (VADA)

Administration:
Directeur du programme VADA, Direction générale des programmes spéciaux et provinces concernées.

Objet:
Faciliter la réalisation et relever la valeur des activités d'aide internationale des gouvernements fédéral et provinciaux et des organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes, dans le cadre des efforts en vue d'éliminer la famine et de promouvoir le développement agricole dans le Tiers monde.

Autorité:
Décision prise en 1975 par le Cabinet de parrainer un programme volontaire canadien de développement agricole et d'aide alimentaire visant à éliminer la famine et à assurer le développement agricole dans le Tiers monde par la mise sur pied d'un mécanisme permettant la participation du gouvernement fédéral, des provinces et des organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes (ONG).

Calendrier:
Le VADA est un programme permanent qui a été mis en branle en 1976.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Il incombe à l'ACDI de fournir l'apport financier fédéral à l'appui des objectifs du programme et de coordonner les projets particuliers avec la province, l'organisation, l'ONG et avec le pays en développement bénéficiaire, par l'entremise du comité fédéral-provincial du Programme VADA. Le VADA est un programme dont les dépenses sont assumées conjointement avec les provinces et qui vise à fournir des denrées alimentaires, des produits de base ou des services en vue du développement agricole des pays du Tiers monde, le gouvernement fédéral acquittant par l'entremise de l'ACDI les dépenses de livraison connexes. Les envois doivent avoir une valeur minimum de $25,000, les frais d'expédition ne devant pas dépasser 70% de la valeur matérielle des biens expédiés. L'ACDI consent également des fonds pour cofinancer des projets de développement menés par des gouvernements provinciaux dans des pays du Tiers monde. Au 31 mars 1983, les dépenses fédérales dans le cadre de ce programme s'élevaient à environ $3.6 millions. Le budget pour 1983-1984 est de $2 millions.

Paiements:
Les factures découlant du transfert de biens et services dans le cadre du VADA sont envoyées à l'ACDI pour paiement. Il arrive également que les paiements prennent la forme d'un remboursement des dépenses subies par le donateur pour la livraison aux bénéficiaires. Des avances de fonds sont parfois consenties à l'égard de certaines activités.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. T.L. Mooney
Chef
Coordination des politiques
Direction générale des Politiques
Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI)
Hull (Québec)
K1A OG4

Tél.: (819) 994-1402

Agent responsable:

M. Peter Harkness
Administrateur, Programme VADA
Direction générale des Programmes spéciaux
Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI)
Hull (Québec)
K1A OG4

Tél.: (819) 994-5676

PROGRAMME SPÉCIAL DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (PSD)

Administration:
L'Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI)

Objet:
Permettre au Canada de participer au principal programme multilatéral de coopération technique de la francophonie par le biais de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique.

Autorité:
Décision prise par le Canada à la Conférence générale de l'Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique à l'Île Maurice en 1975.

Calendrier:
Une subvention annuelle est versée dans la mesure où le Canada continue de participer aux activités du PSD.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La participation canadienne se situe à deux niveaux: celui du gouvernement fédéral et celui des gouvernements provinciaux du Québec et du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Paiements:
La subvention totale du gouvernement canadien en 1983-84 était de $1,300,000. La subvention du Québec a été de $25,000 et celle du Nouveau-Brunswick de $12,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. E.N. Hare, Directeur général
Programmes des Nations Unies
Direction générale des Programmes multilatéraux
Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI)
Hull (Québec)
K1A OG4

Tél.: (819) 997-7718

FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)

Administration:
L'Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI).

Objet:
Permettre au Canada de participer au programme de coopération technique au sein de la francophonie, par le biais de l'Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française.

Autorité:
La première subvention fédérale avait été annoncée en 1967 par l'Honorable Paul Martin et cette décision a pris son origine dans la politique gouvernementale d'appui à la francophonie internationale.

Calendrier:
Les contributions sont établies sur une base annuelle du Comité de gestion du FICU.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le FICU est rattaché à l'AUPELF (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française) et il agit en tant que pourvoyeur de fonds pour des activités réalisées par le secrétariat de l'association. Les gouvernements donateurs (Ottawa et Québec) pour ce qui est du Canada) sont membres du Comité de gestion qui, lors de ses réunions annuelles, détermine quelles sont les orientations à poursuivre et répartit les fonds disponibles en fonction des opérations les plus valables.

Paiements:
Les subventions sont versées directement au FICU par les donateurs. En 1983-84, l'ACDI a fourni un total de $785,000 (incluant une somme de $135,000 pour le détachement d'un coopérant canadien).

La subvention québécoise en 1982-83 se chiffrait à $22,000.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. E.N. Hare, Directeur général
Programmes des Nations Unies
Direction générale des Programmes multilatéraux
Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI)
Hull (Québec)
K1A 0G4

Tél.: (819) 997-7718

Commission canadienne des transports

La Commission canadienne des transports s'acquitte de fonctions judiciaires et dispose de pouvoirs réglementaires à l'égard des questions suivantes:

— tout ce qui touche, au Canada, à l'exploitation des chemins de fer par les transporteurs qui sont sous la juridiction du Parlement;

— l'octroi de permis et la réglementation économique de tous les services aériens commerciaux ainsi que de certains services maritimes commerciaux offerts au Canada;

— l'octroi de permis et la réglementation économique des services de transport par pipe-lines de denrées au Canada (de fait, ces fonctions ne sont pas remplies pour l'instant, parce qu'il n'existe actuellement aucun pipe-line de ce type au Canada);

— l'octroi de permis et la réglementation économique des entreprises hors-provinces de transport motorisé (fonctions actuellement remplies par l'homologue de la Commission à l'échelon des provinces aux termes de la loi passée en 1954).

Entre autres activités de réglementation, la Commission étudie les demandes d'octrois disponibles en vertu de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer; elle gère également la somme affectée par le Parlement aux fins de la Partie III de la Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer (voir plus loin).

La Commission est elle aussi chargée de déterminer l'importance des subventions et d'en autoriser le versement, à l'égard de l'exploitation, par les compagnies ferroviaires, des quelques services de trains de voyageurs déficitaires que VIA Rail Canada n'a pas encore absorbés, d'embranchements non rentables et du transport de marchandises par train et par camion à l'intérieur des provinces de l'Atlantique (territoire choisi) et en direction ouest vers d'autres parties du Canada et à l'égard du transport de grain et de farine pour l'exportation jusqu'aux ports de l'Est, conformément à l'Article 272 de la Loi sur les chemins de fer. Le 1er septembre 1978, le programme de subventions au transport dans la Région atlantique a été étendu aux transporteurs aériens et par eau relativement aux activités exercées dans le territoire choisi seulement. Elle est en outre chargée de verser des subventions plafonnées, aux termes de la politique de 1966 relative aux transporteurs aériens régionaux, lorsque le maintien de certains services aériens non rentables est jugé essentiel à court terme.

	Page
PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTIONS AU TRANSPORT DES MARCHANDISES DANS LA RÉGION ATLANTIQUE	283
LOI SUR LE DÉPLACEMENT DES LIGNES ET SUR LES CROISEMENTS DE CHEMIN DE FER (LDLC)	283

PROGRAMME DE SUBVENTIONS AU TRANSPORT DES MARCHANDISES DANS LA RÉGION ATLANTIQUE

Administration:
La Direction de l'exploitation et des tarifs, Commission canadienne des transports

Objet:
La Loi sur les taux de transport des marchandises dans les provinces Maritimes a été passée par le Parlement en 1927 afin d'offrir aux marins marchands, aux commerçants ainsi qu'aux manufacturiers un marché plus gros que celui des Maritimes. Elle ordonnait certaines réductions des taux de transport ferroviaire en direction ouest à partir de la région en cause et autorisait des réductions similaires pour les expéditions en provenance et à destination de celle-ci. En guise de dédommagement, les compagnies ferroviaires étaient indemnisées jusqu'à concurrence du montant des pertes de revenus consécutives auxdites réductions du Parlement.

En 1969, la Loi sur les subventions au transport des marchandises dans la région Atlantique était promulguée. Elle prévoyait notamment le versement de subventions aux entreprises de transport par véhicule à moteur concurrençant les transporteurs ferroviaires à l'égard d'expéditions subventionnées dans le cadre de la Loi sur les taux de transport des marchandises dans les provinces Maritimes.

Autorité:
Loi sur les taux de transport des marchandises dans les provinces Maritimes.

Loi sur les subventions au transport des marchandises dans la région Atlantique et Règlement promulgué en vertu des Articles 3 et 6 de la Loi viz.

Règlement sur les subventions au transport des marchandises dans la région Atlantique, décret C.P. 1969-1483 du 22 juillet 1969.

Règlement sur les subventions sélectives dans la région Atlantique, décret C.P. 1974-844 du 9 avril 1974.

Règlement sur les subventions spéciales sélectives et provisoires dans la région Atlantique, décret C.P. 1978-1812 du 1er juin 1978.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les paiements sont faits à même le Fonds du revenu consolidé aux transporteurs selon les montants certifiés par la Commission canadienne des transports. Ils correspondent à des pourcentages précis des montants reçus par les transporteurs pour les déplacements admissibles de marchandises en direction ouest à partir de la région en cause et à l'intérieur de celle-ci conformément au règlement en vertu duquel la subvention est autorisée.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 1.

TABLEAU 1

Paiements certifiés en vertu du Programme de subventions au transport des marchandises dans la région Atlantique
($ millions)

	1978-79	*1979-80*	*1980-81*	*1981-82*	*1982-83*
Loi sur les taux de transport des marchandises dans les provinces Maritimes	15.4	11.7	10.1	10.6	9.5
Loi sur les subventions au transport des marchandises dans la région Atlantique	41.1	48.6	50.7	56.9	55.8
Total	56.5	60.3	60.8	67.5	65.3

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Directeur
Subventions au transport dans la région Atlantique
Direction de l'exploitation et des tarifs
Commission canadienne des transports
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N9

LOI SUR LE DÉPLACEMENT DES LIGNES ET SUR LES CROISEMENTS DE CHEMIN DE FER (LDLC)
(Partie intégrale du programme de sécurité ferroviaire)

Administration:
La Direction des normes et perfectionnement du Comité des transports par chemin de fer et le ministère des Transports sous le programme d'aide aux services de transports urbains.

Objet:
La contribution fédérale vise à apporter une aide financière aux autorités ferroviaires, routières et municipales ainsi qu'aux entreprises de services publics pour des travaux réels de construction en vue de la protection, de la sécurité et de la commodité du public, aux croisements entre chemin de fer et route, lorsque la route et les voies ferrées sont au même niveau.

Autorité:
Loi sur les chemins de fer;
Loi nationale sur les transports;
La somme constituant la contribution fédérale est renflouée annuellement au titre des Lois portant affectation de crédits.
Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemins de fer.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le gouvernement fédéral participe, au moyen de la contribution fédérale, aux coûts des travaux de construction effectués en vue d'améliorer la sécurité, la protection et la commodité du public aux croisements de chemin de fer/route.

Projets admissibles à une aide financière de la Caisse:

1. installations d'un dispositif de protection à un passage à niveau public en place depuis trois ans;
2. amélioration des accès, de la visibilité et travaux similaires; et
3. déplacement des installations liées aux ouvrages susmentionnés.

Les contributions du gouvernement fédéral sont versées à l'entreprise qui entreprend les travaux. L'Article 3 ci-dessus englobe les entreprises de service public. Parfois certaines contributions sont versées aux compagnies ferroviaires pour l'installation d'inscriptions réfléchissantes sur le matériel roulant et les signaux de passage à niveau. Le solde des frais est à la charge dans la plupart des cas, de l'autorité routière (ordinairement une province ou une municipalité) et du chemin de fer concernés. La participation de la province ou de la municipalité varie en fonction du type et de l'emplacement de l'ouvrage. La formule de répartition des frais est la suivante:

1. pour l'installation d'une protection automatique aux passages à niveau visée en 1 ci-dessus; 80 pour cent de la contribution fédérale, et généralement 7½ pour cent de la compagnie ferroviaire et 12½ pour cent de l'autorité routière;
2. pour la plupart des autres travaux admissibles, la contribution fédérale à même la contribution fédérale est de 80 pour cent, le solde étant négocié entre les parties concernées.

La contribution maximale de la contribution fédérale est de 1 million de dollars pour tout projet. Le gouvernement fédéral effectue ses versements dès réception des rapports indiquant en détail l'état des travaux achevés.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 2.

TABLEAU 2

Contributions du gouvernement fédéral accordées aux provinces

Province	*1978-1979 ($000)*	*1979-1980 ($000)*	*1980-1981 ($000)*	*1981-1982 ($000)*	*1982-1983 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve	24	124	74	72	43
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	23	4	—	30	—
Nouvelle-Écosse	1,042	172	234	257	305
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,327	514	627	193	113
Québec	10,094	3,302	3,508	3,814	1,969
Ontario	6,134	3,923	2,809	2,438	2,617
Manitoba	309	262	214	192	309
Saskatchewan	459	800	1,001	770	639
Alberta	744	1,308	424	1,496	3,216
Colombie-Britannique	2,345	1,138	526	640	664
Total	22,501	11,547	9,417	9,902	9,875

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur de la Direction des normes
et perfectionnement des réseaux ferroviaires

Comité des transports par chemin de fer
Commission canadienne des transports
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0N9

Commission canadienne du lait

La Commission canadienne du lait (C.C.L.) fut mise sur pied en octobre 1966 en vertu d'une loi du Parlement. Les trois commissaires sont nommés par le Gouverneur général en Conseil et relèvent directement du Parlement par l'entremise du ministre de l'Agriculture. La Commission est formée d'un président, d'un vice-président et d'un membre. La loi constitutive de la Commission prévoit également la mise sur pied d'un comité consultatif de neuf membres nommés par le ministre. Le rôle de ce Comité, représentant un éventail d'intérêts divers, consiste à conseiller la Commission sur la production et la mise en marché des produits laitiers.

Les objectifs poursuivis par la Commission sont d'offrir aux producteurs efficaces de lait et de crème l'occasion d'obtenir une juste rétribution de leur travail et de leur investissement et d'assurer aux consommateurs de produits laitiers un approvisionnement continu et suffisant de produits laitiers de bonne qualité.

La Commission dispose de l'autorité nécessaire pour acheter et vendre les produits laitiers, ce qui lui permet d'assurer le soutien du prix du beurre et de la poudre de lait écrémé. Le prix que les producteurs reçoivent pour leur lait industriel et leur crème est directement lié aux prix de soutien de ces produits.

La Commission administre un important programme d'exportation de poudre de lait écrémé et de produits de lait entier comme le lait concentré, le fromage, la poudre de lait entier et divers autres produits spéciaux.

La Commission préside le Comité canadien de gestion des approvisionnements de lait. Ce Comité est formé de représentants des offices provinciaux de mise en marché, des agences gouvernementales provinciales et de la Commission qui représente le Gouvernement du Canada. Le Comité est responsable de la gestion des approvisionnements de lait industriel et de crème canadiens.

PROGRAMME DE SOUTIEN DU PRIX DES PRODUITS LAITIERS **Page** 286

PROGRAMME DE SOUTIEN DU PRIX DES PRODUITS LAITIERS

Administration:
Commission canadienne du lait

Objet:
Le but du programme laitier national est d'assurer la viabilité du secteur laitier au Canada. En l'appliquant, la Commission canadienne du lait offre aux producteurs efficaces de lait et de crème la possibilité de tirer un revenu convenable de leur travail et de leur investissement tant que leur production n'excède pas les besoins du marché canadien et d'un programme d'exportation autorisé, et assure aux consommateurs un approvisionnement abondant de produits laitiers de haute qualité.

Autorité:
Loi sur la Commission canadienne du lait

Loi sur la stabilisation des prix agricoles

Ententes fédérales-provinciales sur la gestion des approvisionnements de lait industriel et de crème conclues avec la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, le Québec, l'Ontario, le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique.

Calendrier:
Ce programme a été prévu à l'origine sous l'autorité de la Loi sur la stabilisation des prix agricoles, mais il est passé plus tard (en 1967) directement sous celle de la Commission canadienne du lait. Le programme de soutien du prix des produits laitiers est permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La Commission canadienne du lait assure le soutien du prix des produits laitiers de deux façons:

1. grâce au soutien du prix de marché du beurre et de la poudre de lait écrémé; et
2. grâce au versement direct de subventions à des producteurs de lait et de crème de transformation.

Ces deux aspects du programme sont appliqués séparément et leur financement s'opère de façons différentes.

Le soutien du prix des produits en assure la stabilité tant pour le producteur que pour le consommateur. Il est rendu possible par le programme d'offres d'achat de la Commission qui s'applique au beurre et à la poudre de lait écrémé.

Les fonds nécessaires à ces achats sont obtenus sous forme de prêts du ministre des Finances, lesquels sont remboursés au moyen de la revente de ces denrées.

Les autres fonds que reçoit la Commission chaque année comprennent:

1. une part des crédits de l'Office de stabilisation des prix agricoles au poste des frais de commercialisation des produits laitiers achetés ou vendus,
2. tous les bénéfices tirés de la vente de produits achetés par la Commission, et
3. les prélèvements perçus par les offices provinciaux de commercialisation du lait sur les transformations, pour acquitter les frais d'exportation. Ces retenues s'appliquent aux livraisons de lait de transformation et de crème depuis 1970 et au surplus d'écrémage du lait de consommation depuis 1977.

Des subventions directes sont versées aux producteurs de lait et de crème de transformation pour toutes leurs livraisons admissibles, n'excédant pas les contingents de mise au marché. Ces subventions sont financées par un prélèvement sur le crédit principal de l'Office de stabilisation des prix agricoles. Le volume total des contingents de mise au marché accordés aux producteurs est fixé de façon à faire correspondre les livraisons contingentées aux besoins du marché. Par conséquent, les subventions ne s'appliquent qu'aux livraisons correspondant à ces derniers et à un programme d'exportation autorisé. Un prélèvement est perçu sur les recettes provenant des livraisons contingentées pour couvrir les frais d'exportation des produits laitiers. Un prélèvement est perçu sur le contingent d'exportation dans les provinces qui participent au programme spécial d'exportation de lait entier. Il y a un prélèvement plus élevé, une retenue hors quota, qui couvre les frais d'exportation des produits laitiers provenant de la production excédant le quota.

Paiements:
Les fonds fournis à la Commission canadienne du lait par l'intermédiaire de l'Office de stabilisation des prix agricoles se sont élevés à 274.0 millions de dollars en 1982-83 et sont évalués à 281.6 millions de dollars pour 1983-84.

Le tableau suivant montre le montant des subventions versées aux producteurs des diverses provinces au cours des années financières prenant fin les 31 juillet 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 et 1983.

Subventions directes versées aux producteurs laitiers du Canada

Province	*1978-1979 ($000)*	*1979-1980 ($000)*	*1980-1981 ($000)*	*1981-1982 ($000)*	*1982-1983 ($000)*
Terre-Neuve	—	—	—	—	—
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	4,285	5,041	4,903	5,144	5,261
Nouvelle-Écosse	3,448	3,215	3,784	3,434	3,354
Nouveau-Brunswick	2,150	3,533	2,901	3,465	3,521
Québec	132,421	129,178	133,440	130,261	130,313
Ontario	83,771	84,669	89,600	85,086	87,721
Manitoba	10,467	10,377	10,889	10,230	10,471
Saskatchewan	6,562	6,922	6,778	6,819	7,046
Alberta	16,508	17,857	16,750	17,652	17,267
Colombie-Britannique	8,028	8,752	9,246	9,346	9,061
Total	267,640	269,544	278,291	271,438	274,015

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Agent responsable:

M. G. Choquette, Président
Commission canadienne du lait
Édifice Pebb
2197, promenade Riverside
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0Z2

Tél.: (613) 998-9490

Commission de la Capitale nationale

La Loi sur la Capitale nationale, promulguée le 6 février 1959, instituait la Commission de la Capitale nationale, société de la Couronne, afin de remplacer la Commission du district fédéral (1927-1959) et la Commission d'embellissement d'Ottawa (1899-1927) et relevant maintenant du Parlement par l'entremise du ministre des Travaux publics.

Le Gouverneur en conseil nomme les vingt membres de la Commission, qu'il choisit parmi les habitants de chacune des dix provinces, des villes d'Ottawa et de Hull et des collectivités locales de l'Ontario et du Québec. Le président en est le fonctionnaire exécutif en chef et préside toutes les réunions. En son absence, cette fonction est exercée par le vice-président.

Aux termes de l'Article 10(1) de la Loi sur la Capitale nationale, la Commission a pour buts et objets:

"de préparer des plans d'aménagement, de conservation et d'embellissement de la région de la Capitale nationale et d'y aider, afin que la nature et le caractère du siège du Gouvernement du Canada puissent être en harmonie avec son importance nationale."

Tel qu'établit à la Loi, la région de la Capitale nationale occupe des territoires du Québec et de l'Ontario; elle a une superficie d'environ 1,800 kilomètres carrés. La Commission est le plus grand propriétaire foncier de la région et possède un peu plus de 88% des terrains fédéraux.

En 1969, le gouvernement a précisé les objectifs du programme de la Commission de la Capitale nationale en ces termes:

"contribuer à l'aménagement de la région de la Capitale nationale afin qu'elle soit:

(a) le reflet symbolique des valeurs culturelles et linguistiques du Canada;

(b) un cadre dynamique et agréable, propice à l'administration des affaires de la nation;

(c) un modèle de planification et d'aménagement urbain qui servira à d'autres parties du pays et dont tous les Canadiens seront fiers."

Afin d'être en mesure d'atteindre ses objectifs dans la région de la Capitale nationale, la Commission est habilitée à:

(a) acquérir, gérer et aliéner des terrains;

(b) construire, entretenir et exploiter des routes, des ponts, des parcs et tout autre ouvrage;

(c) entreprendre des projets en collaboration avec les collectivités locales;

(d) construire et exploiter des concessions;

(e) accorder des subventions à diverses fins;

(f) entretenir des sites historiques;

(g) entreprendre des recherches de planification pour la région de la Capitale nationale.

Pour s'aquitter de son mandat, la Commission a le droit, en vertu de la Loi, d'établir les exigences urbanistiques des terrains fédéraux, d'approuver leur utilisation ou affectation et d'étudier et d'approuver l'apparence de tous les immeubles fédéraux de la région.

La Commission fournit une aide urbanistique et financière aux projets provinciaux et municipaux à l'avantage de la région. Cette aide se traduit pour diverses ententes intergouvernementales à l'égard, notamment, des routes, ponts, réseaux d'égout, installations pour le transport en commun, etc., dans la R.C.N.

En 1971, le gouvernement a délégué à la Commission l'essentiel des responsabilités en matière de bilinguisme en dehors du secteur administratif dans la région de la Capitale nationale. À cette même date, le gouvernement a exprimé son désir de voir un seul organisme coordonner la politique fédérale à l'égard de la Capitale nationale et a jugé que la Commission était l'institution la mieux placée pour entreprendre cette tâche.

Page

PROJETS MIXTES — ACCORDS INTERGOUVERNEMENTAUX ET PROGRAMMES D'AIDE AUX MUNICIPALITÉS 289

PROJETS MIXTES – ACCORDS INTERGOUVERNEMENTAUX ET PROGRAMMES D'AIDE AUX MUNICIPALITÉS

TABLEAU 1

Dépenses faites dans le cadre de certains accords pour les années financières indiquées

	1978-1979 ($)	*1979-1980 ($)*	*1980-1981 ($)*	*1981-1982 ($)*	*1982-1983 ($)*
Accord pour l'amélioration du système d'égout — côté ontarien	629,569	17,621	(7,156)	276,560	1,372,934
Accord d'implantation du système d'égout — côté québécois	1,145,867	10,522,898	11,955,487	7,837,926	4,824,455
Entente sur le réseau routier — côté québécois	18,110,866	6,249,650	8,912,845	20,925,115	5,199,555
Bilinguisme	310,055	141,037	109,812	73,255	161,587
Aide au transport en commun interprovincial	985,601	1,432,828	1,515,172	1,338,499	1,539,817
Subventions-tenant-lieu de taxes (excluent les propriétés louées):					
côté ontarien	973,114	1,033,144	2,037,089	3,246,804	4,913,948
côté québécois	600,318	379,426	532,089	475,549	440,932
Développement du Centre Rideau	—	71,460	2,080,726	1,074,893	4,458,000

ACCORD POUR L'AMÉLIORATION DU SYSTÈME D'ÉGOUT—CÔTÉ ONTARIEN

La Commission de la Capitale nationale partage avec la province de l'Ontario et la municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton les coûts de certains travaux pour améliorer et agrandir le système d'égout régional selon un accord signé en 1972. Récemment cet accord a été modifié par l'addition d'une deuxième phase du projet. Approximativement $16.9 millions ont été dépensés dans le cadre de ce projet depuis 1972.

ACCORD D'IMPLANTATION DU SYSTÈME D'ÉGOUT—CÔTÉ QUÉBÉCOIS

Le développement d'un système moderne d'égout est rendu nécessaire par la croissance rapide de la population de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais. Afin de réduire la pollution de la rivière des Outaouais, la C.C.N., la C.R.O. et la province de Québec ont signé un accord de partage des coûts pour la construction d'un tel système; la part de la Commission est de ⅓ des coûts jusqu'à un maximum de $52.4 millions; $49.8 millions de ce montant ont déjà été dépensés. Les parts (⅔) du Québec et de la C.R.O. seront complètement financées par la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement, et 25% de ce prêt (environ $20 millions) n'est pas remboursable et donc représente un subside fédéral additionnel.

ENTENTE SUR LE RÉSEAU ROUTIER—CÔTÉ QUÉBÉCOIS

Afin de supporter le programme de revitalisation économique de la partie québécoise de la R.C.N. engendrée par la relocalisation des fonctionnaires fédéraux dans le centre-ville de Hull, il a été nécessaire d'améliorer le système routier régional. La C.C.N. partage à 50% avec le gouvernement du Québec les coûts de construction de certains projets routiers importants. On estime à $150 millions la part de la C.C.N. au coût de construction des projets énumérés dans l'accord; de cette somme, environ $99.1 millions ont déjà été dépensés.

AIDE AU TRANSPORT EN COMMUN INTERPROVINCIAL

La C.C.N. octroie un subside aux deux commissions de transport de la R.C.N. pour le maintien du service de transport en commun interprovincial. Entre 1973 et 1983, la Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais a reçu $6.6 millions et le Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission $4.3 millions. Ces octrois ont permis l'expansion du service de transport interprovincial de même que la possibilité de correspondre de l'un à l'autre des deux systèmes sans frais supplémentaires.

BILINGUISME

Le programme externe de bilinguisme de la C.C.N. a pour but d'encourager dans la région de la Capitale nationale la disponibilité des services publics et privés dans les deux langues officielles. Ce programme comporte un système d'octrois aux organismes désireux d'améliorer leurs capacités dans les deux langues; les octrois ne sont accordés que sur demande des organismes concernés, et on exige une contribution égale de leur part. Les contributions de la C.C.N. dans le cadre de ce programme depuis 1971-1972 ont été de $2,400,858.

SUBVENTIONS—TENANT LIEU DE TAXES

La C.C.N. paye les subventions tenant lieu de taxes aux municipalités dans lesquelles elle détient des biens fonciers; ces subventions sont accordées sous l'autorité de la Loi de la Capitale nationale. Les terres de la C.C.N. comportent 10 pour cent de la superficie totale de la

R.C.N. Ce programme de subventions sous l'autorité de la Loi de la Capitale nationale, est accordé de la même façon que d'autres subventions sont accordées sous la Loi des subventions municipales.

PROJET DU SECTEUR RIDEAU

Le 15 mai 1979, la Ville d'Ottawa, la Municipalité régionale d'Ottawa-Carleton et la Commission de la Capitale nationale signaient une entente visant à préciser la contribution financière ou autre de chaque partie aux fins du Projet du Secteur Rideau, dans le but de rendre à ce secteur sa fonction commerciale et de contrer le déclin du commerce de détail, au centre-ville d'Ottawa.

On estime que le coût total de l'ensemble du Projet du Secteur Rideau, y compris le Centre Rideau, sera de $203.4 millions, soit $142 millions pour le secteur privé, $12.2 millions pour la M.R.O.C., $5 millions pour la ville d'Ottawa, $14 millions pour la province de l'Ontario et $30.2 millions pour le gouvernement fédéral, exception faite de la vente de ses terrains.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

M. Marcel D'Amour
Directeur
Relations intergouvernementales
Commission de la Capitale nationale
161 ouest, avenue Laurier
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1P 6J6

Tél.: (613) 996-3306

Énergie atomique du Canada Limitée

ORIGINE ET STRUCTURE

La Société a été constituée en 1952 en vertu de la Loi sur le contrôle de l'énergie atomique SRC 1970, Chapitre A-19 et selon la Partie I de la Loi sur les corporations canadiennes (continuée en vertu de la Loi sur les sociétés commerciales canadiennes) dans le but de développer l'utilisation de l'énergie atomique à des fins pacifiques. L'actionnaire majoritaire de la Société est le ministre de l'Énergie, des Mines et des Ressources.

Sous la direction du Siège social, qui assure la planification corporative, établit les politiques de l'EACL, s'occupe de la gestion centrale et fournit des services d'informatique, la Société exerce ses activités par le biais des composantes suivantes:

— La division Opérations CANDU, laquelle conçoit et commercialise, au Canada et à l'étranger, les réacteurs CANDU, leurs composants et la technologie afférente. Cette division a également la responsabilité de la production d'eau lourde et des recherches techniques afférentes en plus d'avoir la charge de l'exploitation des prototypes de réacteur.

— La division radiochimique, laquelle fabrique et vend des radioéléments et des irradiateurs pour fins médicales et industrielles; et

— La division de recherche, laquelle est chargée d'effectuer des travaux de recherche et de développement de nature fondamentale et appliquée en matière d'énergie nucléaire.

PROGRAMMES DE COOPÉRATION NUCLÉAIRE

Page
292

PROGRAMMES DE COOPÉRATION NUCLÉAIRE

Administration:
Centrales prototypes et commerciales et usines d'eau lourde — La division Opérations CANDU de l'Énergie atomique du Canada Limitée — a/s Vice-Président exécutif.

Objet:
En coopération avec les provinces, concevoir et construire des centrales nucléaires et construire et exploiter à titre de propriétaire des usines d'eau lourde.

Autorité:
Loi sur le contrôle de l'énergie atomique
Règlements relatifs au contrôle de l'énergie atomique

Des ententes distinctes ont été conclues pour la construction de trois centrales nucléaires et d'une usine d'eau lourde.

Calendrier:
Chaque entente donne lieu à un calendrier particulier.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Les trois ententes relatives à des centrales nucléaires ont prévu la construction et le fonctionnement de trois centrales nucléaires de taille commerciale:

— Pickering

— Gentilly-II

— Lepreau

Les modalités de financement et de fonctionnement de ces centrales varient d'une entente à l'autre.

Centrales Nucléaires de Taille Commerciale:

La centrale Pickering (unités 1 et 2) a été construite et elle fonctionne en vertu d'un accord passé entre l'EACL, Ontario Hydro et la Province de l'Ontario. Afin de partager le risque encouru par l'implantation d'une telle centrale, la Province de l'Ontario et le gouvernement fédéral se sont entendus pour financer proportionnellement les dépenses en capital au-delà de celles d'une centrale de même capacité alimentée par un combustible fossile.

Les trois parties doivent être remboursées sur une période n'excédant pas trente ans au moyen d'un "rendu" correspondant à la différence entre les frais d'exploitation et de maintenance des deux premières unités de Pickering et le coût total, y compris les frais de capital, que l'on aurait subi si l'électricité produite par ces deux unités nucléaires avait été produite par deux unités alimentées au charbon. Ce "rendu" est partagé au prorata de la contribution apportée par chaque partie au coût en capital des deux premières unités de Pickering. La Province de l'Ontario, Ontario Hydro et l'EACL ont admis que le coût de la centrale s'élevait à $395 millions, montant dont la portion fédérale (à savoir la somme prêtée) y compris les intérêts s'élève à $141 millions, soit environ 36%. Avant le mois de mars 1977, tous les "rendus" remis par Ontario Hydro ont été envoyés directement au Fonds des revenus consolidés du gouvernement. En date du 1er avril 1977, les emprunts échus et les intérêts accumulés sur ces emprunts ont été convertis en actions. Le "rendu" qui représente, au sens large, l'avantage net d'avoir de l'électricité produite par des unités nucléaires plutôt que par des unités alimentées au charbon est porté au crédit de l'EACL. Des versements mensuels sont remis à l'EACL par Ontario Hydro pour ce qui concerne l'investissement de l'EACL dans la centrale Pickering (unités 1 et 2).

La centrale nucléaire Gentilly-II a été déclarée "en service commercial" le 7 avril 1983. Elle est exploitée par l'Hydro-Québec. En vertu d'une entente passée entre l'Hydro-Québec et l'EACL, les services d'ingénieur-conseil ont été fournis par l'EACL pour la partie nucléaire de la centrale durant les stades de la conception et de la construction. Le remboursement du prêt fédéral, qui totalise $151 millions, se fera par versements annuels durant une période de vingt-cinq ans commençant le 7 avril 1984. L'EACL se charge de l'administration et du remboursement de cet emprunt.

La centrale nucléaire Lepreau a été déclarée "en service commercial" le 3 avril 1983. Elle est exploitée par la Commission électrique du Nouveau-Brunswick. En vertu d'une entente conclue entre la Commission électrique du Nouveau-Brunswick et l'EACL, des services d'ingénieur-conseil ont été fournis par l'EACL pour la partie nucléaire de la centrale durant les stades de la conception et de la construction. Pour venir en aide à la construction de la centrale Lepreau le gouvernement fédéral a accordé des prêts à long terme portant intérêt. La portion fédérale (y compris les montants empruntés et les intérêts accumulés) totalise $350 millions et le remboursement s'effectuera durant une période de 25 ans commençant le 1er avril 1984. Au cours de l'exercice 1981-82 l'intérêt sur le prêt fédéral, courant sur une période allant jusqu'à trois ans à partir du 9 octobre 1979 ou allant jusqu'à la date de mise en service, a fait l'objet d'une remise. Le gouvernement fédéral a accepté de fournir des prêts de performance à la Commission électrique du Nouveau-Brunswick pour les dix premières années de fonctionnement de l'unité, si requis par suite de la faible disponibilité annuelle de l'unité. Le gouvernement fédéral a fixé le montant maximum annuel du prêt qu'il pourrait être appelé à faire sous ce régime à $48.75 millions, jusqu'à concurrence de $130 millions sur toute la période. Le remboursement de tout prêt ainsi consenti se fera durant les années où la disponibilité dépassera 75%. Tout solde du prêt, au bout de 10 ans, sera remboursé au cours des 10 années suivantes.

Usines d'eau lourde:

L'usine d'eau lourde de Glace Bay a été reconstruite par l'EACL, en vertu d'un accord conclu entre Deuterium of Canada Limited et la province de la Nouvelle-Écosse, au coût de $211.2 millions. Le 9 février 1978, l'EACL s'est engagée à acheter l'usine de Glace Bay. Le contrat prévoit le paiement de $66 millions, par versements trimestriels de $825,000, à Deuterium of Canada Limited pendant une période de vingt ans.

Durant l'exercice 1980-81, tous les prêts fédéraux accordés à l'EACL pour acheter et reconstruire l'usine d'eau lourde de Glace Bay en Nouvelle-Écosse ont fait l'objet d'une remise dans le cadre d'une restructuration générale de l'EACL visant à mettre la corporation dans une meilleure position financière et commerciale.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

Siège social
L'Énergie atomique du Canada Limitée
Ottawa (Ontario)

Agent responsable:

M. R. Veilleux
Vice-Président corporatif
Affaires publiques et gouvernementales
Siège social
L'Énergie atomique du Canada Limitée
275, rue Slater
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OS4

Tél.: (613) 237-3270

Planification d'urgence Canada

Planification d'urgence Canada (PUC), qui rend compte de ses activités au président du Conseil privé, ministre responsable de la Planification d'urgence, prend, en 1974, la relève de l'Organisation des mesures d'urgence.

Planification d'urgence Canada coordonne les activités de planification d'urgence des ministères fédéraux, des organismes et des sociétés de la Couronne et assure la liaison avec les gouvernements provinciaux. Il lui appartient également, en attendant que cette responsabilité soit confiée à un "ministère qui agira en premier chef", d'organiser l'intervention du gouvernement fédéral dans les situations d'urgence qui relèvent de sa compétence ou lorsqu'une province requiert son aide.

Les directeurs régionaux, en poste dans chaque capitale provinciale, assurent la liaison d'une part entre le gouvernement fédéral, les organismes fédéraux établis dans les provinces et les gouvernements provinciaux, pour faire en sorte que la planification d'urgence fédérale ne soit pas en conflit avec celle des provinces et, d'autre part, avec celle des municipalités, par l'intermédiaire des provinces. En cas d'urgence grave, PUC contrôle et coordonne l'aide fédérale, lorsqu'elle est requise.

Planification d'urgence Canada incite les Canadiens à se préparer à faire face à des urgences en accordant aux provinces et aux territoires l'aide financière nécessaire à la réalisation des projets de planification d'urgence approuvés. Elle donne avis et conseils sur le sujet, offre et parraine des cours de formation à l'intention des responsables de la planification d'urgence dans les secteurs publics et privés, participe à des exercices internationaux et subventionne la recherche dans ce domaine. Si une catastrophe survient, le Programme d'aide financière en cas de sinistre permet à PUC de verser aux provinces des fonds dont le montant est calculé, suivant une formule convenue, en fonction de la population.

PLANIFICATION D'URGENCE

Administration:
Planification d'urgence Canada (PUC)

— Secrétaire adjoint du Cabinet (Planification d'urgence)

— Directeur général (Plans)

— Directeur général (Opérations)

— Directeurs régionaux dans chaque capitale provinciale

— Attaché auprès de l'OTAN

Objet:
Le secrétaire adjoint du Cabinet pour la planification d'urgence représente le Canada auprès du Haut comité de l'OTAN pour l'étude des plans d'urgence dans le domaine civil.

Autorité:
Loi sur la Défense nationale, 1950, Article 4
Décret sur la planification d'urgence, C.P. 1981-1305, du 21 mai 1981
Décisions du Conseil du Trésor
Ententes fédérales-provinciales
Décision du Cabinet 418-80RD(C) du 14 octobre 1980

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent.

Financement et fonctionnement:

(a) Le Programme d'information du public permet de préparer et de distribuer à l'intention des Canadiens, des documents qui leur indiquent les mesures à prendre dans des cas précis, par exemple un tremblement de terre, une inondation, une panne de courant en hiver; de publier un résumé trimestriel d'articles qui traitent de la planification d'urgence; de préparer des messages qui seront diffusés à la radio, à la télévision et dans la presse écrite et qui diront quoi faire avant, durant et après une attaque nucléaire.

(b) Le Programme de formation et d'enseignement permet d'offrir et de parrainer chaque année quelque 80 cours, séminaires et conférences donnés au Centre d'études fédéral à Arnprior en Ontario.

(c) Le Programme de recherche, dans le cadre duquel une bourse d'études supérieures est offerte à une personne que choisit l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada, s'intéresse aux divers aspects des sinistres.

(d) Les accords portant sur les accidents du travail prévoient que le gouvernement fédéral assumera 75% des indemnités qui seront versées à des civils blessés dans l'exercice de fonctions liées à la défense civile, indemnités dont le montant est fixé par la Commission des accidents du travail de la province concernée.

Programme conjoint de planification des mesures d'urgence (PCPMU)

En octobre 1980, le gouvernement fédéral a approuvé la création d'un Programme conjoint de planification des mesures d'urgence. Aux termes du PCPMU, le gouvernement fédéral, en collaboration avec les gouvernements des provinces ou des territoires, entreprend des projets de planification d'urgence appuyant les objectifs qu'il a fixés ou favorisant l'augmentation du potentiel national d'intervention en cas d'urgence, ou contribue à ces projets. Environ 6 millions de dollars sont affectés chaque année au programme. L'admissibilité des projets au financement par le gouvernement fédéral est établie à partir des critères exposés dans les lignes directrices régissant l'exploitation et la gestion du programme.

Programme d'aide en cas de sinistre

Les ententes d'aide financière en cas de sinistre permettent de venir en aide aux gouvernements provinciaux lorsque le fardeau financier d'une catastrophe pèse trop lourd sur l'économie de la province. Le montant de l'aide est calculé suivant une formule qui établit un lien direct entre les dépenses et la population.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Agents responsables:

Planification d'urgence Canada
M. W.B. Snarr
Secrétaire adjoint du Cabinet (Planification d'urgence)

Tél.: (613) 996-2258

Planification d'urgence Canada
M. D.W. Hall
Directeur général (Opérations)

Tél.: (613) 992-3320

Planification d'urgence Canada
M. S.N. White
Directeur général (Plans)

Tél.: (613) 992-2727

Adresses postales:

Secrétaire adjoint du Cabinet (Planification d'urgence)
Bureau du Conseil privé
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0A3

Planification d'urgence Canada
141, avenue Laurier ouest
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0W6

Renseignements généraux:

M. Ronald J. Behan
Directeur de l'information au public
Planification d'urgence Canada
141, avenue Laurier ouest, 2e étage
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0W6

Tél.: (613) 992-7380

Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement

La Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL) est l'organisme du gouvernement fédéral en matière d'habitation. Il s'agit d'une société de la Couronne constituée le 1er janvier 1946 par une loi du Parlement, dotée de son propre conseil d'administration qui rend compte de ses activités à un ministre. La SCHL est chargée de l'application de la Loi nationale sur l'habitation qui est l'instrument législatif du gouvernement fédéral qui traite des questions d'habitation et d'aménagement résidentiel.

ORGANISATION DU BUREAU NATIONAL

Le Président est le mandataire général de la Société. En gros, les structures de la Société se divisent en cinq grands secteurs représentés au Bureau national et dirigés par quatre vice-présidents et un avocat-conseil général. Ces secteurs sont: les Finances et les Systèmes de gestion; l'Avocat-conseil général; le Développement de l'organisation; la Recherche et l'Élaboration de propositions; et les Programmes et Opérations. Le dernier de ces secteurs a deux vice-présidents, de l'Assurance et de Programmes qui relèvent du premier vice-président, Programmes et Opérations.

ORGANISATION DES BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX

La Société possède aussi une organisation extérieure étendue sous la responsabilité du vice-président, Exploitation dans les bureaux extérieurs. Celle-ci est divisée en cinq bureaux régionaux: Atlantique, Québec, Ontario, Prairies (et Territoires du Nord-Ouest), et Colombie-Britannique (et Yukon); ayant chacun à leur tête un directeur général de région. Il y a présentement, dans les provinces et les territoires, soixante-seize succursales. Les Services techniques SCHL font également partie de l'organisation des bureaux extérieurs; ils ont comme fonction première de fournir les services d'inspection. Ils ont à leur tête un directeur général.

Une liste donnant l'adresse et le numéro de téléphone des bureaux principaux est publiée à la suite de la description du dernier des différents programmes de la Société canadienne.

Parmi les plus grandes institutions financières du Canada, la SCHL assume aussi des responsabilités étendues, semblables à celles d'un ministère, dans l'administration de subventions et de contributions, et elle conseille le gouvernement sur la politique du logement et les questions connexes. La SCHL est chargée de promouvoir l'établissement de normes et de lignes de conduite nationales en matière d'habitation. La SCHL gère aussi le Programme d'isolation thermique des résidences canadiennes pour Énergie, Mines et Ressources Canada.

En tant qu'institution financière, le rôle premier de la Société est actuellement celui d'un assureur hypothécaire. Cela contribue à encourager l'investissement des capitaux destinés aux prêts pour aider à financer la construction d'habitations. La SCHL facilite l'usage du prêt hypothécaire en assurant le prêteur contre les pertes. Elle continue cependant à accorder des prêts hypothécaires directs, à titre de prêteur de dernier recours, et à effectuer des placements immobiliers à même des fonds empruntés du gouvernement. La SCHL gère également un portefeuille de prêts et de placements de près de 11.0 milliards de dollars et de biens immobiliers qui représentent les logements possédés et administrés par la Société en plus des actifs du Fonds d'assurance hypothécaire. La Société administre aussi le portefeuille hypothécaire ou le portefeuille immobilier de certains organismes gouvernementaux comme la Société d'assurance-dépôts du Canada, Housing Enterprises Ltd., Transports Canada et le ministère de la Défense nationale.

Par son rôle quasi-ministériel, la Société accorde, chaque année, plus de 1.5 milliard de dollars en subventions et contributions gouvernementales destinées à: l'atteinte d'objectifs de logement social tant en milieu urbain qu'en milieu rural; la remise en état et la conservation du parc habitation; l'amélioration des collectivités; la recherche, le développement et la démonstration; et la diffusion de renseignements sur ses activités.

La LNH a été modifiée à de nombreuses reprises à la suite des changements sociaux et économiques qui sont intervenus au pays. Cette loi avait pour double but d'aider le secteur privé à produire suffisamment de logements à prix abordables afin de répondre aux besoins de la majorité des Canadiens et de fournir une aide aux personnes dont les besoins en logement ne pouvaient être comblés par le secteur privé.

Bien que le gouvernement fédéral puisse agir de façon à stimuler et à compléter le marché de la construction d'habitations, il ne devrait assumer aucune des responsabilités directes qui, de par la Constitution, relèvent d'autres administrations ou qui pourraient utilement être prises en charge par l'entreprise privée.

Lorsque la Société canadienne aide des administrations provinciales ou municipales (ou leurs organismes), il in-

combe à la province ou à la municipalité, avec l'approbation de la province, d'entreprendre les activités en vertu de l'un ou l'autre des programmes de la Société canadienne. Les demandes d'aide sont généralement présentées au bureau local de la Société canadienne le plus rapproché et sont accompagnées des documents pertinents requis en vertu de la LNH et des règlements nationaux visant les prêts pour l'habitation. Il est possible de consulter les bureaux locaux de la Société canadienne et d'avoir leur avis sur tout projet à tous les stades de planification et d'élaboration.

Bien que la plupart des activités de la Société canadienne concernent les provinces et les municipalités, certains domaines d'activité les intéressent d'une façon particulière. Dans le cadre de ces domaines d'activité, la Société canadienne offre une aide directe aux provinces et aux municipalités (ou à leurs organismes). Cette aide entre dans quatre catégories générales: les prêts directs à long termes à des taux d'intérêt préférentiels; la "renonciation" à une partie du remboursement d'un prêt; les ententes à frais partagés en vertu desquelles le gouvernement fédéral finance une partie d'un projet conjoint; et les contributions directes versées à d'autres paliers de gouvernement. Les domaines d'activité fédérale-provinciale ou fédérale-municipale sont les suivants:

1. Programme fédéral-provincial de l'aménagement de terrains;
2. Programme d'aide à l'aménagement de terrains;
3. Programme de logement coopératif;
4. Programme de logement — sociétés sans but lucratif;
5. Programme de logement public;
6. Programme d'aide pour la remise en état des logements;
7. Programme de logement rural et autochtone.

	Page
PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DE TERRAINS	299
PROGRAMME D'AIDE À L'AMÉNAGEMENT DE TERRAINS	299
PROGRAMME DE LOGEMENT COOPÉRATIF	301
PROGRAMME DE LOGEMENT—SOCIÉTÉS SANS BUT LUCRATIF	302
PROGRAMME DE LOGEMENT PUBLIC	303
PROGRAMME D'AIDE POUR LA REMISE EN ÉTAT DES LOGEMENTS	305
PROGRAMME DE LOGEMENT RURAL ET AUTOCHTONE	308
BUREAUX DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE D'HYPOTHÈQUES ET DE LOGEMENT	309

PROGRAMME FÉDÉRAL-PROVINCIAL DE L'AMÉNAGEMENT DE TERRAINS

Administration:
La division du Terrain et de l'infrastructure.

Objet:
Assurer une aide financière à frais partagés par l'entremise de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement aux municipalités et provinces désireuses d'aménager des terrains appartenant actuellement à l'association pour des fins résidentielles et connexes ou encore afin d'établir des banques de terrains destinées à l'aménagement futur, mais qui revêtent surtout un caractère résidentiel.

Les objectifs spécifiques de ce programme sont les suivants:

(1) promouvoir à l'égard des terrains un marché qui soit responsable et ordonné en vue d'assurer un approvisionnement suffisant de terrains résidentiels équipés;

(2) promouvoir une norme élevée à l'égard des aménagements résidentiels ainsi qu'un milieu communautaire satisfaisant.

La priorité du financement fédéral pour l'aménagement de terrains sera accordée aux municipalités qui comptent une ligne d'action et un but accompagnés de plans et de tactiques destinés à assurer un approvisionnement suffisant et permanent, par le secteur privé, de terrains résidentiels équipés. L'offre du secteur public augmentera suivant les besoins, afin d'assurer un marché compétitif et stable.

Autorité:
Loi nationale sur l'habitation, Article 40.

Calendrier:
À moins qu'une ligne de conduite ultérieure n'en détermine autrement, le financement sous l'Article 40 sera restreint au développement des projets existants, après 1978.

Financement et fonctionnement:
La province, la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement ou, dans certains cas la municipalité, peut entreprendre le projet tout entier au nom de l'association.

Le financement des projets de rassemblement de terrains, entrepris aux termes de l'Article 40 de la Loi nationale sur l'habitation et les mesures législatives provinciales complémentaires, met en cause un accord à frais partagés en vertu duquel 75 pour cent du coût des immobilisations sont assumés par le gouvernement fédéral, et le reste par l'associé provincial. Les bénéfices sur les ventes sont partagés en fonction du même principe. Le coût des services municipaux non récupérés par la municipalité au moyen du taux d'impôt général est inclus dans les prix de vente ou récupéré au moyen des imputations du gouvernement local sur une période d'années.

Les acquéreurs d'une habitation sont censés choisir des lots répondant au modèle de la maison proposée. Les plans et devis doivent être approuvés, que la maison soit financée ou non par l'entremise de la LNH. En vue d'assurer l'aménagement rationnel du projet, la construction des maisons individuelles doit commencer dans les six mois de l'achat du lot et être parachevée dans les dix-huit mois après le début de la construction.

Participation fédérale:
L'année financière de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement commence en janvier et se termine en décembre.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
On peut obtenir d'autres renseignements sur ce programme aux bureaux locaux de la Société canadienne.

PROGRAMME D'AIDE À L'AMÉNAGEMENT DE TERRAINS

Administration:
La division du Terrain et l'infrastructure.

Objet:
Assurer une aide financière à frais partagés par l'entremise de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement aux municipalités et aux provinces désireuses de rassembler et d'aménager des terrains pour des fins résidentielles et connexes ou encore afin d'établir des banques de terrains destinés à l'aménagement futur, mais qui revêtent surtout un caractère résidentiel.

Les objectifs spécifiques de ce programme sont les suivants:

(1) promouvoir à l'égard des terrains un marché qui soit responsable et ordonné en vue d'assurer un approvisionnement suffisant de terrains résidentiels équipés;

(2) stabiliser et, si possible, réduire le prix des terrains équipés; et

(3) promouvoir une norme élevée à l'égard des aménagements résidentiels ainsi qu'un milieu communautaire satisfaisant.

La priorité du financement fédéral pour le rassemblement de terrains sera accordée aux municipalités qui comptent une ligne d'action et un but accompagnés de plans et de tactiques destinés à assurer un approvisionnement suffisant et permanent par le secteur privé de terrains résidentiels équipés. L'offre du secteur public augmentera suivant les besoins, afin d'assurer un marché compétitif et stable.

Comme solution de rechange un programme comportant le partage des frais au lieu d'une aide sous forme de prêt est également disponible. Voir "Programme fédéral-provincial de l'aménagement de terrains".

Autorité:
La Loi nationale sur l'habitation, Article 42.

Calendrier:
À moins qu'une ligne de conduite ultérieure n'en détermine autrement, aucun financement sous l'Article 42 ne sera disponible après 1978, sauf pour les augmentations aux engagements existants qui n'en sont pas encore à l'étape du remboursement.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Des prêts LNH couvrant jusqu'à 90 pour cent des coûts de rassemblement, de planification et d'équipement de terrains pour des fins de logement ou toute autre fin connexe sont disponibles par l'entremise de tout bureau local de la Société. Des prêts pour le rassemblement de terrains peuvent être également consentis en vue de financer des services de réseaux d'égout communicants destinés au rassemblement de terrains publics, en l'absence de l'aide LNH, Partie VIII, ou d'autres fonds.

Un prêt peut être consenti à une province, à une municipalité sur l'assentiment de la province, ou encore à un organisme de logement public. Le montant du prêt peut couvrir jusqu'à 90 pour cent des frais d'acquisition, de déblaiement, de planification et d'équipement du terrain, tel que déterminé par la Société.

Lorsque le prêt doit être affecté à l'acquisition d'un terrain en vue d'en disposer plus tard d'après une tenure à bail emphytéotique, la durée peut s'étendre jusqu'à 50 années. Dans toutes les autres circonstances, la durée maximale est de 25 années. Le prêt portera intérêt à un taux prescrit par le gouverneur en conseil et pourra être garanti par une obligation non gagée ou toute autre garantie qui saura satisfaire la Société.

Les conditions de remboursement sont les suivantes:

(1) le paiement de l'intérêt sera effectué une fois par année, tout au plus, mais il peut être reporté jusqu'à trois années ou jusqu'à ce que le revenu soit produit, selon que l'une ou l'autre circonstance se produira la première;

(2) le prêt devra être remboursable durant cette période ou lorsque le revenu sera produit. Les conditions de la dernière option doivent être établies par la Société.

Une demande d'aide de prêt se fera normalement, mais pas nécessairement, au cours des étapes suivantes, ce qui pourrait entraîner au moins trois engagements de prêts séparés, soit:

(1) l'acquisition du terrain;

(2) la planification et la conception;

(3) l'installation des services.

On exigera du demandeur qu'il fournisse à la Société la preuve qu'il existe un besoin à l'égard de chaque projet. Les détails concernant les coûts et services des lieux admissibles pour des fins de prêts, peuvent être obtenus au bureau le plus proche de la Société.

Les demandes seront examinées par la Société afin de s'assurer que la proposition respecte les exigences de la LNH et les objectifs du programme.

Les prix et conditions de vente ou de location des terrains équipés et produits aux termes de ces dispositions de prêt sont établis par le parrain. Le prêt peut être offert dans le cadre d'une tenure à bail ou d'une propriété libre. La Société ne partage pas les profits ou les pertes.

Lorsqu'une proposition met en cause le déplacement des familles à faible revenu, l'emprunteur sera tenu de fournir des logements de remplacement en quantité au moins aussi considérable qu'il y a eu de déplacements ou de démolition d'immeubles.

Participation fédérale:
L'année financière de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement s'étend de janvier à décembre.

Paiements:
Engagements — voir le tableau 1.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
On peut obtenir d'autres renseignements sur ce programme aux bureaux locaux de la Société canadienne.

TABLEAU 1

Programme d'aide à l'aménagement de terrains: Engagements Articles 40 et 42

Province	*Articles 40 et 42 Engagements 1980 ($ millions)*	*Articles 40 et 42 Engagements 1981 ($ millions)*	*Articles 40 et 42 Engagements 1982 ($ millions)*	*Articles 40 et 42 Engagements 1983 ($ millions)*
Terre-Neuve	5.40	9.31	0.6	1.7
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—	—	—	0.3
Nouvelle-Écosse	—	—	—	0.2
Nouveau-Brunswick	.70	—	0.1	0.5
Québec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	5.90	.40	5.7	7.3
Manitoba	—	—	0.2	0.1
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	0.9
Alberta	—	—	—	—
Colombie-Britannique	—	—	—	0.3
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	—	.25	—	0.2
CANADA	12.00	9.96	6.6	11.5

PROGRAMME DE LOGEMENT COOPÉRATIF

Administration:
Division du Logement social

Objet:
Prêter main-forte aux groupements coopératifs pour qu'ils conçoivent et produisent des logements modestes abordables; c'est ainsi qu'ils devront construire des logements neufs et acquérir des logements existants qui conviennent aux besoins des familles et des particuliers à revenus faibles et modérés. Les demandeurs admissibles aux termes du programme sont les associations coopératives, les conseils de bandes d'Indiens et les groupements d'Indiens.

Autorité:
La Loi nationale sur l'habitation, Articles 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) et 34.1.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent de la Société qui est entré en vigueur en 1978 et a remplacé l'ancien programme coopératif de l'Article 34.18.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Des fonds de démarrage aux termes de l'Article 37.1 jusqu'à concurrence de $75,000 sont mis à la disposition des demandeurs pour les aider à développer des projets qu'ils puissent faire accepter dans leur demande.

Les demandeurs sont censés réaliser des gains en capitaux grâce aux prêts qui leur sont consentis à 100% soit aux termes de l'Article 6, soit par l'entremise des sources traditionnelles. La durée maximale d'amortissement pour les nouveaux projets est de 35 ans. Quant aux projets existants, l'amortissement s'étendra sur 35 ans ou la durée utile du bâtiment.

Aux termes de l'Article 56.1 de la LNH, le gouvernement fédéral accorde aux demandeurs une aide maximale qui leur permet de n'avoir à payer que 2% au lieu du taux d'intérêt réel sur le coût de l'ensemble résidentiel. Cette aide financière se présente sous les deux formes suivantes:

1. Aide non assujettie à la vérification du revenu

L'aide est accordée à l'égard de tous les logements de l'ensemble. Elle se propose de combler les lacunes qui existent entre la charge économique locative et le loyer qui se situe au niveau inférieur du loyer du marché tel que l'établit la Société. Le paiement du principal et de l'intérêt s'en trouve subventionné et demeure constant pour 3 ans. À partir de la quatrième année, ce paiement réduit du principal et de l'intérêt augmente de 5% par année.

2. Aide assujettie à la vérification du revenu

L'écart qui existe entre l'aide maximale du gouvernement fédéral et le montant fixé en (1) est alors mis à la disposition des résidants qui ne peuvent pas se permettre les charges locatives normales. Ces résidants sont assujettis à l'échelle de loyer proportionné au revenu et doivent soumettre leur revenu à une révision annuelle. Les coopératives sont tenues en général de réserver au moins 15% de leurs logements pour ce genre de locataires. Elles doivent se plier au principe des revenus variés des résidants de l'ensemble.

Lorsqu'une coopérative n'utilise pas toute l'aide fédérale disponible, les responsables peuvent mettre de côté, dans un compte distinct un montant maximal de $500 (par logement) dont ils se serviront plus tard pour compenser la hausse des frais d'exploitation si la gamme des revenus des locataires changent sensiblement.

Si les coopératives obtiennent de l'aide supplémentaire des provinces afin d'atteindre une gamme plus importante de

tranches de revenus, les ensembles seront admissibles à l'aide prévue à l'Article 44(1)(b) une fois que les contributions des provinces seront égales à l'aide maximale offerte par le gouvernement fédéral.

L'aide prévue pour la remise en état des logements aux termes de l'Article 34.1 de la LNH en vue de fournir des prêts-subventions jusqu'à concurrence de $5,000 par logement ou de $2,500 par place de lit, pourra être disponible. Ces prêts-subventions maximaux peuvent être augmentés à $6,500 et $3,000 respectivement lorsque l'emprunteur effectue à la fois des réparations visant à améliorer l'accessibilité d'un logement pour une personne handicapée, ainsi que d'autres réparations admissibles dans le cadre de PAREL.

Pour restreindre le programme au type de logement modeste, la Société fixe elle-même les Prix Maximaux des logements pour chaque secteur du marché. Elle se fonde sur le nombre de chambres et la forme du logement. La conception doit demeurer souple, et partant, elle ne prescrit aucun critère relatif à la dimension des logements. Toutes les normes prévues dans la LNH doivent être respectées.

La Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement joue le rôle principal pour ce qui est de faciliter la réalisation de projets de logement coopératif, qu'ils soient ou non assujettis à une aide financière quelconque des provinces.

Participation fédérale:
L'année financière de la SCHL s'étend de janvier à décembre.

PROGRAMME DE LOGEMENT—SOCIÉTÉS SANS BUT LUCRATIF

Administration:
Division du Logement social

Objet:
Fournir des logements convenables à loyer bas et modique aux familles et aux particuliers qui ne pourraient s'en procurer sur le marché libre. Pour avoir droit au financement en vertu de ce programme, une société privée à but non lucratif doit avoir été constituée exclusivement comme organisme de charité. Ont aussi droit au financement les entreprises à but non lucratif du secteur public, les municipalités, les provinces, les sociétés de logement public, les bandes Indiennes et les groupes d'Indiens.

Autorité:
La Loi nationale sur l'habitation, Articles 37.1, 6, 56.1, 44(1)(b) et 34.1.

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent de la SCHL qui est entré en vigueur en 1978 et a remplacé l'ancien programme des sociétés sans but lucratif de l'Article 15.1.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Parmi les candidats admissibles au programme, signalons les corporations sans but lucratif, les provinces, les municipalités, les organismes du logement public, les conseils de bandes Indiennes et les groupements d'Indiens.

— Fonds de démarrage aux termes de l'Article 37.1 jusqu'à concurrence de $75,000 par projet. Ces fonds sont mis à la disposition des particuliers pour les aider à mettre au point des projets qu'ils pourront faire accepter.

— Les demandeurs sont censés réaliser des gains en capitaux grâce aux prêts assurés consentis à 100% de la valeur d'emprunt aux termes de l'Article 6 de la LNH ou par le biais de sources traditionnelles. La durée maximale d'amortissement pour les nouveaux projets est de 35 ans. Quant aux projets existants, la durée est de 35 ans ou encore la durée utile du projet.

— Aux termes de l'Article 56.1 de la LNH, le gouvernement fédéral accorde aux demandeurs une aide maximale qui leur permet de n'avoir à payer que 2% au lieu du taux d'intérêt réel sur le coût de l'ensemble résidentiel. L'aide unilatérale du fédéral aux termes du nouveau programme est plus élevée que celle qu'offrait l'ancien programme des sociétés d'habitations sans but lucratif.

— Lorsque la SCHL joue un rôle prépondérant et qu'un projet d'habitations sans but lucratif n'utilise pas toute l'aide fédérale disponible, les responsables peuvent mettre de côté dans un compte distinct un montant maximal de $500 (par logement) dont ils se serviront plus tard pour compenser la hausse des frais d'exploitation si la gamme des revenus des locataires changent sensiblement.

— Les provinces sont davantage encouragées à y affecter leur contribution pour atteindre un plus grand nombre de tranches de revenus. Lorsque l'aide provinciale est égale à la contribution maximale du fédéral, le partage égal des coûts afférents aux nouvelles subventions pourra être approuvé aux termes de l'Article 44(1)(b) de la LNH.

— L'aide prévue pour la remise en état des logements aux termes de l'Article 34.1 de la LNH en vue de fournir des prêts-subventions jusqu'à concurrence de $5,000 par logement ou de $2,500 par place de lit, pourra être disponible. Ces prêts-subventions maximaux peuvent être augmentés à $6,500 et $3,000 respectivement lorsque l'emprunteur effectue à la fois des réparations visant à améliorer l'accessibilité d'un logement pour une personne handicapée, ainsi que d'autres réparations admissibles dans le cadre de PAREL.

Pour restreindre le programme au type de logement modeste, la Société fixe elle-même les Prix Maximaux des logements pour chaque secteur du marché. Elle se fonde sur le nombre de chambres et la forme du logement. La conception doit demeurer souple, elle ne prescrit aucun critère relatif à la dimension des logements. Toutes les normes prévues dans la LNH doivent être respectées.

Le programme prévoit la possibilité d'exercer une option d'achat d'un logement.

Le loyer maximal des locataires se situe à un niveau plutôt bas du loyer du marché. Tous les locataires paient leur loyer d'après l'échelle de loyer proportionné au revenu du gouvernement fédéral jusqu'à concurrence du loyer du marché. Aux termes du programme, aucune limite de revenu n'est imposée aux locataires éventuels.

Il sera énoncé dans l'accord d'exploitation entre une province et le gouvernement fédéral laquelle des deux parties doit assumer le rôle principal dans la mise au point de projets des sociétés sans but lucratif du secteur privé.

Les provinces peuvent prendre la responsabilité première de tous les projets parrainés par le secteur public ou privé. La SCHL acceptera la responsabilité première dans tous les cas où la province ne l'aura pas accepté. Il incombe entièrement à la partie qui joue ce rôle principal d'examiner et d'approuver les projets et ainsi éviter le double emploi dans les activités administratives.

Paiements:
L'année financière de la SCHL s'étend de janvier à décembre. (Consulter le tableau 2).

TABLEAU 2

Programme de Logement — Sociétés sans but lucratif

Province	*Engagements 1981 (Unités)*		*Engagements 1982 (Unités)*		*Engagements 1983 (Unités)*	
	Sans but lucratif	*Coopératifs*	*Sans but lucratif*	*Coopératifs*	*Sans but lucratif*	*Coopératifs*
Terre-Neuve	125	120	349	188	432	72
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	30	10	163	11	60	—
Nouvelle-Écosse	291	199	467	345	242	284
Nouveau-Brunswick	382	86	380	107	503	72
Québec	4,575	723	5,017	1,578	5,096	1,430
Ontario	4,738	2,375	4,738	2,285	4,649	2,528
Manitoba	702	—	1,054	8	902	94
Saskatchewan	1,181	50	1,196	158	1,053	140
Alberta	1,043	201	701	411	1,225	258
Colombie-Britannique	2,770	1,472	1,694	1,307	1,653	1,194
Yukon	2	—	29	—	25	—
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	4	—	6	50	—	20
CANADA	15,843	5,236	15,794	6,448	15,840	6,092

PROGRAMME DE LOGEMENT PUBLIC

Administration:
La division du Logement social

Objet:
Fournir du logement approprié qui soit à la fois bien géré et économique pour les familles et les particuliers qui sont incapables d'obtenir de tels logements à des prix dans leurs moyens, dans un environnement communautaire qui leur convienne.

Autorité:
Les logements peuvent être fournis aux termes des Articles 40, 43 et 44 de la Loi nationale sur l'habitation. Le choix du programme est une prérogative provinciale.

Projets de logements publics aux termes de l'entente d'association fédérale-provinciale.

Financement et fonctionnement:
L'Article 40 de la Loi autorise le gouvernement fédéral à partager jusqu'à 75% du coût d'investissement et du déficit d'exploitation d'un projet de logements publics entrepris conjointement avec le gouvernement d'une province. Le reste du coût est à la charge de la province, mais celle-ci peut demander à la municipalité d'assumer une partie de la part provinciale. Selon l'Article 43 de la Loi, le gouvernement fédéral peut prêter jusqu'à 90% des frais d'immobilisations d'un projet de logement public entrepris par le gouvernement d'une province. Le solde est à la charge de la province. Pour répondre aux besoins de familles ou de personnes à faible revenu, un projet peut prévoir de nouveaux travaux de construction ou l'acquisition et la conversion d'habitations déjà existantes. Il peut s'agir d'habitations pour des particuliers ou des familles et, aussi, de logements du genre foyer ou pension destinés aux particuliers.

Tel que convenu mutuellement par les gouvernements participants, les responsabilités sont partagées à l'égard de l'élaboration de projets aux termes de l'Article 40 de la LNH, y compris l'acquisition du terrain, la conception, l'installation des services et la construction. Aux termes de l'Article 43 de la LNH la province est responsable de l'élaboration des projets.

Aux termes de l'Article 40 de la LNH, la gestion quotidienne des projets locatifs fédéraux-provinciaux parachevés relève de la Commission d'habitation, une société créée en vertu de la législation provinciale dans le but précis de gérer et d'exploiter chaque projet. Les membres de la Commission sont choisis par les associés.

Il incombe à la Commission d'habitation d'embaucher le personnel nécessaire pour l'exploitation du projet. La Commission d'habitation agit suivant les stipulations de l'accord fédéral-provincial et soumet des états financiers vérifiés à l'égard de l'exploitation du projet. Il lui faut également soumettre des budgets d'exploitation annuels pour obtenir l'approbation des associés.

Les loyers pour le logement fourni dans les logements publics sont établis proportionnellement au revenu de la famille ainsi qu'à sa taille conformément aux échelles convenues par la SCHL et la province. La Commission d'habitation attribue les logements aux demandants.

Article 44

Qu'un projet de logements publics soit entrepris ou non avec l'aide d'un prêt consenti en vertu de la Loi nationale sur l'habitation, il peut être admissible, aux termes de l'Article 44 de la Loi, à des contributions fédérales pour aider à rencontrer les pertes d'exploitation encourues. 50% des pertes d'exploitation peuvent être remboursées par les subventions consenties aux termes de l'Article 44 pour une durée maximale de 50 ans, mais ne dépassant pas la durée utile du projet. En outre, les provinces peuvent louer des habitations en tant que logements publics et avoir droit à des subventions pour aider à combler le déficit d'exploitation. Le montant des subsides versés au titre des logements publics et des habitations à loyer pour l'année 1980 et payables en 1981 s'est élevé à 280.6 millions de dollars.

La contribution fédérale payée en 1983 a été de 270.0 millions de dollars. Le total estimatif pour 1983, payable en 1984, est de 320.0 millions de dollars.

Participation fédérale:
L'année financière de la SCHL s'étend de janvier à décembre.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 3.

TABLEAU 3

Programme de Logement public
(Articles 40 et 43)

Province	*1981 Engagement budgétaire ($ millions)*		*1982 Engagement budgétaire ($ millions)*		*1983 Engagement budgétaire ($ millions)*	
	Article 40	*Article 43*	*Article 40*	*Article 43*	*Article 40*	*Article 43*
Terre-Neuve	11.3	—	9.4	—	10.2	0.3
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	6.0	—	3.0	—	3.1	—
Nouvelle-Écosse	13.4	—	9.9	—	10.2	—
Nouveau-Brunswick	4.2	—	0.3	—	0.1	—
Québec	—	1.2	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	3.5	—	0.2	—	0.6
Manitoba	—	1.3	—	0.1	—	—
Saskatchewan	23.2	—	17.8	—	25.7	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombie-Britannique	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yukon	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	1.2	10.8	8.6	13.8	3.3	8.7
CANADA	59.3	16.8	49.1	14.1	52.6	9.6

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Pour plus de renseignements sur l'aide sous forme de participation au coût d'immobilisation, veuillez consulter votre bureau local de la SCHL.

PROGRAMME D'AIDE POUR LA REMISE EN ÉTAT DES LOGEMENTS

Administration:
Division de l'amélioration des logements (PAREL dans les zones du PAQ et les zones urbaines spécialement désignées), division du Logement social (PAREL sans but lucratif), et la division du Logement rural et autochtone (PAREL rural et PAREL du ministère des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien).

Objet:
Aider à la remise en état des logements jugés en dessous des normes et encourager leur entretien subséquent.

Autorité:
La Loi nationale sur l'habitation, Article 34.1

Calendrier:
La législation ne limite pas ce programme à une période de temps précise.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Le programme prévoit que des prêts en partie rémissibles peuvent être consentis:

(1) aux propriétaires de résidences particulières et propriétaires d'immeubles d'habitation pour la remise en état de logements. Préalablement à la modification apportée à la LNH en 1979, les prêts étaient restreints aux propriétés situées dans les secteurs désignés et aux sociétés sans but lucratif.

(2) aux sociétés sans but lucratif et aux coopératives sans but lucratif.

(3) Indiens dans les réserves.

De plus, des fonds peuvent être mis à la disposition de sociétés sans but lucratif et aux coopératives sans but lucratif pour l'aménagement dans des immeubles résidentiels d'un plus grand nombre de logements familiaux ou de lits de foyer d'hébergement.

La législation exige, comme condition préalable à l'exploitation du programme, que la municipalité ou la province où la propriété est située, ait adopté des normes d'occupation et d'entretien de bâtiment acceptables à la SCHL.

L'aide aux termes du programme peut s'appliquer aux propriétaires-occupants des zones PAQ et des secteurs désignés. Dans le cas des propriétaires-bailleurs, l'aide est sujette à la conclusion d'un accord quant aux augmentations des loyers.

Le montant maximal du prêt est de $10,000 par logement familial ou, dans le cas d'un logement en foyer ou en pension, à $4,000 par lit. Lorsque l'emprunteur effectue à la fois des réparations visant à améliorer l'accessibilité d'un logement pour une personne handicapée, ainsi que d'autres réparations admissibles dans le cadre du PAREL, le prêt-subvention maximal est de $13,000. Pour les logements familiaux occupés par les propriétaires-occupants et pour ceux qui appartiennent à des sociétés sans but lucratif, la remise gracieuse pourra atteindre $5,000, alors que pour les logements familiaux détenus par des propriétaires-bailleurs, la remise maximale sur le remboursement sera de $3,500. Dans le cas d'un logement en foyer ou en pension, un candidat admissible peut obtenir un prêt-subvention égal à:

— 50 pour cent des coûts admissibles de réparation jusqu'à un maximum de $1,750 pour chacune des trois premières places de lit; et

— 50 pour cent des coûts admissibles de réparation jusqu'à un maximum de $2,500 pour chaque place de lit additionnelle.

À l'égard des propriétaires-occupants, le montant réel de la remise gracieuse disponible est déterminé d'après le revenu redressé du demandeur. Les propriétaires-occupants recevant un revenu redressé de $13,000 ou moins par année, sont admissibles à la remise gracieuse maximale de $5,000. Le montant de la remise diminue de $1 par tranche de deux dollars du revenu excédant $13,000, ce qui exclut les personnes dont le salaire redressé dépasse $23,000.

Pour les logements loués, à l'exception des sociétés à but non-lucratif, le montant de la remise est de 50% sur les frais admissibles jusqu'à un maximum de $3,500 par logement. Les sociétés sans but lucratif qui en achètent ont droit à la subvention maximale de $5,000, selon le coût des travaux de réhabilitation.

L'emprunteur gagne le montant de la remise disponible, à raison de $1,000 par année, dans le cas de propriétaires-occupants, et $700 par année pour les logements à louer. Pour les sociétés sans but lucratif, la remise est gagnée à raison de $700 par année pour les projets déjà existants. Pour les nouvelles acquisitions le montant se situe à $700 plus 20% de la partie du prêt excédant $3,500 selon le coût des réparations. En ce qui concerne une société sans but lucratif qui obtient un financement pour l'amélioration d'un logement du genre foyer ou pension, la remise est gagnée à raison de $350 par place de lit pour les trois premières places de lit et de $500 pour toutes les places de lit par année. Les propriétaires-occupants gagnent la renonciation en restant propriétaires et occupants du logement. Les propriétaires-bailleurs doivent continuer de s'en tenir aux stipulations de l'accord d'exploitation du loyer. Dans le cas des prêts pour les logements locatifs de type pension consentis au titre de l'Article 34.1, le prêt-convention sera gagné au taux annuel de $350 par place de lit pour les trois premières places de lit et de $500 par place de lit pour toutes les autres places de lit.

Lorsque l'emprunteur effectue à la fois des réparations visant à améliorer l'accessibilité d'un logement pour une personne handicapée, ainsi que d'autres réparations admissibles dans le cadre du PAREL, le prêt-subvention maximal sera comme suit:

— Propriétaires-occupants et Sociétés sans but lucratif — Le prêt-subvention maximal offert à un propriétaire-occupant s'élève à $6,500. Les remises pour les prêts-subventions destinés à des propriétaires-occupants sont basées sur le revenu familial redressé. Ces prêts-subventions pour propriétaires-occupants sont gagnés au rythme de $1,300 par année, par les propriétaires-occupants emprunteurs ou par un conseil de bande tel que défini dans la Loi sur les Indiens, qui agit à titre d'emprunteur. Les prêts-subventions aux coopératives sans but lucratif sont établis en fonction d'un pourcentage du coût total des réparations jusqu'à concurrence du maximum de $6,500.

— Propriétaires-bailleurs (logements autonomes) — Les propriétaires-bailleurs emprunteurs sont admissibles à un prêt-subvention équivalent à 50% des coûts de remise en état, jusqu'à concurrence de $5,000 pour chaque logement locatif autonome qu'ils n'occupent pas. Ces prêts-subventions pour le logement locatif sont gagnés par les propriétaires-bailleurs emprunteurs, au rythme de $1,000 par année.

— Propriétaires-bailleurs (foyers d'hébergement) — Un prêt-subvention équivalent à 50% des coûts de remise en état d'une place de foyer est disponible, jusqu'à concurrence de $2,250 pour chacune des trois premières places de foyer et 50% du coût jusqu'à concurrence de $3,000 pour chaque place de foyer additionnelle. Ces prêts-subventions pour logements locatifs sont gagnés par les propriétaires-bailleurs emprunteurs, au taux annuel de $450 pour chacune des trois premières places de foyer et au rythme de $600 pour chaque place de foyer additionnelle.

(Lorsque dans les ensembles locatifs situés à l'extérieur des zones désignées, certains logements font l'objet d'une remise en état afin d'en améliorer l'accessibilité, les autres logements sont admissibles aux prêts-subventions pour propriétaires-bailleurs).

Travaux admissibles aux termes du PAREL:

Le programme d'aide pour la remise en état des logements est destiné à financer la réparation d'habitations en les relevant à un niveau qui non seulement répond aux normes courantes d'hygiène et de sécurité, mais en prolonge considérablement la longévité, moyennant soins et entretiens normaux. En général, une prolongation de longévité d'environ 15 ans est considérée comme normale.

Afin de réaliser cet objectif, la SCHL a publié des normes de remise en état des immeubles résidentiels qui contiennent non seulement des normes obligatoires (se conformant étroitement aux règlements minimaux typiques d'une municipalité à l'égard de l'entretien et de l'occupation), mais aussi une série de normes recommandées qui indiquent les travaux maximaux qu'un propriétaire peut faire, si les circonstances le permettent, avec une aide PAREL.

Ces normes sont destinées à servir au Canada urbain et ainsi que comme guide pour la remise en état de logements visés par le programme de logement rural et autochtone. Il faudrait remarquer cependant qu'en vertu de ce dernier programme, il est possible de financer des agrandissements apportés au logement au moyen des fonds de remise en état.

Lorsqu'un logement est occupé par une ou plusieurs personnes handicapées, les modifications apportées pour améliorer le confort du logement sont admissibles s'il y a encore des fonds après satisfaction des exigences fondamentales d'hygiène et de sécurité. En outre, ces logements sont admissibles quel que soit leur emplacement.

On encourage les usagers à utiliser une partie des fonds à l'amélioration thermique de leurs logements lorsque cela s'avère possible.

Participation fédérale:
L'année financière de la SCHL s'étend de janvier à décembre.

Paiements:
Voir les tableaux 4, 5 et 6.

TABLEAU 4

Montant réel du Budget, 1981
Engagements
($000)
Article 34.1

Province	*PAREL rural*	*PAREL urbain*	*PAREL du MAINC*	*Sans but lucratif*
Terre-Neuve	6,700	1,989	—	44
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	3,015	826	4	11
Nouvelle-Écosse	7,943	6,719	454	188
Nouveau-Brunswick	6,099	3,186	255	325
Québec	30,674	11,673	738	5,098
Ontario	1,229	5,223	665	2,614
Manitoba	1,265	1,488	515	59
Saskatchewan	2,899	3,886	187	60
Alberta	1,358	3,676	123	12
Colombie-Britannique	5,005	8,039	1,521	458
Yukon	4	—	12	—
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	24	—	—	—
CANADA	66,215	46,705	4,474	8,869

TABLEAU 5

Montant réel du Budget, 1982
Engagements
($000)
Article 34.1

Province	*PAREL rural*	*PAREL urbain*	*PAREL du MAINC*	*Sans but lucratif*
Terre-Neuve	8,600	2,000	—	100
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	2,700	700	—	100
Nouvelle-Écosse	9,000	7,200	300	200
Nouveau-Brunswick	6,800	3,900	200	300
Québec	33,900	12,300	1,100	5,700
Ontario	2,300	9,100	1,500	2,600
Manitoba	2,600	3,600	700	200
Saskatchewan	2,100	3,600	900	100
Alberta	2,600	4,100	200	—
Colombie-Britannique	6,300	9,400	2,100	400
Yukon	100	—	100	—
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	200	—	—	—
CANADA	77,200	55,900	7,100	9,700

TABLEAU 6

Montant réel du Budget, 1983
Engagements
($000)
Article 34.1

Province	*PAREL rural*	*PAREL urbain*	*PAREL du MAINC*	*Sans but lucratif*
Terre-Neuve	11,849	4,896	—	297
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	3,010	1,006	—	24
Nouvelle-Écosse	10,715	9,008	326	195
Nouveau-Brunswick	11,462	4,838	233	330
Québec	32,505	21,921	1,610	6,054
Ontario	7,464	15,545	2,142	1,243
Manitoba	4,032	8,001	1,600	596
Saskatchewan	4,443	4,387	1,150	140
Alberta	3,943	6,116	867	49
Colombie-Britannique	7,781	12,218	3,050	385
Yukon	190	49	152	—
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	309	—	—	—
CANADA	97,703	87,985	11,130	9,313

PROGRAMME DE LOGEMENT RURAL ET AUTOCHTONE

Administration:
La division de Logement rural et autochtone

Objet:
L'acquisition, la construction ou la remise en état de 50,000 logements dans une période de cinq ans, avec la participation du groupe-client comme planificateurs et aménagistes des projets de logement.

Autorité:
Loi nationale sur l'habitation, Article 34.1 et Article 40

Calendrier:
Il faudrait remarquer que les accords fédéraux-provinciaux de l'Article 40 portent sur une période indéfinie sujette à terminaison et à renégociation par l'une ou l'autre partie, après une période d'avis de trois mois.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Article 40: Accords fédéraux-provinciaux

L'Article 40 de la LNH autorise le gouvernement fédéral à contribuer jusqu'à 75% du coût de premier investissement des projets d'habitation, y compris l'acquisition et l'aménagement du terrain, entrepris conjointement avec une province. Les unités de logement peuvent être obtenus soit pour une nouvelle construction ou pour l'acquisition, l'amélioration et la transformation de logements existants. C'est dans l'esprit du programme que les associations d'autochtones et les groupes communautaires soient impliqués dans l'organisation, la planification, la construction et l'acquisition des habitations.

La propriété est rendue accessible aux personnes à revenus faibles par l'ajustement des paiements mensuels en proportion avec les revenus, selon les taux indiqués dans l'échelle. Les prêts particuliers sont amortis sur une période de 25 ans. Si, selon l'échelle fédérale de revenus, ces versements particuliers sont insuffisants pour payer tous les frais d'amortissement y compris les versements de taxe, l'association fédérale-provinciale comblera la différence entre ce qu'une famille peut se permettre et le plein montant mensuel de principal et d'intérêt et de taxe, sur une base de 75/25.

Tous profits ou pertes de loyer découlant de l'exploitation d'un projet fédéral-provincial sous l'Article 40 sont partagés proportionnellement aux coûts d'immobilisation.

Article 34.1: Programme d'aide pour la remise en état des immeubles résidentiels.

Aux termes de ce programme, les propriétaires vivant dans des maisons jugées en dessous des normes peuvent obtenir un prêt s'élevant jusqu'à $10,000 afin de relever la qualité de leur maison pour satisfaire aux normes minimum d'hygiène et de sécurité, et pour prolonger la durée utile de leurs logements à au moins 15 ans. De ce montant, la somme de $5,000 au maximum, peut faire l'objet d'une remise gracieuse selon une base fondée sur le revenu et le coût de la restauration. Les Indiens dans les réserves, peu importe leur population, devinrent admissibles en 1978 au financement en vertu du programme.

Participation fédérale:
L'année financière de la SCHL s'étend de janvier à décembre.

Paiements:

Voir les tableaux 7 et 8.

TABLEAU 7

Engagements au 31 décembre 1983
Article 40 (Logement rural et autochtone)

Province	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983	
	Unités	*($000)*	*Unités*	*($000)*	*Unités*	*($000)*	*Unités*	*($000)*	*Unités*	*($000)*
Terre-Neuve	283	6,901	272	7,719	305	9,769	280	9,800	270	—
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,966
Nouvelle-Écosse	180	4,133	168	4,346	149	4,567	150	5,100	150	—
Nouveau-Brunswick	204	6,182	207	6,772	186	6,425	108	4,300	—	—
Québec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario	225	6,973	303	9,092	166	5,948	271	10,500	143	7,290
Manitoba	120	3,752	150	4,110	201	6,573	201	8,900	200	9,142
Saskatchewan	441	17,886	349	15,457	199	8,551	150	7,100	170	7,152
Alberta	64	1,179	31	0*	109	0*	203	0*	204	0*
Colombie-Britannique	63	2,376	56	2,622	16	858	53	3,100	4	269
Yukon	—	—	4	214	—	—	1	—	—	—
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	2	99	4	119	5	230	9	400	21	1,574
CANADA	1,582	49,481	1,544	50,451	1,336	42,921	1,426	49,200	1,162	31,393

* Article 40 Alberta, en vigueur depuis juillet 1979 — Les coûts d'investissement sont couverts à 100% par la province.

TABLEAU 8

PAREL Rural et MAINC, Engagements au 31 décembre 1983 — Article 34.1

Province	1981				1982				1983			
	PAREL Rural		*PAREL MAINC*		*PAREL Rural*		*PAREL MAINC*		*PAREL Rural*		*PAREL MAINC*	
	Unités	*($000)*	*Unités*	*($000)*	*Unités*	*($000)*	*Unités*	*($000)*	*Unités*	*($000)*	*Unités*	*($000)*
Terre-Neuve	1,305	6,700	—	—	1,496	8,600	—	—	1,893	11,849	—	—
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	872	3,015	1	4	664	2,700	—	—	652	3,010	—	—
Nouvelle-Écosse	1,722	7,943	136	454	1,908	9,000	55	300	1,795	10,715	74	326
Nouveau-Brunswick	2,458	6,099	71	255	1,848	6,800	73	200	2,473	11,462	57	233
Québec	7,617	30,674	160	738	8,215	33,900	251	1,100	7,129	32,505	328	1,610
Ontario	310	1,229	207	665	539	2,300	380	1,500	1,450	7,464	475	2,142
Manitoba	285	1,265	112	515	453	2,600	174	700	608	4,032	333	1,600
Saskatchewan	662	2,899	49	187	476	2,100	183	900	937	4,443	230	1,150
Alberta	313	1,358	18	123	549	2,600	67	200	752	3,943	203	867
Colombie-Britannique	1,349	5,005	415	1,521	1,637	6,300	490	2,100	1,744	7,781	625	3,050
Yukon	1	4	3	12	16	100	22	100	37	190	37	152
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	7	24	—	—	27	200	—	—	32	309	—	—
CANADA	16,901	66,215	1,172	4,474	17,828	77,200	1,695	7,100	19,502	97,703	2,362	11,130

BUREAUX DE LA SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE D'HYPOTHÈQUES ET DE LOGEMENT

Bureau national

Chemin Montréal
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OP7

Tél.: (613) 748-2000

Région de l'Atlantique

Bureau régional

Suite 1200
Brunswick House
44, rue Prince William
Saint-Jean (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E2L 4S7

Tél.: (506) 648-4460

Bureaux provinciaux

Terre-Neuve

120, rue Torbay
Édifice Prince Charles
St-Jean (Terre-Neuve)
A1A 3V6

Tél.: (709) 772-4400

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Kent Place
180, rue Kent
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)
CIA 1N9

Tél.: (902) 892-9181

Nouvelle-Écosse

7001, chemin Mumford
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3L 4N8

Tél.: (902) 453-2421

Nouveau-Brunswick

Suite 370, Kings Place
440, rue King
Frédéricton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
E3B 5R2

Tél.: (506) 452-3050

Région du Québec

Bureau régional

9e étage
Place du Canada
Montréal (Québec)
H3B 2N2

Tél.: (514) 283-4464

Région de l'Ontario

Bureau régional

Atria Nord, Suite E 222
2255 est, avenue Sheppard
Toronto (Ontario)
M2J 4Y1

Tél.: (416) 498-7300

Région des Prairies

Bureau régional

Suite 200
111, 2e avenue sud
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
S7K 1K6

Tél.: (306) 665-4929

Bureaux provinciaux

Manitoba

870, avenue Portage
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 2V2

Tél.: (204) 949-5600

Saskatchewan

2111, 14e avenue
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 3B6

Tél.: (306) 359-5880

Alberta

12315, chemin Stony Plain
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5J 2M8

Tél.: (403) 482-3431

Région de la Colombie-Britannique

Bureau régional

Suite 800
Crown Life Place
1500 ouest, rue Georgia
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6G 3A1

Tél.: (604) 666-2516

Statistique Canada

Le fondement juridique de l'activité statistique fédérale au Canada remonte à l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique de 1867. Ce n'est qu'après l'adoption de la Loi sur la statistique en 1918 que le Bureau est devenu l'organisme statistique national et la principale composante du système statistique canadien. La Loi sur la statistique (dont la dernière révision remonte à 1971) confie de vastes fonctions à Statistique Canada et l'habilite à oeuvrer dans à peu près n'importe quel secteur d'activité statistique.

Statistique Canada, un ministère du gouvernement fédéral sous la direction du Statisticien en chef du Canada, est représenté au Parlement par le ministre des Approvisionnements et Services. Depuis sa création en 1918 comme organisme central de la statistique pour le Canada, Statistique Canada a eu pour mandat de:

"...recueillir, compiler, analyser, dépouiller et publier des renseignements statistiques sur les activités commerciales, industrielles, financières, sociales, économiques et générales et sur l'état de la population."

Le Bureau est responsable du choix de ses programmes (la seule exception à la règle est l'obligation statutaire d'effectuer des recensements de la population et de l'agriculture aux intervalles prescrits), mais il ne peut exercer cette responsabilité qu'après avoir étudié avec soins les besoins des utilisateurs et considéré si les avantages retirés justifient le coût de la collecte.

Le Bureau s'engage, dans les limites de ses ressources, à répondre aux besoins statistiques de tous les paliers de l'administration publique et du secteur privé dans les domaines de recherche, de formulation de programmes, de prise de décisions et d'information générale. Le Bureau a récemment reçu l'approbation du nouveau programme de données sur les petites régions. La mise en oeuvre du programme devrait être avantageuse à tous les utilisateurs par l'intégration d'une vaste gamme de programmes statistiques, de dossiers administratifs et de bases de données statistiques.

Le rôle national de Statistique Canada est souligné par sa présence dans les régions. Les recensements et les enquêtes auprès des ménages et, de plus en plus, auprès des entreprises sont confiés aux neuf bureaux situés en dehors d'Ottawa, de St. John's (Terre-Neuve) à Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique). Ces bureaux régionaux fournissent aussi des services de consultation et répondent à environ 285,000 demandes de renseignements chaque année. La régionalisation des services de saisie des données, et des activités de promotion et d'assistance-utilisateurs s'intensifie.

En plus de son rôle direct de production et de diffusion, Statistique Canada est le centre de coordination des activités de ses partenaires fédéraux et provinciaux dans le cadre global du système statistique national; par la conjugaison des efforts, il peut contribuer à l'élimination des doubles emplois et garantir la cohérence et l'utilité des données. À cette fin, l'organisme a conclu nombre d'accords avec les provinces pour la collecte de données et l'échange de renseignements. Des relations de travail constructives dans ce domaine d'intérêt commun qu'est la statistique contribuent de façon significative au bien-être de la population canadienne.

	Page
BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX DE STATISTIQUE CANADA	312
COLLECTE CONJOINTE DES DONNÉES ET PARTAGE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS	312
PROGRAMME DE LA STATISTIQUE DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL	313

BUREAUX RÉGIONAUX DE STATISTIQUE CANADA

St. John's

Statistique Canada
3e étage
Immeuble Viking
Chemin Crosbie
St. John's (Terre-Neuve)
A1B 3P2

Halifax

Statistique Canada
3e étage
Immeuble Sir John Thompson
1256, rue Barrington
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)
B3J 1Y6

Montréal

Statistique Canada
4e étage
Place Guy Favreau
200, boulevard Dorchester Ouest
Montréal (Québec)
H2Z 1X4

Ottawa

Service Central de renseignements
Statistique Canada
Rez-de-chaussée
Immeuble R.H. Coats
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0T6

Toronto

Statistique Canada
10e étage
Immeuble Arthur Meighen
25 est, avenue St. Clair
Toronto (Ontario)
M4T 1M4

Sturgeon Falls

Statistique Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225, rue Holditch
Sturgeon Falls (Ontario)
P0H 2G0

Winnipeg

Statistique Canada
6e étage
Bureau de poste général
266, avenue Graham
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 0K4

Régina

Statistique Canada
5e étage
530, Midtown Centre
Régina (Saskatchewan)
S4P 2B6

Edmonton

Statistique Canada
2e étage
11010 — 101e rue
Edmonton (Alberta)
T5H 4C5

Vancouver

Statistique Canada
Rez-de-chaussée
1145, rue Robson
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)
V6E 3W8

COLLECTE CONJOINTE DES DONNÉES ET PARTAGE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS

Administration:
Les Divisions de l'agriculture, de la balance des paiements, de la construction, des finances des entreprises, du recensement, de l'éducation, de la culture et du tourisme, du commerce extérieur, des finances publiques, de la santé, de la statistique judiciaire, du travail, des industries manufacturières et primaires, du commerce et des services, des prix, de la statistique des sciences et de la technologie, des enquêtes spéciales, des normes, et des transports et des communications de Statistique Canada.

Objet:
Produire des statistiques d'une façon plus efficace, plus précise et plus rapide en collaboration avec les organismes de collecte des données des administrations provinciales, et éviter le double emploi dans la collecte des données.

Autorité:
Loi sur la statistique.

Plusieurs centaines d'accords non-officiels de partage des travaux avec les gouvernements provinciaux dans différents domaines d'activités.

Calendrier:
La plupart des accords sont permanents et concernent les enquêtes mensuelles, trimestrielles et annuelles. Il n'existe que quelques projets temporaires.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Dans le cadre des accords conclus, il est d'usage que les parties concernées (les administrations provinciales et fédérale) s'entendent sur leur rôle respectif dans le processus de production des données et assument leur part des frais.

Ce genre de partage du travail peut porter sur l'ensemble des fonctions (collecte et dépouillement des données) ou sur le genre de données à recueillir. Les fonctionnaires de Statistique Canada poursuivent des consultations de façon suivie avec leurs homologues provinciaux sur tous les aspects du processus de la collecte des données.

Paiements:
Sauf pour le cas exceptionnel des "Statistiques de l'état civil", aucun paiement n'a été fait aux provinces ou aux municipalités dans le cadre de ce programme.

Pour de plus amples renseignements:
Renseignements généraux:

Directeur
Division des relations avec les entreprises,
les provinces et les municipalités
Statistique Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0T6

Agent responsable:

M. R. Ellis Drover
Directeur
Division des relations avec les entreprises,
les provinces et les municipalités
Statistique Canada
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OT6

Tél.: (613) 996-5841

PROGRAMME DE LA STATISTIQUE DE L'ÉTAT CIVIL

Administration:
La Division de la santé

Objet:
Maintenir en collaboration avec les provinces un système sur la statistique de l'état civil au Canada.

Autorité:
Décrets du Conseil — (C.P. 693-1919)
— (C.P. 4851-1945)
— (C.P. 625678-1964)
— (C.P. 725130-1974)

Calendrier:
Il s'agit d'un programme permanent établi en 1919, successivement mis à jour en 1945, 1964 et 1974.

Financement et fonctionnement:
Statistique Canada recueille des données sur l'état civil (renseignements sur la natalité, la mortalité, la nuptialité et la mortinatalité) en collaboration avec les administrations provinciales. Statistique Canada imprime des formules uniformes de déclaration et les distribue aux provinces. Les administrations provinciales recueillent les renseignements pertinents au moyen de formules, font des microfilms une fois que ces formules sont remplies et versent les renseignements obtenus sur cartes mécanographiques et sur bandes d'ordinateur; elles renvoient ensuite les cartes et les microfilms à Statistique Canada qui traite les données par ordinateur. Les provinces présentent au gouvernement fédéral un état de compte établi sur la base du nombre de renseignements fournis. Statistique Canada paie tous les frais d'impression des formules; 10 cents par image de microfilm fournie par une province et la moitié des coûts de perforation des dossiers lisibles à la machine. Les consultations ont lieu dans le cadre du Conseil canadien de la statistique de l'état civil, organisme fédéral-provincial.

Paiements:
Voir le tableau 1.

TABLEAU 1

Les paiements suivants ont été faits aux provinces pour la collecte des données sur l'état civil

Province	*Dépenses 1979-80 ($)*	*Dépenses 1980-81 ($)*	*Dépenses 1981-82 ($)*	*Dépenses 1982-83 ($)*	*Prévisions 1983-84 ($)*
Terre-Neuve	1,710.10	1,550.90	1,761.10	1,611.00	1,800.00
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	394.70	390.10	370.10	374.70	400.00
Nouvelle-Écosse	3,046.50	2,536.60	2,312.00	2,475.40	3,000.00
Nouveau-Brunswick	2,556.40	2,060.50	1,916.30	2,260.60	2,600.00
Québec	34,909.98	30,585.04	38,801.61	22,021.11	38,000.00
Ontario	39,844.56	100,165.05	113,761.17	106,729.42	115,000.00
Manitoba	15,087.08	10,037.03	12,674.08	16,403.93	17,000.00
Saskatchewan	15,172.85	36,249.00	26,630.83	31,225.56	30,000.00
Alberta	18,331.31	7,292.40	29,935.25	61,981.26*	32,000.00
Colombie-Britannique	24,763.38	35,323.48	33,236.58	43,808.28	35,000.00
Total	155,816.86	226,190.10	261,399.02	288,891.26	274,800.00

* Renferme le montant pour 1981-82 et 1982-83

Pour de plus amples renseignements:

Renseignements généraux:

Chef
Section de la statistique de l'état civil
et registres des maladies
Division de la santé
Statistique Canada
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OT6

Agent responsable:

M. John Silins
Chef, Section de la statistique de l'état civil
et registres des maladies
Division de la santé
Statistique Canada
Parc Tunney
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A OT6

Tél.: (613) 995-9593

Annexe

Liste de divers accords fédéraux-provinciaux suivant les types de programmes et activités

1. LOI DE 1977, TELLE QUE MODIFIÉE EN 1982, SUR LES ARRANGEMENTS FISCAUX ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL ET LES PROVINCES ET SUR LE FINANCEMENT DES PROGRAMMES ÉTABLIS

	Page
Accords de non-participation	179
Accords de perception d'impôts	174
Financement des programmes établis	177
Paiements de garantie des recettes provinciales au titre de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers	176
Paiements de transfert relatifs à l'impôt sur le revenu en main non réparti en 1971	176
Programme d'assurance-hospitalisation	200
Programme de financement de l'enseignement postsecondaire	228
Programme de péréquation	171
Programme de réciprocité fiscale	180
Programme de soins médicaux	202
Programme de stabilisation financière	174
Programme des services complémentaires de santé	204

2. PAIEMENTS INCONDITIONNELS AUX PROVINCES ET AUX MUNICIPALITÉS

Entente d'indemnisation relative à Coleson Cove	99
Programme d'aide financière au transport maritime	256
Programme de subventions aux municipalités	274
Subventions aux municipalités en lieu et place de taxes foncières sur les propriétés diplomatiques et consulaires	5
Subventions statutaires	171
Transfert de l'impôt sur le revenu des entreprises d'utilité publique	181

3. SUBVENTIONS ET PAIEMENTS CONDITIONNELS EN CE QUI A TRAIT AUX PROGRAMMES ET AUX ACTIVITÉS À FRAIS PARTAGÉS

a) PAIEMENTS FÉDÉRAUX AUX PROVINCES OU AUX MUNICIPALITÉS

(Affaires extérieures)

Agence de coopération culturelle et technique	5

(Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien)

Accord financier avec le Yukon	21
Accord financier avec les Territoires du Nord-Ouest	20
Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest — Entente auxiliaire sur la mise en valeur des ressources naturelles	29
Entente-cadre de développement économique entre le Canada et le Territoire du Yukon	29
Entente-cadre de développement économique entre le Canada et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest	22
Entente Canada — Ontario sur la mise en valeur des ressources naturelles	13
Entente Canada — Ontario sur les programmes de bien-être à l'intention des Indiens	16
Entente Canada — Saskatchewan sur la construction routière	14
Ententes sur les forces policières	14

(Agriculture)

Aide au transport des bestiaux à la foire Royale d'hiver et à l'exposition agricole de l'Ouest Canadien	36

Aide aux cercles 4-H 35

Assurance-récolte 34

Entente auxiliaire Canada — Québec sur le développement agricole entre le Canada et le Québec 43

Entente auxiliaire de développement agricole et rural entre le Canada et la Colombie-Britannique 42

Entente auxiliaire sur le développement agricole entre le Canada et Terre-Neuve 44

Entente auxiliaire sur le développement des ressources agricoles entre le Canada et le Nouveau-Brunswick, Phase II 43

Entente sur la production des cultures à valeur ajoutée entre le Canada et le Manitoba 42

Entente sur le développement agro-alimentaire entre le Canada et la Nouvelle-Écosse 44

La Loi sur le rétablissement agricole des Prairies 45

Programme d'éradication de la pullorose et de la typhose aviaire 39

Programme d'indemnisation des propriétaires d'animaux morts de la rage 40

(Défense nationale)

Aide financière pour les projets de construction 59

Instruction militaire de forces étrangères au Canada 61

Planification d'urgence 295

(Développement économique et régional)

Accord de développement économique et régional Canada — Manitoba (EDER) — (1984) 69

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Alberta (1974) 70

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Colombie-Britannique (1974) 71

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Manitoba (1974) 68

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Nouveau-Brunswick (1974) 66

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse (1974) 65

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Ontario (1974) 67

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Québec (1974) 67

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Saskatchewan (1974) 70

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Terre-Neuve (1974) 65

(Emploi et Immigration)

Accords fédéraux-provinciaux sur le développement de l'emploi agricole 78

Formation dans les métiers en pénurie de main-d'oeuvre spécialisée (FMPMS) 75

Programme de formation industrielle (générale) 74

Programmes d'aide en faveur des réfugiés spéciaux 86

(Énergie, Mines et Ressources)

Entente Canada/Nouvelle-Écosse de démonstration hydraulique à basse hauteur de chute 98

Entente Canada — Ontario concernant l'élimination du radon dans les maisons des employés des mines d'uranium de la région de Blind River 101

Entente d'étude relative à la centrale de Coleson Cove 100

Entente subsidiaire Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse sur les économies d'énergie 102

Ententes fédérales-provinciales sur l'exploitation minérale 96

Programme Canada — Saskatchewan de recherche, de développement et de démonstration relativement au pétrole lourd et aux combustibles fossiles (1981) 107

Programme Canada — Saskatchewan en matière de pétrole lourd 108

Programme national de vérification énergétique 105

Protocole d'entente entre le Canada et l'Ontario concernant le sol contaminé par la radioactivité à Malvern 101

(Environnement)

Accord Canada—Ontario relatif à la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands Lacs 130

Accords conclus avec les provinces et les Territoires pour la création et le maintien du réseau des rivières du patrimoine canadien 149

Accords conclus avec les provinces, les municipalités ou des organisations privées sans but lucratif relativement aux lieux historiques 147

Accords de gestion et de planification des eaux 113

Commission de contrôle du lac des Bois 119

Entente Canada — Île-du-Prince-Édouard de mise en valeur des forêts 125

Entente Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse sur l'exploitation des ressources forestières 125

Ententes-cadres de développement fédérales-provinciales, Ententes auxiliaires sur les forêts 124

Remplacement de ponts-routes sur des canaux relevant de la compétence de Parcs Canada 150

(Expansion industrielle régionale)

Entente auxiliaire sur le développement du marché national inscrite aux termes de l'Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur le développement économique 165

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Alberta 163

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Colombie- Britannique 163

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Manitoba 162

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Nouveau- Brunswick 160

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse 160

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Ontario 161

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Québec 161

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Saskatchewan 162

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Terre-Neuve 159

Entente-cadre de développement Canada — Yukon 164

Entente de développement économique Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest 164

Entente sur la formation à la gestion, conclue entre le Canada et les provinces de l'Atlantique 168

Entente sur le service consultatif de la distribution physique, conclue entre le Canada et les provinces de l'Atlantique 167

Plan d'ensemble de développement Canada — Île-du-Prince-Édouard 159

Programme de développement du tourisme et de la petite entreprise du Yukon 164

Programme Visitons le Canada — services de nouvelles 154

Projets spéciaux 155

Voyages de familiarisation, individuels et en groupe 153

(Justice)

Aide aux provinces concernant l'aide juridique en matière criminelle 186

Aide aux provinces pour l'indemnisation des victimes de certains crimes violents 185

Programme de conseillers des autochtones auprès des tribunaux 187

(Santé nationale et Bien-être social)

Accords au sujet des jeunes délinquants 215

Développement de systèmes provinciaux d'information de gestion 211

Programme de subventions à la planification familiale 199

Réadaptation professionnelle des invalides (RPI) 216

Régime d'assistance publique du Canada (RAPC) 212

Subventions nationales au bien-être social 211

(Secrétariat d'État)

Aide aux provinces pour les fêtes spéciales 231

Aide technique et financière au secteur public non fédéral 220

Ententes relatives aux cours de langue et de civisme 228

Ententes relatives aux manuels d'enseignement des langues 229

Les langues officielles dans l'enseignement au niveau postsecondaire 222

Les langues officielles dans l'enseignement aux niveaux élémentaire et secondaire 221

Les langues officielles dans l'enseignement—projets spéciaux 224

(Solliciteur général)

Activités de la division de la recherche 236

Activités de la division des jeunes contrevenants 239

Activités du centre de consultation 235

Centre d'information de la police canadienne (CIPC) 241

Échange de services correctionnels entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces 245

Entretien des libérés conditionnels arrêtés en vertu d'un mandat de suspension 248

Politique de la GRC en matière de marchés 240

Politique fédérale sur l'application de la loi 240

(Transports)

Accord sur l'entretien du canal Beauharnois et des ouvrages connexes 262

Aide financière à la construction et à l'exploitation des aéroports municipaux et autres 253

Ententes concernant des tunnels traversant le canal de Welland 263

Installation d'aides à la navigation dans le Nord ontarien 255

Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer 259

Programme d'aide aux services de transport urbain 261

Programme d'aide financière au transport maritime 256

Programme fédéral-provincial de construction de routes au Nouveau-Brunswick et à Terre-Neuve en vertu du programme des projets spéciaux de relance 258

Programme fédéral-provincial de développement des transports dans la province de Québec 259

Programme fédéral-provincial de renforcement ou d'amélioration des routes principales des provinces maritimes et de Terre-Neuve (phases I et II) 257

(Travail)

Enquête sur les traitements et salaires et les avantages sociaux — Alberta 270

Enquête sur les traitements et salaires, les conditions de travail et les avantages sociaux — Saskatchewan 269

(Travaux publics)

Programme fédéral-provincial de l'aménagement de terrains 299

Régularisation des eaux 272

b) PAIEMENTS PROVINCIAUX OU MUNICIPAUX AU GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL

Commission de contrôle du lac des Bois 119

Mise au point et démonstration des techniques des énergies renouvelables et de conservation de l'énergie 105

Programme des accords fédéraux-provinciaux relatifs aux relevés hydrologiques quantitatifs 118

Services de police assurés en vertu de contrats 242

Voirie 272

4. PAIEMENTS EN VERTU DE CONTRATS DE BIENS OU DE SERVICES

a) PAIEMENTS FÉDÉRAUX AUX PROVINCES OU AUX MUNICIPALITÉS

Accès-carrière 79

Accord financier relatif aux armes à feu 244

Accords au sujet des jeunes délinquants 215

Accords conclus avec les provinces et les municipalités pour assurer la protection contre les incendies dans les forêts ou les villes 145

Accords d'indemnisation pour les services locaux touchés par la construction de la voie maritime (L'Administration de la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent) 263

Achat ou vente de services publics et municipaux 59

Caisse d'accroissement des compétences professionnelles (CACP) 77

Canada au travail 82

Compagnie de travailleurs 83

Croissance locale de l'emploi (CLE) 80

Échange de services psychiatriques 245

Entente avec la Nouvelle-Écosse au sujet de l'aide à l'enfance dans les communautés indiennes 17

Entente avec le Manitoba au sujet de l'aide à l'enfance dans quelques communautés indiennes 17

Entente avec le Yukon concernant les frais administratifs des services offerts aux enfants indiens du Yukon 19

Entente Canada/Nouvelle-Écosse sur les économies de pétrole et son remplacement 97

Entente Canada — Ontario sur les programmes de bien-être à l'intention des Indiens 16

Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur la reconstruction des routes du Nord 25

Entente conclue entre le Canada, le Manitoba et les Indiens concernant les services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille offerts aux bandes du sud du Manitoba 18

Entente conclue entre le Canada, le Manitoba et les Indiens du nord de la province, concernant les services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille offerts à 25 bandes indiennes 18

Entente conclue avec le Canada, le Nouveau-Brunswick et les Indiens concernant les services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille offerts à 4 bandes indiennes 19

Entente conclue entre le Conseil régional des Indiens du Petit lac des Esclaves, le Canada et l'Alberta concernant les services d'aide à l'enfance et à la famille destinés à 9 bandes indiennes 19

Ententes conclues avec les Commissions scolaires ou les ministères de l'Éducation 16

Ententes relatives aux enquêtes communautaires et aux services de surveillance des libérés conditionnels et des détenus qui bénéficient d'une absence temporaire 246

Ententes sur les incendies de forêt 12

Programme Alberta — Canada, Fonds de recherche sur les ressources énergétiques 95

Programme de formation industrielle (générale) 74

Programme de la statistique de l'état civil 313

Programme de recherche universitaire 54

Programme de sécurité et d'hygiène du travail 267

Programme d'indemnisation des accidents de travail 267

Programme fédéral-provincial de levés aéromagnétiques 94

Programme national de formation en établissement 76

Programmes de coopération nucléaire 292

Projets de recherches sur les transports 256

b) PAIEMENTS PROVINCIAUX OU MUNICIPAUX AU GOUVERNEMENT FÉDÉRAL

Accord Canada — Alberta relativement aux stations et programmes météorologiques en Alberta 112

Accord Canada — Québec relativement aux réseaux climatologiques du Québec 112

Achat ou vente de services publics et municipaux 59

Agents québécois d'immigration à l'étranger (entente Cullen-Couture) 87

Aide au pouvoir civil 58

Bâtiments des stations de recherches 41

Inspection des viandes dans une province 38

Office des normes générales du Canada (ONGC) 50

Prestation de services aux organismes ne relevant pas de la défense 60

Programme d'achat en gros de produits pharmaceutiques et de vaccins 49

Programme d'approvisionnement coopératif fédéral-provincial et le programme d'expansion des entreprises 49

Réseau de répéteurs pour radiométéo à Terre-Neuve 113

Réseau de répéteurs pour radiométéo au Nouveau-Brunswick 113

Services de police assurés en vertu de contrats 242

Visites provinciales à l'étranger et visites de dignitaires étrangers dans les provinces 4

5. PAIEMENTS AYANT TRAIT AU TRANSFERT DE TERRAINS, À DES TRAVAUX D'AMÉLIORATION OU À D'AUTRES BIENS MATÉRIELS

Accord entre le Canada et la Nanisivik Mines Ltd. 30

Accord fédéral-provincial de collaboration relative à la flotte nationale d'avions-citernes 126

Accords conclus avec les provinces concernant la création de parcs nationaux 144

Aide financière pour l'amélioration des ports 261

Aide financière pour les projets de construction 59

Entente de transfert du Nord québécois 12

Loi sur le déplacement des lignes et sur les croisements de chemin de fer 259-283

Programme d'aide aux services de transport urbain 261

Programme de cession des hôpitaux 2

Programme des ports pour petits bateaux 191

Projets mixtes — Accords intergouvernementaux et programmes d'aide aux municipalités 289

Réseau routier Trans-Canada dans les parcs nationaux 273

6. PRÊTS AUX PROVINCES OU AUX MUNICIPALITÉS

a) PRÊTS AVEC POSSIBILITÉS DE REMISE DE DETTE

Appui financier supplémentaire à la centrale de Pointe Lepreau 104

b) PRÊTS SANS POSSIBILITÉS DE REMISE DE DETTE

Assurance-récolte 34

Entente Canada — Île-du-Prince-Édouard relative à une ligne sous-marine de transport d'énergie 99

Entente Canada/Manitoba relative à la ligne de transport de la rivière Nelson (1966) 97

Entente Canada/Manitoba relative à la ligne de transport de la rivière Nelson (1977) 98

Étude des décharges abandonnées, effectuée conjointement par le gouvernement fédéral et le Nouveau-Brunswick, la Nouvelle-Écosse et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard 129

Fonds de placement du régime de pensions du Canada 182

Institut de recherche de l'Hydro-Québec 102

Interconnexion Nouvelle-Écosse — Nouveau-Brunswick 103

Programme agricole des Indiens du Manitoba Inc. 15

Programme d'aide à l'aménagement de terrains 299

Programme de logement coopératif 301

Programme de logement public 303

Programmes de coopération nucléaire 292

Relevé et vérification des décharges exploitées ou inutilisées — Projet mixte Canada — Alberta 129

7. ACTIVITÉS CONJOINTES OÙ CHAQUE NIVEAU D'ADMINISTRATION FINANCE LUI-MÊME SA PART DE L'ENTREPRISE

Accord Canada — Ontario relatif à la qualité de l'eau dans les Grands Lacs 130

Accords conclus avec les provinces concernant la création de secteurs historiques coopératifs 148

Activités conjointes de protection de la santé 206

Activités du centre de consultation 235

Aide financière aux écoles de médecine vétérinaire 33

Collecte conjointe des données et partage des renseignements 312

Congrès et voyages de motivation 156

Conseiller en éducation à Abidjan 4

Conservation de la faune par le Canada et Terre-Neuve 122

Consultations annuelles sur les niveaux d'immigration 89

Convention sur l'inondation des terres du Nord du Manitoba 11

Enquête sur la contamination par les hydrocarbures aromatiques polycycliques à Sydney (Nouvelle-Écosse) 131

Enquête sur les voyages des Canadiens 156

Entente auxiliaire de developpement Canada — Nouveau-Brunswick réaménagement du Market Square à Saint-Jean 275

Entente auxiliaire de développement Canada — Ontario infrastructures de Sault Ste-Marie 276

Entente auxiliaire de développement Canada — Québec assainissement des eaux de la région de Montréal 275

Entente auxiliaire provisoire Canada — Yukon sur le développement touristique 20

Entente Canada/Colombie-Britannique concernant le règlement des questions en litige entre les deux gouvernements et relatives à la tarification du pétrole et du gaz et aux questions fiscales connexes 106

Entente Canada — Manitoba — Territoires du Nord-Ouest — Saskatchewan sur la création d'un conseil intergouvernemental de gestion du caribou 28

Entente Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse sur la gestion des ressources pétrolières et gazières situées au large des côtes et sur le partage des recettes 106

Entente Canada — Ontario de gestion des déchets de combustibles irradiés 100

Entente entre le Gouvernement du Canada et le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan sur la tarification et la taxation des ressources énergétiques 107

Entente sur l'étude du bassin hydrographique du Yukon 24

Entente visant à modifier la lettre d'entente du 26 octobre 1981 signée par le Gouvernement du Canada et le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan relativement à la tarification et à la taxation des ressources énergétiques 107

Entente visant à modifier le protocole d'entente signé le 1er septembre 1981 par le Gouvernement du Canada et le gouvernement de l'Alberta relativement à la tarification et à la taxation des ressources énergétiques 107

Ententes entre le Canada et les autochtones de Terre-Neuve 11

Ententes spéciales (ARDA) 165

Étude des décharges abandonnées, effectuée conjointement par le gouvernement fédéral et le Nouveau-Brunswick, la Nouvelle-Écosse et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard 129

Étude du bassin du Mackenzie 23

Extension des techniques de télédétection au Manitoba 95

Extension des techniques de télédétection dans les Maritimes 95

Fonds de promotion économique des Indiens 13

Fonds de réajustement de l'aide au transport des céréales fourragères 35

Inventaire des sites d'enfouissement de déchets dangereux au Québec 131

Inventaire national des ouvrages municipaux d'approvisionnement en eau potable et d'évacuation des eaux usées au Canada 139

Jeux du Canada 210

Lower Churchill Development Corporation (LCDC) 103

Palais des congrès de Montréal (Phases A et B) 55

Programme concernant le transport à distance des polluants atmosphériques; ententes avec les provinces au sujet de la réduction des dégagements de bioxyde de soufre 133

Programme coopératif d'expansion des marchés d'outre-mer (COMDP) 157

Programme d'aide pour la remise en état des logements 305

Programme de construction de piste d'atterrissage le long de la Côte du Labrador 253

Programme de construction d'infrastructures de transport aérien au Nouveau-Québec 254

Programme de diffusion de l'information intéressant les provinces 4

Programme de gestion de la mise au point des produits (PDMP) 153

Programme de logement public 303

Programme de logement rural et autochtone 308

Programme de mise en valeur des salmonidés avec la Colombie-Britannique 193

Programme de modernisation (aspect environnemental) des usines de pâtes et papiers au Québec 142

Programme de monitorage de la qualité des eaux 120

Programme d'enquête sur les statistiques des minéraux 96

Programme de recherches sur la propagation 54

Programme de réintroduction du renard véloce par le Canada et par l'Alberta 124

Programme de soutien du prix des produits laitiers 286

Programme de subvention pour bateaux de pêche 191

Programme des ports pour petits bateaux 191

Programme extension 84

Programme mixte de contrôle de la salubrité des zones coquillières (mollusques) au Québec (aspect environnemental) 132

Programme mixte de l'étude des mollusques et crustacés de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard 140

Programme mixte d'inventaire des sources de pollution et d'application des mesures correctives 133

Programme national de recherche et de développement en matière de santé 205

Programme spécial de développement (PSD) 280

Programme spécial d'initiatives culturelles 56

Programme volontaire d'aide au développement agricole (VADA) 280

Programmes d'aide en faveur des réfugiés spéciaux 86

Projet pilote d'exploitation de la tourbière de High Point 131

Projets pilotes Télidon 54

Protocole d'entente Canada—Alberta concernant la tarification de l'énergie et les questions fiscales connexes 106

Protocoles d'entente concernant la coordination de la recherche sylvicole 126

Recherche sur la faune effectuée par le Canada et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest 122

Réduction des dommages causés par les inondations et la cartographie des risques d'inondation dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest 23

Réfugiés ayant des besoins spéciaux 87

Relevé et vérification des décharges exploitées ou inutilisées — projet mixte Canada — Alberta 129

Relevé national des sites abandonnés de disposition des déchets 140

Réseau national d'avertissement en cas de déversement 138

Réseau national de surveillance de la pollution atmosphérique (NAPS) 134

Réseau routier du nord-ouest 273

Services canadiens de police 241

Système national d'analyse des tendances de la lutte antipollution (NATES) 139

8. SOUTIEN D'ORGANISMES ADMINISTRATIFS CONJOINTS

Accord de gestion des hardes Beverley — Kaminuriak de caribous des toundras 123

Accord sur l'exploitation du centre intergouvernemental de protection contre les incendies de forêt 127

Accords de gestion et de planification des eaux 113

Activités de la division de la planification et de la liaison 238

Activités de la division de la statistique 237

Administration de gestion de la faune de la vallée Creston 121

Aide financière pour l'amélioration des ports 261

Amélioration des services — Sensibilisation au tourisme 155

Comité des retombées industrielles et régionales des mégaprojets (CRIRM) 157

Comité permanent fédéral-provincial-territorial des fonctionnaires chargés des droits de la personne 230

Commission de contrôle du lac des Bois 119

Commissions frontalières fédérales-provinciales 94

Coopération technique avec les gouvernements provinciaux 232

Programmes de gestion des eaux 114

Programmes de réduction des dommages causés par les inondations 116

Programmes de régularisation, de répartition, de contrôle et de relevé 117

Société de développement de Terre-Neuve — Labrador Limitée 167

9. DIVERS

Accord d'aide mutuelle en cas d'incendie de forêt 126

Accord entre Terre-Neuve et le Canada au sujet de la restructuration du secteur des pêches de Terre-Neuve 193

Accords sur la protection et l'amélioration de la qualité de l'environnement:

Canada — Alberta 127

Canada — Île-du-Prince-Édouard 128

Canada — Manitoba 128

Canada — Nouveau-Brunswick 128

Canada — Nouvelle-Écosse 128

Application des statuts fédéraux et des ordres exécutoires 242

Comité de direction visant le contrôle des substances toxiques, établi par le Conseil canadien des ministres des Ressources et de l'Environnement (CCMRE) 143

Conférences des ministres de l'Éducation (CONFEMEN) et des ministres de la Jeunesse et des Sports (CONFEJES) des pays d'expression française 6

Conférences et réunions internationales en éducation 7

Conseil africain et malgache pour l'enseignement supérieur (CAMES) 7

Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur la recherche et la coordination dans le domaine de la faune 24

Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur le Programme de réduction du coût de l'électricité pour les petites entreprises commerciales non-gouvernementales 27

Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur le Programme de subvention au chauffage domiciliaire au mazout 25

Entente Canada — Territoires du Nord-Ouest sur le Programme fédéral d'aide aux abonnés des compagnies d'électricité, pour la consommation à domicile 26

Entente Canada — Yukon sur le Programme de réduction du coût de l'électricité pour les petites entreprises commerciales non-gouvernementales 28

Entente Canada — Yukon sur le Programme de subvention au chauffage domiciliaire au mazout 26

Entente Canada — Yukon sur le Programme fédéral d'aide aux abonnés des compagnies d'électricité, pour la consommation à domicile 27

Entente entre le Gouvernement du Canada et la province de la Colombie-Britannique au sujet des responsabilités fédérales et provinciales relatives aux déversements d'hydrocarbures et d'autres matières dangereuses 143

Fonds international de coopération universitaire (FICU) 281

Modernisation (aspect environnemental) de l'usine de la Sydney Steel Corporation à Sydney (Nouvelle-Écosse) 134

Perception par les douanes des droits provinciaux sur les importations de spiritueux 196

Programme agricole des Indiens de la Saskatchewan Inc. 15

Programme de logement — sociétés sans but lucratif 302

Programme de modernisation (aspect environnemental) des usines de pâtes et papiers au Québec 142

Programme de modernisation (aspect environnemental) des usines de pâtes et papiers en Nouvelle-Écosse, au Nouveau-Brunswick et à Terre-Neuve 141

Programme de modernisation (aspect environnemental) des usines de pâtes et papiers en Ontario 142

Programme de modernisation de l'industrie des pâtes et papiers 158

Programme de satellites mobiles (MSAT) 55

Programme de subventions au transport des marchandises dans la région Atlantique 283

Programme du film touristique canadien 154

Programme du transport des marchandises dangereuses 265

Programme national d'inspection du poisson 192

Régime canadien de prêts aux étudiants 226

Service d'approvisionnement en appâts pour Terre-Neuve 192

Subventions aux bassins de radoub 272